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BIOGRAPHICAL HISTORY

—OF—

CHEROKEE COUNTY, IOWA.

CONTAINING PORTRAITS OF ALL THE PRESIDENTS OF THE UNITED STATES FROM WASHINGTON
TO HARRISON, WITH ACCOMPANYING BIOGRAPHIES OF EACH; A CONDENSED HISTORY OF
IOWA, WITH PORTRAITS AND BIOGRAPHIES OF THE GOVERNORS OF THE STATE;
ENGRAVINGS OF PROMINENT CITIZENS IN CHEROKEE COUNTY, WITH
PERSONAL HISTORIES OF MANY OF THE EARLY SETTLERS
AND LEADING FAMILIES. A CONCISE HISTORY
OF THE COUNTY, THE CITIES,
AND TOWNSHIPS.

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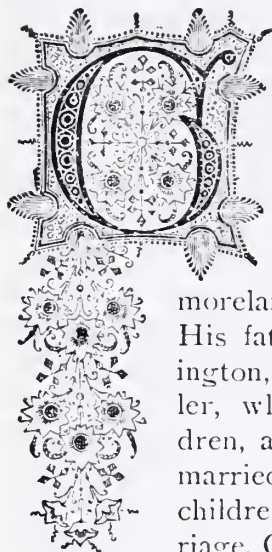




George Washington



GEORGE WASHINGTON.



GEORGE WASHINGTON, the "Father of his Country" and its first President, 1789-'97, was born February 22, 1732, in Washington Parish, Westmoreland County, Virginia. His father, Augustine Washington, first married Jane Butler, who bore him four children, and March 6, 1730, he married Mary Ball. Of six children by his second marriage, George was the eldest,

the others being Betty, Samuel, John, Augustine, Charles and Mildred, of whom the youngest died in infancy. Little is known of the early years of Washington, beyond the fact that the house in which he was born was burned during his early childhood, and that his father thereupon moved to another farm, inherited from his paternal ancestors, situated in Stafford County, on the north bank of the Rappahannock, where he acted as agent of the Principio Iron Works in the immediate vicinity, and died there in 1743.

From earliest childhood George developed a noble character. He had a vigorous constitution, a fine form, and great bodily strength. His education was somewhat de-

fective, being confined to the elementary branches taught him by his mother and at a neighboring school. He developed, however, a fondness for mathematics, and enjoyed in that branch the instructions of a private teacher. On leaving school he resided for some time at Mount Vernon with his half brother, Lawrence, who acted as his guardian, and who had married a daughter of his neighbor at Belvoir on the Potomac, the wealthy William Fairfax, for some time president of the executive council of the colony. Both Fairfax and his son-in-law, Lawrence Washington, had served with distinction in 1740 as officers of an American battalion at the siege of Carthagera, and were friends and correspondents of Admiral Vernon, for whom the latter's residence on the Potomac has been named. George's inclinations were for a similar career, and a midshipman's warrant was procured for him, probably through the influence of the Admiral; but through the opposition of his mother the project was abandoned. The family connection with the Fairfaxes, however, opened another career for the young man, who, at the age of sixteen, was appointed surveyor to the immense estates of the eccentric Lord Fairfax, who was then on a visit at Belvoir, and who shortly afterward established his baronial residence at Greenway Court, in the Shenandoah Valley.

Three years were passed by young Washington in a rough frontier life, gaining experience which afterward proved very essential to him.

In 1751, when the Virginia militia were put under training with a view to active service against France, Washington, though only nineteen years of age, was appointed Adjutant with the rank of Major. In September of that year the failing health of Lawrence Washington rendered it necessary for him to seek a warmer climate, and George accompanied him in a voyage to Barbadoes. They returned early in 1752, and Lawrence shortly afterward died, leaving his large property to an infant daughter. In his will George was named one of the executors and as eventual heir to Mount Vernon, and by the death of the infant niece soon succeeded to that estate.

On the arrival of Robert Dinwiddie as Lieutenant-Governor of Virginia in 1752 the militia was reorganized, and the province divided into four districts. Washington was commissioned by Dinwiddie Adjutant-General of the Northern District in 1753, and in November of that year a most important as well as hazardous mission was assigned him. This was to proceed to the Canadian posts recently established on French Creek, near Lake Erie, to demand in the name of the King of England the withdrawal of the French from a territory claimed by Virginia. This enterprise had been declined by more than one officer, since it involved a journey through an extensive and almost unexplored wilderness in the occupancy of savage Indian tribes, either hostile to the English, or of doubtful attachment. Major Washington, however, accepted the commission with alacrity; and, accompanied by Captain Gist, he reached Fort Le Bœuf on French Creek, delivered his dispatches and received reply, which, of course, was a polite refusal to surrender the posts. This reply was of such a character

as to induce the Assembly of Virginia to authorize the executive to raise a regiment of 300 men for the purpose of maintaining the asserted rights of the British crown over the territory claimed. As Washington declined to be a candidate for that post, the command of this regiment was given to Colonel Joshua Fry, and Major Washington, at his own request, was commissioned Lieutenant-Colonel. On the march to Ohio, news was received that a party previously sent to build a fort at the confluence of the Monongahela with the Ohio had been driven back by a considerable French force, which had completed the work there begun, and named it Fort Duquesne, in honor of the Marquis Duquesne, then Governor of Canada. This was the beginning of the great "French and Indian war," which continued seven years. On the death of Colonel Fry, Washington succeeded to the command of the regiment, and so well did he fulfill his trust that the Virginia Assembly commissioned him as Commander-in-Chief of all the forces raised in the colony.

A cessation of all Indian hostility on the frontier having followed the expulsion of the French from the Ohio, the object of Washington was accomplished and he resigned his commission as Commander-in-Chief of the Virginia forces. He then proceeded to Williamsburg to take his seat in the General Assembly, of which he had been elected a member.

January 17, 1759. Washington married Mrs. Martha (Dandridge) Custis, a young and beautiful widow of great wealth, and devoted himself for the ensuing fifteen years to the quiet pursuits of agriculture, interrupted only by his annual attendance in winter upon the Colonial Legislature at Williamsburg, until summoned by his country to enter upon that other arena in which his fame was to become world wide.

It is unnecessary here to trace the details of the struggle upon the question of local

self-government, which, after ten years, culminated by act of Parliament of the part of Boston. It was at the instance of Virginia that a congress of all the colonies was called to meet at Philadelphia September 5, 1774, to secure their common liberties—if possible by peaceful means. To this Congress Colonel Washington was sent as a delegate. On dissolving in October, it recommended the colonies to send deputies to another Congress the following spring. In the meantime several of the colonies felt impelled to raise local forces to repel insults and aggressions on the part of British troops, so that on the assembling of the next Congress, May 10, 1775, the war preparations of the mother country were unmistakable. The battles of Concord and Lexington had been fought. Among the earliest acts, therefore, of the Congress was the selection of a commander-in-chief of the colonial forces. This office was unanimously conferred upon Washington, still a member of the Congress. He accepted it on June 19, but on the express condition he should receive no salary.

He immediately repaired to the vicinity of Boston, against which point the British ministry had concentrated their forces. As early as April General Gage had 3,000 troops in and around this proscribed city. During the fall and winter the British policy clearly indicated a purpose to divide public sentiment and to build up a British party in the colonies. Those who sided with the ministry were stigmatized by the patriots as "Tories," while the patriots took to themselves the name of "Whigs."

As early as 1776 the leading men had come to the conclusion that there was no hope except in separation and independence. In May of that year Washington wrote from the head of the army in New York: "A reconciliation with Great Britain is impossible. . . . When I took command of the army, I abhorred the idea

of independence; but I am now fully satisfied that nothing else will save us."

It is not the object of this sketch to trace the military acts of the patriot hero, to whose hands the fortunes and liberties of the United States were confided during the seven years' bloody struggle that ensued until the treaty of 1783, in which England acknowledged the independence of each of the thirteen States, and negotiated with them, jointly, as separate sovereignties. The merits of Washington as a military chief-tain have been considerably discussed, especially by writers in his own country. During the war he was most bitterly assailed for incompetency, and great efforts were made to displace him; but he never for a moment lost the confidence of either the Congress or the people. December 4, 1783, the great commander took leave of his officers in most affectionate and patriotic terms, and went to Annapolis, Maryland, where the Congress of the States was in session, and to that body, when peace and order prevailed everywhere, resigned his commission and retired to Mount Vernon.

It was in 1788 that Washington was called to the chief magistracy of the nation. He received every electoral vote cast in all the colleges of the States voting for the office of President. The 4th of March, 1789, was the time appointed for the Government of the United States to begin its operations, but several weeks elapsed before quorums of both the newly constituted houses of the Congress were assembled. The city of New York was the place where the Congress then met. April 16 Washington left his home to enter upon the discharge of his new duties. He set out with a purpose of traveling privately, and without attracting any public attention; but this was impossible. Everywhere on his way he was met with thronging crowds, eager to see the man whom they regarded as the chief defender of their liberties, and everywhere

he was hailed with those public manifestations of joy, regard and love which spring spontaneously from the hearts of an affectionate and grateful people. His reception in New York was marked by a grandeur and an enthusiasm never before witnessed in that metropolis. The inauguration took place April 30, in the presence of an immense multitude which had assembled to witness the new and imposing ceremony. The oath of office was administered by Robert R. Livingston, Chancellor of the State. When this sacred pledge was given, he retired with the other officials into the Senate chamber, where he delivered his inaugural address to both houses of the newly constituted Congress in joint assembly.

In the manifold details of his civil administration, Washington proved himself equal to the requirements of his position. The greater portion of the first session of the first Congress was occupied in passing the necessary statutes for putting the new organization into complete operation. In the discussions brought up in the course of this legislation the nature and character of the new system came under general review. On no one of them did any decided antagonism of opinion arise. All held it to be a limited government, clothed only with specific powers conferred by delegation from the States. There was no change in the name of the legislative department; it still remained "the Congress of the United States of America." There was no change in the original flag of the country, and none in the seal, which still remains with the Grecian escutcheon borne by the eagle, with other emblems, under the great and expressive motto, "*E Pluribus Unum*."

The first division of parties arose upon the manner of construing the powers delegated, and they were first styled "strict constructionists" and "latitudinarian constructionists." The former were for confining the action of the Government strictly

within its specific and limited sphere, while the others were for enlarging its powers by inference and implication. Hamilton and Jefferson, both members of the first cabinet, were regarded as the chief leaders, respectively, of these rising antagonistic parties which have existed, under different names from that day to this. Washington was regarded as holding a neutral position between them, though, by mature deliberation, he vetoed the first apportionment bill, in 1790, passed by the party headed by Hamilton, which was based upon a principle constructively leading to centralization or consolidation. This was the first exercise of the veto power under the present Constitution. It created considerable excitement at the time. Another bill was soon passed in pursuance of Mr. Jefferson's views, which has been adhered to in principle in every apportionment act passed since.

At the second session of the new Congress, Washington announced the gratifying fact of "the accession of North Carolina" to the Constitution of 1787, and June 1 of the same year he announced by special message the like "accession of the State of Rhode Island," with his congratulations on the happy event which "united under the general Government" all the States which were originally confederated.

In 1792, at the second Presidential election, Washington was desirous to retire; but he yielded to the general wish of the country, and was again chosen President by the unanimous vote of every electoral college. At the third election, 1796, he was again most urgently entreated to consent to remain in the executive chair. This he positively refused. In September, before the election, he gave to his countrymen his memorable Farewell Address, which in language, sentiment and patriotism was a fit and crowning glory of his illustrious life. After March 4, 1797, he again retired to Mount Vernon for peace, quiet and repose.

His administration for the two terms had been successful beyond the expectation and hopes of even the most sanguine of his friends. The finances of the country were no longer in an embarrassed condition, the public credit was fully restored, life was given to every department of industry, the workings of the new system in allowing Congress to raise revenue from duties on imports proved to be not only harmonious in its federal action, but astonishing in its results upon the commerce and trade of all the States. The exports from the Union increased from \$19,000,000 to over \$56,000,000 per annum, while the imports increased in about the same proportion. Three new members had been added to the Union. The progress of the States in their new career under their new organization thus far was exceedingly encouraging, not only to the friends of liberty within their own limits, but to their sympathizing allies in all climes and countries.

At the call again made on this illustrious

chief to quit his repose at Mount Vernon and take command of all the United States forces, with the rank of Lieutenant-General, when war was threatened with France in 1798, nothing need here be stated, except to note the fact as an unmistakable testimonial of the high regard in which he was still held by his countrymen, of all shades of political opinion. He patriotically accepted this trust, but a treaty of peace put a stop to all action under it. He again retired to Mount Vernon, where, after a short and severe illness, he died December 14, 1799, in the sixty-eighth year of his age. The whole country was filled with gloom by this sad intelligence. Men of all parties in politics and creeds in religion, in every State in the Union, united with Congress in "paying honor to the man, first in war, first in peace, and first in the hearts of his countrymen."

His remains were deposited in a family vault on the banks of the Potomac at Mount Vernon, where they still lie entombed.





JOHN ADAMS, the second President of the United States, 1797 to 1801, was born in the present town of Quincy, then a portion of Braintree, Massachusetts, October 30, 1735. His father was a farmer of moderate means, a worthy and industrious man. He was a deacon in the church, and was very desirous of giving his son a collegiate education, hoping that he would become a minister of the gospel. But, as up to this time, the age of fourteen, he had been only a play-boy in the fields and forests, he had no taste for books, he chose farming. On being set to work, however, by his father out in the field, the very first day converted the boy into a lover of books.

Accordingly, at the age of sixteen he entered Harvard College, and graduated in 1755, at the age of twenty, highly esteemed for integrity, energy and ability. Thus, having no capital but his education, he started out into the stormy world at a time of great political excitement, as France and England were then engaged in their great seven-years struggle for the mastery over the New World. The fire of patriotism

seized young Adams, and for a time he studied over the question whether he should take to the law, to politics or the army. He wrote a remarkable letter to a friend, making prophecies concerning the future greatness of this country which have since been more than fulfilled. For two years he taught school and studied law, wasting no odd moments, and at the early age of twenty-two years he opened a law office in his native town. His inherited powers of mind and untiring devotion to his profession caused him to rise rapidly in public esteem.

In October, 1764, Mr. Adams married Miss Abigail Smith, daughter of a clergyman at Weymouth and a lady of rare personal and intellectual endowments, who afterward contributed much to her husband's celebrity.

Soon the oppression of the British in America reached its climax. The Boston merchants employed an attorney by the name of James Otis to argue the legality of oppressive tax law before the Superior Court. Adams heard the argument, and afterward wrote to a friend concerning the ability displayed, as follows: "Otis was a flame of fire. With a promptitude of classical allusion, a depth of research, a rapid summary of historical events and dates, a profusion of legal authorities and a



John Adams

prophetic glance into futurity, he hurried away all before him. *American independence was then and there born.* Every man of an immensely crowded audience appeared to me to go away, as I did, ready to take up arms."

Soon Mr. Adams wrote an essay to be read before the literary club of his town, upon the state of affairs, which was so able as to attract public attention. It was published in American journals, republished in England, and was pronounced by the friends of the colonists there as "one of the very best productions ever seen from North America."

The memorable Stamp Act was now issued, and Adams entered with all the ardor of his soul into political life in order to resist it. He drew up a series of resolutions remonstrating against the act, which were adopted at a public meeting of the citizens of Braintree, and which were subsequently adopted, word for word, by more than forty towns in the State. Popular commotion prevented the landing of the Stamp Act papers, and the English authorities then closed the courts. The town of Boston therefore appointed Jeremy Gridley, James Otis and John Adams to argue a petition before the Governor and council for the re-opening of the courts; and while the two first mentioned attorneys based their argument upon the distress caused to the people by the measure, Adams boldly claimed that the Stamp Act was a violation both of the English Constitution and the charter of the Provinces. It is said that this was the first direct denial of the unlimited right of Parliament over the colonies. Soon after this the Stamp Act was repealed.

Directly Mr. Adams was employed to defend Ansell Nickerson, who had killed an Englishman in the act of impressing him (Nickerson) into the King's service, and his client was acquitted, the court thus estab-

lishing the principle that the infamous royal prerogative of impressment could have no existence in the colonial code. But in 1770 Messrs. Adams and Josiah Quincy defended a party of British soldiers who had been arrested for murder when they had been only obeying Governmental orders; and when reproached for thus apparently deserting the cause of popular liberty, Mr. Adams replied that he would a thousandfold rather live under the domination of the worst of England's kings than under that of a lawless mob. Next, after serving a term as a member of the Colonial Legislature from Boston, Mr. Adams, finding his health affected by too great labor, retired to his native home at Braintree.

The year 1774 soon arrived, with its famous Boston "Tea Party," the first open act of rebellion. Adams was sent to the Congress at Philadelphia; and when the Attorney-General announced that Great Britain had "determined on her system, and that her power to execute it was irresistible," Adams replied: "I know that Great Britain has determined on her system, and that very determination determines me on mine. You know that I have been constant in my opposition to her measures. The die is now cast. I have passed the Rubicon. Sink or swim, live or die, with my country, is my unalterable determination." The rumor beginning to prevail at Philadelphia that the Congress had independence in view, Adams foresaw that it was too soon to declare it openly. He advised every one to remain quiet in that respect; and as soon as it became apparent that he himself was for independence, he was advised to hide himself, which he did.

The next year the great Revolutionary war opened in earnest, and Mrs. Adams, residing near Boston, kept her husband advised by letter of all the events transpiring in her vicinity. The battle of Bunker Hill

came on. Congress had to do something immediately. The first thing was to choose a commander-in-chief for the—we can't say "army"—the fighting men of the colonies. The New England delegation was almost unanimous in favor of appointing General Ward, then at the head of the Massachusetts forces, but Mr. Adams urged the appointment of George Washington, then almost unknown outside of his own State. He was appointed without opposition. Mr. Adams offered the resolution, which was adopted, annulling all the royal authority in the colonies. Having thus prepared the way, a few weeks later, viz., June 7, 1776, Richard Henry Lee, of Virginia, who a few months before had declared that the British Government would abandon its oppressive measures, now offered the memorable resolution, seconded by Adams, "that these United States are, and of right ought to be, free and independent." Jefferson, Adams, Franklin, Sherman and Livingston were then appointed a committee to draught a declaration of independence. Mr. Jefferson desired Mr. Adams to draw up the bold document, but the latter persuaded Mr. Jefferson to perform that responsible task. The Declaration drawn up, Mr. Adams became its foremost defender on the floor of Congress. It was signed by all the fifty-five members present, and the next day Mr. Adams wrote to his wife how great a deed was done, and how proud he was of it. Mr. Adams continued to be the leading man of Congress, and the leading advocate of American independence. Above all other Americans, he was considered by every one the principal shining mark for British vengeance. Thus circumstanced, he was appointed to the most dangerous task of crossing the ocean in winter, exposed to capture by the British, who knew of his mission, which was to visit Paris and solicit the co-operation of the French. Besides, to take him-

self away from the country of which he was the most prominent defender, at that critical time, was an act of the greatest self-sacrifice. Sure enough, while crossing the sea, he had two very narrow escapes from capture; and the transit was otherwise a stormy and eventful one. During the summer of 1779 he returned home, but was immediately dispatched back to France, to be in readiness there to negotiate terms of peace and commerce with Great Britain as soon as the latter power was ready for such business. But as Dr. Franklin was more popular than he at the court of France, Mr. Adams repaired to Holland, where he was far more successful as a diplomatist.

The treaty of peace between the United States and England was finally signed at Paris, January 21, 1783; and the re-action from so great excitement as Mr. Adams had so long been experiencing threw him into a dangerous fever. Before he fully recovered he was in London, whence he was dispatched again to Amsterdam to negotiate another loan. Compliance with this order undermined his physical constitution for life.

In 1785 Mr. Adams was appointed envoy to the court of St. James, to meet face to face the very king who had regarded him as an arch traitor! Accordingly he repaired thither, where he did actually meet and converse with George III.! After a residence there for about three years, he obtained permission to return to America. While in London he wrote and published an able work, in three volumes, entitled: "A Defense of the American Constitution."

The Articles of Confederation proving inefficient, as Adams had prophesied, a carefully draughted Constitution was adopted in 1789, when George Washington was elected President of the new nation, and Adams Vice-President. Congress met for a time in New York, but was removed to Philadelphia for ten years, until suitable

buildings should be erected at the new capital in the District of Columbia. Mr. Adams then moved his family to Philadelphia. Toward the close of his term of office the French Revolution culminated, when Adams and Washington rather sympathized with England, and Jefferson with France. The Presidential election of 1796 resulted in giving Mr. Adams the first place by a small majority, and Mr. Jefferson the second place.

Mr. Adams's administration was conscientious, patriotic and able. The period was a turbulent one, and even an archangel could not have reconciled the hostile parties. Partisanism with reference to England and France was bitter, and for four years Mr. Adams struggled through almost a constant tempest of assaults. In fact, he was not truly a popular man, and his chagrin at not receiving a re-election was so great that he did not even remain at Philadelphia to witness the inauguration of Mr. Jefferson, his successor. The friendly intimacy between these two men was interrupted for about thirteen years of their life. Adams finally made the first advances toward a restoration of their mutual friendship, which were gratefully accepted by Jefferson.

Mr. Adams was glad of his opportunity to retire to private life, where he could rest his mind and enjoy the comforts of home. By a thousand bitter experiences he found the path of public duty a thorny one. For twenty-six years his service of the public was as arduous, self-sacrificing and devoted as ever fell to the lot of man. In one important sense he was as much the "Father of his Country" as was Washington in another sense. During these long years of anxiety and toil, in which he was laying broad and deep, the foundations of the

greatest nation the sun ever shone upon, he received from his impoverished country a meager support. The only privilege he carried with him into his retirement was that of franking his letters.

Although taking no active part in public affairs, both himself and his son, John Quincy, nobly supported the policy of Mr. Jefferson in resisting the encroachments of England, who persisted in searching American ships on the high seas and dragging from them any sailors that might be designated by any pert lieutenant as British subjects. Even for this noble support Mr. Adams was maligned by thousands of bitter enemies! On this occasion, for the first time since his retirement, he broke silence and drew up a very able paper, exposing the atrocity of the British pretensions.

Mr. Adams outlived nearly all his family. Though his physical frame began to give way many years before his death, his mental powers retained their strength and vigor to the last. In his ninetieth year he was gladdened by the popular elevation of his son to the Presidential office, the highest in the gift of the people. A few months more passed away and the 4th of July, 1826, arrived. The people, unaware of the near approach of the end of two great lives—that of Adams and Jefferson—were making unusual preparations for a national holiday. Mr. Adams lay upon his couch, listening to the ringing of bells, the waftures of martial music and the roar of cannon, with silent emotion. Only four days before, he had given for a public toast, "Independence forever." About two o'clock in the afternoon he said, "And Jefferson still survives." But he was mistaken by an hour or so; and in a few minutes he had breathed his last.



THOMAS JEFFERSON.



THOMAS JEFFERSON, the third President of the United States, 1801-'9, was born April 2, 1743, the eldest child of his parents, Peter and Jane (Randolph) Jefferson, near Charlottesville, Albemarle County, Virginia, upon the slopes of the Blue Ridge. When he was fourteen years of age, his father died, leaving a widow and eight children. She was a beautiful and accomplished

lady, a good letter-writer, with a fund of humor, and an admirable housekeeper. His parents belonged to the Church of England, and are said to be of Welch origin. But little is known of them, however.

Thomas was naturally of a serious turn of mind, apt to learn, and a favorite at school, his choice studies being mathematics and the classics. At the age of seventeen he entered William and Mary College, in an advanced class, and lived in rather an expensive style, consequently being much caressed by gay society. That he was not ruined, is proof of his stamina of character. But during his second year he discarded

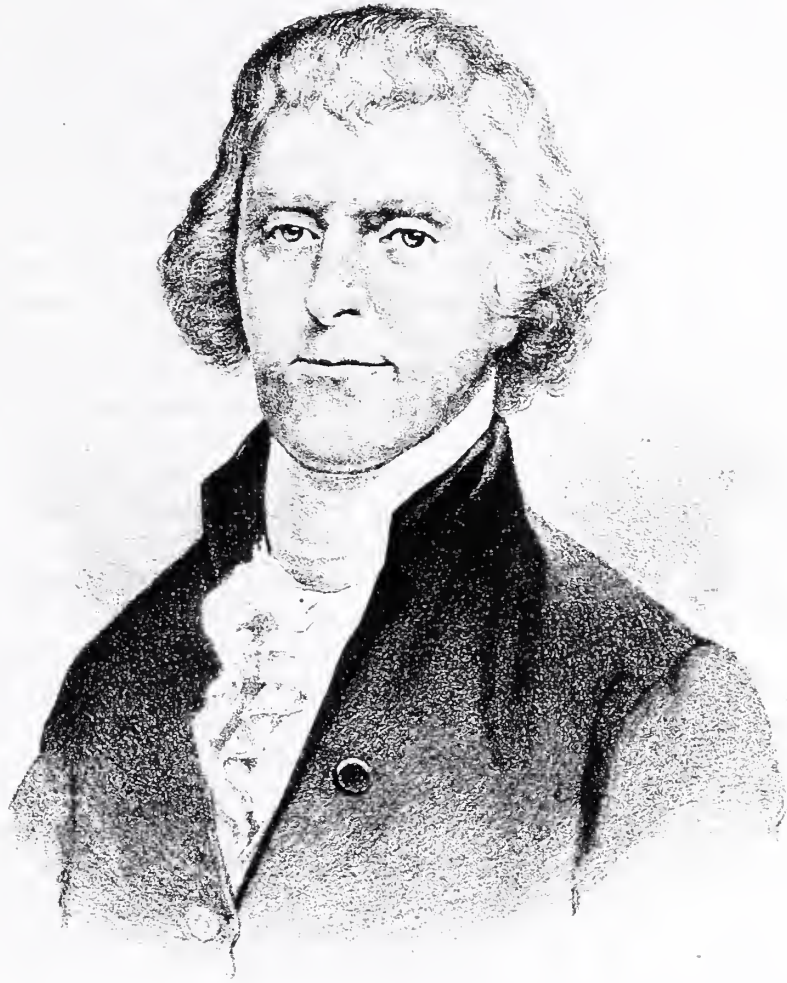
society, his horses and even his favorite violin, and devoted thenceforward fifteen hours a day to hard study, becoming extraordinarily proficient in Latin and Greek authors.

On leaving college, before he was twenty-one, he commenced the study of law; and pursued it diligently until he was well qualified for practice, upon which he entered in 1767. By this time he was also versed in French, Spanish, Italian and Anglo-Saxon, and in the criticism of the fine arts. Being very polite and polished in his manners, he won the friendship of all whom he met. Though able with his pen, he was not fluent in public speech.

In 1769 he was chosen a member of the Virginia Legislature, and was the largest slave-holding member of that body. He introduced a bill empowering slave-holders to manumit their slaves, but it was rejected by an overwhelming vote.

In 1770 Mr. Jefferson met with a great loss; his house at Shadwell was burned, and his valuable library of 2,000 volumes was consumed. But he was wealthy enough to replace the most of it, as from his 5,000 acres tilled by slaves and his practice at the bar his income amounted to about \$5,000 a year.

In 1772 he married Mrs. Martha Skelton, a beautiful, wealthy and accomplished



Th. Jefferson

young widow, who owned 40,000 acres of land and 130 slaves; yet he labored assiduously for the abolition of slavery. For his new home he selected a majestic rise of land upon his large estate at Shadwell, called Monticello, whereon he erected a mansion of modest yet elegant architecture. Here he lived in luxury, indulging his taste in magnificent, high-blooded horses.

At this period the British Government gradually became more insolent and oppressive toward the American colonies, and Mr. Jefferson was ever one of the most foremost to resist its encroachments. From time to time he drew up resolutions of remonstrance, which were finally adopted, thus proving his ability as a statesman and as a leader. By the year 1774 he became quite busy, both with voice and pen, in defending the right of the colonies to defend themselves. His pamphlet entitled: "A Summary View of the Rights of British America," attracted much attention in England. The following year he, in company with George Washington, served as an executive committee in measures to defend by arms the State of Virginia. As a Member of the Congress, he was not a speaker, yet in conversation and upon committees he was so frank and decisive that he always made a favorable impression. But as late as the autumn of 1775, he remained in hopes of reconciliation with the parent country.

At length, however, the hour arrived for draughting the "Declaration of Independence," and this responsible task was devolved upon Jefferson. Franklin, and Adams suggested a few verbal corrections before it was submitted to Congress, which was June 28, 1776, only six days before it was adopted. During the three days of the fiery ordeal of criticism through which it passed in Congress, Mr. Jefferson opened not his lips. John Adams was the main champion of the Declaration on the floor

of Congress. The signing of this document was one of the most solemn and momentous occasions ever attended to by man. Prayer and silence reigned throughout the hall, and each signer realized that if American independence was not finally sustained by arms he was doomed to the scaffold.

After the colonies became independent States, Jefferson resigned for a time his seat in Congress in order to aid in organizing the government of Virginia, of which State he was chosen Governor in 1779, when he was thirty-six years of age. At this time the British had possession of Georgia and were invading South Carolina, and at one time a British officer, Tarleton, sent a secret expedition to Monticello to capture the Governor. Five minutes after Mr. Jefferson escaped with his family, his mansion was in possession of the enemy! The British troops also destroyed his valuable plantation on the James River. "Had they carried off the slaves," said Jefferson, with characteristic magnanimity, "to give them freedom, they would have done right."

The year 1781 was a gloomy one for the Virginia Governor. While confined to his secluded home in the forest by a sick and dying wife, a party arose against him throughout the State, severely criticising his course as Governor. Being very sensitive to reproach, this touched him to the quick, and the heap of troubles then surrounding him nearly crushed him. He resolved, in despair, to retire from public life for the rest of his days. For weeks Mr. Jefferson sat lovingly, but with a crushed heart, at the bedside of his sick wife, during which time unfeeling letters were sent to him, accusing him of weakness and unfaithfulness to duty. All this, after he had lost so much property and at the same time done so much for his country! After her death he actually fainted away, and remained so long insensible that it was feared he never would recover! Several weeks

passed before he could fully recover his equilibrium. He was never married a second time.

In the spring of 1782 the people of England compelled their king to make to the Americans overtures of peace, and in November following, Mr. Jefferson was reappointed by Congress, unanimously and without a single adverse remark, minister plenipotentiary to negotiate a treaty.

In March, 1784, Mr. Jefferson was appointed on a committee to draught a plan for the government of the Northwestern Territory. His slavery-prohibition clause in that plan was stricken out by the pro-slavery majority of the committee; but amid all the controversies and wrangles of politicians, he made it a rule never to contradict anybody or engage in any discussion as a debater.

In company with Mr. Adams and Dr. Franklin, Mr. Jefferson was appointed in May, 1784, to act as minister plenipotentiary in the negotiation of treaties of commerce with foreign nations. Accordingly, he went to Paris and satisfactorily accomplished his mission. The suavity and high bearing of his manner made all the French his friends; and even Mrs. Adams at one time wrote to her sister that he was "the chosen of the earth." But all the honors that he received, both at home and abroad, seemed to make no change in the simplicity of his republican tastes. On his return to America, he found two parties respecting the foreign commercial policy, Mr. Adams sympathizing with that in favor of England and himself favoring France.

On the inauguration of General Washington as President, Mr. Jefferson was chosen by him for the office of Secretary of State. At this time the rising storm of the French Revolution became visible, and Washington watched it with great anxiety. His cabinet was divided in their views of constitutional government as well as re-

garding the issues in France. General Hamilton, Secretary of the Treasury, was the leader of the so-called Federal party, while Mr. Jefferson was the leader of the Republican party. At the same time there was a strong monarchical party in this country, with which Mr. Adams sympathized. Some important financial measures, which were proposed by Hamilton and finally adopted by the cabinet and approved by Washington, were opposed by Mr. Jefferson; and his enemies then began to reproach him with holding office under an administration whose views he opposed. The President poured oil on the troubled waters. On his re-election to the Presidency he desired Mr. Jefferson to remain in the cabinet, but the latter sent in his resignation at two different times, probably because he was dissatisfied with some of the measures of the Government. His final one was not received until January 1, 1794, when General Washington parted from him with great regret.

Jefferson then retired to his quiet home at Monticello, to enjoy a good rest, not even reading the newspapers lest the political gossip should disquiet him. On the President's again calling him back to the office of Secretary of State, he replied that no circumstances would ever again tempt him to engage in anything public! But, while all Europe was ablaze with war, and France in the throes of a bloody revolution and the principal theater of the conflict, a new Presidential election in this country came on. John Adams was the Federal candidate and Mr. Jefferson became the Republican candidate. The result of the election was the promotion of the latter to the Vice-Presidency, while the former was chosen President. In this contest Mr. Jefferson really did not desire to have either office, he was "so weary" of party strife. He loved the retirement of home more than any other place on the earth.

But for four long years his Vice-Presidency passed joylessly away, while the partisan strife between Federalist and Republican was ever growing hotter. The former party split and the result of the fourth general election was the elevation of Mr. Jefferson to the Presidency! with Aaron Burr as Vice-President. These men being at the head of a growing party, their election was hailed everywhere with joy. On the other hand, many of the Federalists turned pale, as they believed what a portion of the pulpit and the press had been preaching—that Jefferson was a “scoffing atheist,” a “Jacobin,” the “incarnation of all evil,” “breathing threatening and slaughter!”

Mr. Jefferson's inaugural address contained nothing but the noblest sentiments, expressed in fine language, and his personal behavior afterward exhibited the extreme of American, democratic simplicity. His disgust of European court etiquette grew upon him with age. He believed that General Washington was somewhat distrustful of the ultimate success of a popular Government, and that, imbued with a little admiration of the forms of a monarchical Government, he had instituted levees, birthdays, pompous meetings with Congress, etc. Jefferson was always polite, even to slaves everywhere he met them, and carried in his countenance the indications of an accommodating disposition.

The political principles of the Jeffersonian party now swept the country, and Mr. Jefferson himself swayed an influence which was never exceeded even by Washington. Under his administration, in 1803, the Louisiana purchase was made, for \$15,000,000, the “Louisiana Territory” purchased comprising all the land west of the Mississippi to the Pacific Ocean.

The year 1804 witnessed another severe loss in his family. His highly accomplished and most beloved daughter Maria sickened and died, causing as great grief in the

stricken parent as it was possible for him to survive with any degree of sanity.

The same year he was re-elected to the Presidency, with George Clinton as Vice-President. During his second term our relations with England became more complicated, and on June 22, 1807, near Hampton Roads, the United States frigate Chesapeake was fired upon by the British man-of-war Leopard, and was made to surrender. Three men were killed and ten wounded. Jefferson demanded reparation. England grew insolent. It became evident that war was determined upon by the latter power. More than 1,200 Americans were forced into the British service upon the high seas. Before any satisfactory solution was reached, Mr. Jefferson's Presidential term closed. Amid all these public excitements he thought constantly of the welfare of his family, and longed for the time when he could return home to remain. There, at Monticello, his subsequent life was very similar to that of Washington at Mt. Vernon. His hospitality toward his numerous friends, indulgence of his slaves, and misfortunes to his property, etc., finally involved him in debt. For years his home resembled a fashionable watering-place. During the summer, thirty-seven house servants were required! It was presided over by his daughter, Mrs. Randolph.

Mr. Jefferson did much for the establishment of the University at Charlottesville, making it unsectarian, in keeping with the spirit of American institutions, but poverty and the feebleness of old age prevented him from doing what he would. He even went so far as to petition the Legislature for permission to dispose of some of his possessions by lottery, in order to raise the necessary funds for home expenses. It was granted; but before the plan was carried out, Mr. Jefferson died, July 4, 1826, at 12:50 P. M.



JAMES MADISON.



JAMES MADISON, the fourth President of the United States, 1809-'17, was born at Port Conway, Prince George County, Virginia, March 16, 1751. His father, Colonel James Madison, was a wealthy planter, residing upon a very fine estate called "Montpelier," only twenty-five miles from the home of Thomas Jefferson at Monticello. The closest personal and political attachment existed between these illustrious men from their early youth until death.

James was the eldest of a family of seven children, four sons and three daughters, all of whom attained maturity. His early education was conducted mostly at home, under a private tutor. Being naturally intellectual in his tastes, he consecrated himself with unusual vigor to study. At a very early age he made considerable proficiency in the Greek, Latin, French and Spanish languages. In 1769 he entered Princeton College, New Jersey, of which the illustrious Dr. Weatherspoon was then President. He graduated in 1771, with a char-

acter of the utmost purity, and a mind highly disciplined and stored with all the learning which embellished and gave efficiency to his subsequent career. After graduating he pursued a course of reading for several months, under the guidance of President Weatherspoon, and in 1772 returned to Virginia, where he continued in incessant study for two years, nominally directed to the law, but really including extended researches in theology, philosophy and general literature.

The Church of England was the established church in Virginia, invested with all the prerogatives and immunities which it enjoyed in the fatherland, and other denominations labored under serious disabilities, the enforcement of which was rightly or wrongly characterized by them as persecution. Madison took a prominent stand in behalf of the removal of all disabilities, repeatedly appeared in the court of his own county to defend the Baptist nonconformists, and was elected from Orange County to the Virginia Convention in the spring of 1766, when he signalized the beginning of his public career by procuring the passage of an amendment to the Declaration of Rights as prepared by George Mason, substituting for "toleration" a more emphatic assertion of religious liberty.



James Madison

In 1776 he was elected a member of the Virginia Convention to frame the Constitution of the State. Like Jefferson, he took but little part in the public debates. His main strength lay in his conversational influence and in his pen. In November, 1777, he was chosen a member of the Council of State, and in March, 1780, took his seat in the Continental Congress, where he first gained prominence through his energetic opposition to the issue of paper money by the States. He continued in Congress three years, one of its most-active and influential members.

In 1784 Mr. Madison was elected a member of the Virginia Legislature. He rendered important service by promoting and participating in that revision of the statutes which effectually abolished the remnants of the feudal system subsistent up to that time in the form of entails, primogeniture, and State support given the Anglican Church; and his "Memorial and Remonstrance" against a general assessment for the support of religion is one of the ablest papers which emanated from his pen. It settled the question of the entire separation of church and State in Virginia.

Mr. Jefferson says of him, in allusion to the study and experience through which he had already passed:

"Trained in these successive schools, he acquired a habit of self-possession which placed at ready command the rich resources of his luminous and discriminating mind and of his extensive information, and rendered him the first of every assembly of which he afterward became a member. Never wandering from his subject into vain declamation, but pursuing it closely in language pure, classical and copious, soothing always the feelings of his adversaries by civilities and softness of expression, he rose to the eminent station which he held in the great National Convention of 1787; and in that of Virginia, which followed, he sustained the

new Constitution in all its parts, bearing off the palm against the logic of George Mason and the fervid declamation of Patrick Henry. With these consummate powers were united a pure and spotless virtue which no calumny has ever attempted to sully. Of the power and polish of his pen, and of the wisdom of his administration in the highest office of the nation, I need say nothing. They have spoken, and will forever speak, for themselves."

In January, 1786, Mr. Madison took the initiative in proposing a meeting of State Commissioners to devise measures for more satisfactory commercial relations between the States. A meeting was held at Annapolis to discuss this subject, and but five States were represented. The convention issued another call, drawn up by Mr. Madison, urging all the States to send their delegates to Philadelphia, in May, 1787, to draught a Constitution for the United States. The delegates met at the time appointed, every State except Rhode Island being represented. George Washington was chosen president of the convention, and the present Constitution of the United States was then and there formed. There was no mind and no pen more active in framing this immortal document than the mind and pen of James Madison. He was, perhaps, its ablest advocate in the pages of the *Federalist*.

Mr. Madison was a member of the first four Congresses, 1789-'97, in which he maintained a moderate opposition to Hamilton's financial policy. He declined the mission to France and the Secretaryship of State, and, gradually identifying himself with the Republican party, became from 1792 its avowed leader. In 1796 he was its choice for the Presidency as successor to Washington. Mr. Jefferson wrote: "There is not another person in the United States with whom, being placed at the helm of our affairs, my mind would be so completely at

rest for the fortune of our political bark." But Mr. Madison declined to be a candidate. His term in Congress had expired, and he returned from New York to his beautiful retreat at Montpelier.

In 1794 Mr. Madison married a young widow of remarkable powers of fascination—Mrs. Todd. Her maiden name was Dorothy Paine. She was born in 1767, in Virginia, of Quaker parents, and had been educated in the strictest rules of that sect. When but eighteen years of age she married a young lawyer and moved to Philadelphia, where she was introduced to brilliant scenes of fashionable life. She speedily laid aside the dress and address of the Quakeress, and became one of the most fascinating ladies of the republican court. In New York, after the death of her husband, she was the belle of the season and was surrounded with admirers. Mr. Madison won the prize. She proved an invaluable helpmate. In Washington she was the life of society. If there was any diffident, timid young girl just making her appearance, she found in Mrs. Madison an encouraging friend.

During the stormy administration of John Adams Madison remained in private life, but was the author of the celebrated "Resolutions of 1798," adopted by the Virginia Legislature, in condemnation of the Alien and Sedition laws, as well as of the "report" in which he defended those resolutions, which is, by many, considered his ablest State paper.

The storm passed away; the Alien and Sedition laws were repealed, John Adams lost his re-election, and in 1801 Thomas Jefferson was chosen President. The great reaction in public sentiment which seated Jefferson in the presidential chair was largely owing to the writings of Madison, who was consequently well entitled to the post of Secretary of State. With great ability he discharged the duties of this responsible

office during the eight years of Mr. Jefferson's administration.

As Mr. Jefferson was a widower, and neither of his daughters could be often with him, Mrs. Madison usually presided over the festivities of the White House; and as her husband succeeded Mr. Jefferson, holding his office for two terms, this remarkable woman was the mistress of the presidential mansion for sixteen years.

Mr. Madison being entirely engrossed by the cares of his office, all the duties of social life devolved upon his accomplished wife. Never were such responsibilities more ably discharged. The most bitter foes of her husband and of the administration were received with the frankly proffered hand and the cordial smile of welcome; and the influence of this gentle woman in allaying the bitterness of party rancor became a great and salutary power in the nation.

As the term of Mr. Jefferson's Presidency drew near its close, party strife was roused to the utmost to elect his successor. It was a death-grapple between the two great parties, the Federal and Republican. Mr. Madison was chosen President by an electoral vote of 122 to 53, and was inaugurated March 4, 1809, at a critical period, when the relations of the United States with Great Britain were becoming embittered, and his first term was passed in diplomatic quarrels, aggravated by the act of non-intercourse of May, 1810, and finally resulting in a declaration of war.

On the 18th of June, 1812, President Madison gave his approval to an act of Congress declaring war against Great Britain. Notwithstanding the bitter hostility of the Federal party to the war, the country in general approved; and in the autumn Madison was re-elected to the Presidency by 128 electoral votes to 89 in favor of George Clinton.

March 4, 1817, Madison yielded the Presi-

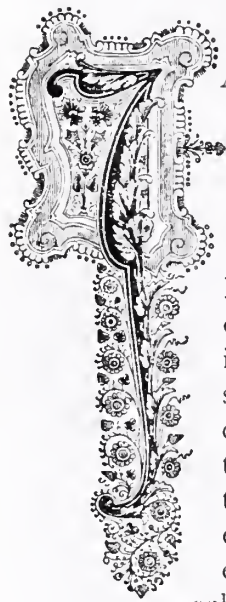
dency to his Secretary of State and intimate friend, James Monroe, and retired to his ancestral estate at Montpelier, where he passed the evening of his days surrounded by attached friends and enjoying the merited respect of the whole nation. He took pleasure in promoting agriculture, as president of the county society, and in watching the development of the University of Virginia, of which he was long rector and visitor. In extreme old age he sat in 1829 as a member of the convention called to reform the Virginia Constitution, where his appearance was hailed with the most genuine interest and satisfaction, though he was too infirm to participate in the active work of revision. Small in stature, slender and delicate in form, with a countenance full of intelligence, and expressive alike of mildness and dignity, he attracted the attention of all who attended the convention, and was treated with the utmost deference. He seldom addressed the assembly, though he always appeared self-possessed, and watched with unflagging interest the progress of every measure. Though the convention sat sixteen weeks, he spoke only twice; but when he did speak, the whole house paused to listen. His voice was feeble though his enunciation was very distinct. One of the reporters, Mr. Stansbury, relates the following anecdote of Mr. Madison's last speech:

"The next day, as there was a great call for it, and the report had not been returned for publication, I sent my son with a respectful note, requesting the manuscript. My son was a lad of sixteen, whom I had taken with me to act as amanuensis. On delivering my note, he was received with the utmost politeness, and requested to come up into Mr. Madison's room and wait while his eye ran over the paper, as company had prevented his attending to it. He did so, and Mr. Madison sat down to correct the report. The lad stood near him so that

his eye fell on the paper. Coming to a certain sentence in the speech, Mr. Madison erased a word and substituted another; but hesitated, and not feeling satisfied with the second word, drew his pen through it also. My son was young, ignorant of the world, and unconscious of the solecism of which he was about to be guilty, when, in all simplicity, he suggested a word. Probably no other person then living would have taken such a liberty. But the sage, instead of regarding such an intrusion with a frown, raised his eyes to the boy's face with a pleased surprise, and said, 'Thank you, sir; it is the very word,' and immediately inserted it. I saw him the next day, and he mentioned the circumstance, with a compliment on the young critic."

Mr. Madison died at Montpelier, June 28, 1836, at the advanced age of eighty-five. While not possessing the highest order of talent, and deficient in oratorical powers, he was pre-eminently a statesman, of a well-balanced mind. His attainments were solid, his knowledge copious, his judgment generally sound, his powers of analysis and logical statement rarely surpassed, his language and literary style correct and polished, his conversation witty, his temperament sanguine and trustful, his integrity unquestioned, his manners simple, courteous and winning. By these rare qualities he conciliated the esteem not only of friends, but of political opponents, in a greater degree than any American statesman in the present century.

Mrs. Madison survived her husband thirteen years, and died July 12, 1849, in the eighty-second year of her age. She was one of the most remarkable women our country has produced. Even now she is admirably remembered in Washington as "Dolly Madison," and it is fitting that her memory should descend to posterity in company with that of the companion of her life.



JAMES MONROE, the fifth President of the United States, 1817-'25, was born in Westmoreland County, Virginia, April 28, 1758. He was a son of Spence Monroe, and a descendant of a Scottish cavalier family. Like all his predecessors thus far in the Presidential chair, he enjoyed all the advantages of education which the country could then afford. He was early sent to a fine classical school, and at the age of sixteen entered William and Mary College.. In 1776, when he had been in college but two years, the Declaration of Independence was adopted, and our feeble militia, without arms, amunition or clothing, were struggling against the trained armies of England. James Monroe left college, hastened to General Washington's headquarters at New York and enrolled himself as a cadet in the army.

At Trenton Lieutenant Monroe so distinguished himself, receiving a wound in his shoulder, that he was promoted to a Captaincy. Upon recovering from his wound, he was invited to act as aide to Lord Sterling, and in that capacity he took an active part in the battles of Brandywine, Germantown and Monmouth. At Germantown

he stood by the side of Lafayette when the French Marquis received his wound. General Washington, who had formed a high idea of young Monroe's ability, sent him to Virginia to raise a new regiment, of which he was to be Colonel; but so exhausted was Virginia at that time that the effort proved unsuccessful. He, however, received his commission.

Finding no opportunity to enter the army as a commissioned officer, he returned to his original plan of studying law, and entered the office of Thomas Jefferson, who was then Governor of Virginia. He developed a very noble character, frank, manly and sincere. Mr. Jefferson said of him:

"James Monroe is so perfectly honest that if his soul were turned inside out there would not be found a spot on it."

In 1782 he was elected to the Assembly of Virginia, and was also appointed a member of the Executive Council. The next year he was chosen delegate to the Continental Congress for a term of three years. He was present at Annapolis when Washington surrendered his commission of Commander-in-chief.

With Washington, Jefferson and Madison he felt deeply the inefficiency of the old Articles of Confederation, and urged the formation of a new Constitution, which should invest the Central Government with something like national power. Influenced by these views, he introduced a resolution



James Monroe

that Congress should be empowered to regulate trade, and to lay an impost duty of five per cent. The resolution was referred to a committee of which he was chairman. The report and the discussion which rose upon it led to the convention of five States at Annapolis, and the consequent general convention at Philadelphia, which, in 1787, drafted the Constitution of the United States.

At this time there was a controversy between New York and Massachusetts in reference to their boundaries. The high esteem in which Colonel Monroe was held is indicated by the fact that he was appointed one of the judges to decide the controversy. While in New York attending Congress, he married Miss Kortright, a young lady distinguished alike for her beauty and accomplishments. For nearly fifty years this happy union remained unbroken. In London and in Paris, as in her own country, Mrs. Monroe won admiration and affection by the loveliness of her person, the brilliancy of her intellect, and the amiability of her character.

Returning to Virginia, Colonel Monroe commenced the practice of law at Fredericksburg. He was very soon elected to a seat in the State Legislature, and the next year he was chosen a member of the Virginia convention which was assembled to decide upon the acceptance or rejection of the Constitution which had been drawn up at Philadelphia, and was now submitted to the several States. Deeply as he felt the imperfections of the old Confederacy, he was opposed to the new Constitution, thinking, with many others of the Republican party, that it gave too much power to the Central Government, and not enough to the individual States.

In 1789 he became a member of the United States Senate, which office he held acceptably to his constituents, and with honor to himself for four years.

Having opposed the Constitution as not leaving enough power with the States, he, of course, became more and more identified with the Republican party. Thus he found himself in cordial co-operation with Jefferson and Madison. The great Republican party became the dominant power which ruled the land.

George Washington was then President. England had espoused the cause of the Bourbons against the principles of the French Revolution. President Washington issued a proclamation of neutrality between these contending powers. France had helped us in the struggle for our liberties. All the despotisms of Europe were now combined to prevent the French from escaping from tyranny a thousandfold worse than that which we had endured. Colonel Monroe, more magnanimous than prudent, was anxious that we should help our old allies in their extremity. He violently opposed the President's proclamation as ungrateful and wanting in magnanimity.

Washington, who could appreciate such a character, developed his calm, serene, almost divine greatness by appointing that very James Monroe, who was denouncing the policy of the Government, as the Minister of that Government to the republic of France. He was directed by Washington to express to the French people our warmest sympathy, communicating to them corresponding resolves approved by the President, and adopted by both houses of Congress.

Mr. Monroe was welcomed by the National Convention in France with the most enthusiastic demonstrations of respect and affection. He was publicly introduced to that body, and received the embrace of the President, Merlin de Douay, after having been addressed in a speech glowing with congratulations, and with expressions of desire that harmony might ever exist be-

tween the two nations. The flags of the two republics were intertwined in the hall of the convention. Mr. Monroe presented the American colors, and received those of France in return. The course which he pursued in Paris was so annoying to England and to the friends of England in this country that, near the close of Washington's administration, Mr. Monroe, was recalled.

After his return Colonel Monroe wrote a book of 400 pages, entitled "A View of the Conduct of the Executive in Foreign Affairs." In this work he very ably advocated his side of the question; but, with the magnanimity of the man, he recorded a warm tribute to the patriotism, ability and spotless integrity of John Jay, between whom and himself there was intense antagonism; and in subsequent years he expressed in warmest terms his perfect veneration for the character of George Washington.

Shortly after his return to this country Colonel Monroe was elected Governor of Virginia, and held that office for three years, the period limited by the Constitution. In 1802 he was an Envoy to France, and to Spain in 1805, and was Minister to England in 1803. In 1806 he returned to his quiet home in Virginia, and with his wife and children and an ample competence from his paternal estate, enjoyed a few years of domestic repose.

In 1809 Mr. Jefferson's second term of office expired, and many of the Republican party were anxious to nominate James Monroe as his successor. The majority were in favor of Mr. Madison. Mr. Monroe withdrew his name and was soon after chosen a second time Governor of Virginia. He soon resigned that office to accept the position of Secretary of State, offered him by President Madison. The correspondence which he then carried on with the British Government demonstrated that

there was no hope of any peaceful adjustment of our difficulties with the cabinet of St. James. War was consequently declared in June, 1812. Immediately after the sack of Washington the Secretary of War resigned, and Mr. Monroe, at the earnest request of Mr. Madison, assumed the additional duties of the War Department, without resigning his position as Secretary of State. It has been confidently stated, that, had Mr. Monroe's energies been in the War Department a few months earlier, the disaster at Washington would not have occurred.

The duties now devolving upon Mr. Monroe were extremely arduous. Ten thousand men, picked from the veteran armies of England, were sent with a powerful fleet to New Orleans to acquire possession of the mouths of the Mississippi. Our finances were in the most deplorable condition. The treasury was exhausted and our credit gone. And yet it was necessary to make the most rigorous preparations to meet the foe. In this crisis James Monroe, the Secretary of War, with virtue unsurpassed in Greek or Roman story, stepped forward and pledged his own individual credit as subsidiary to that of the nation, and thus succeeded in placing the city of New Orleans in such a posture of defense, that it was enabled successfully to repel the invader.

Mr. Monroe was truly the armor-bearer of President Madison, and the most efficient business man in his cabinet. His energy in the double capacity of Secretary, both of State and War, pervaded all the departments of the country. He proposed to increase the army to 100,000 men, a measure which he deemed absolutely necessary to save us from ignominious defeat, but which, at the same time, he knew would render his name so unpopular as to preclude the possibility of his being a successful candidate for the Presidency.

The happy result of the conference at Ghent in securing peace rendered the increase of the army unnecessary; but it is not too much to say that James Monroe placed in the hands of Andrew Jackson the weapon with which to beat off the foe at New Orleans. Upon the return of peace Mr. Monroe resigned the department of war, devoting himself entirely to the duties of Secretary of State. These he continued to discharge until the close of President Madison's administration, with zeal which was never abated, and with an ardor of self-devotion which made him almost forgetful of the claims of fortune, health or life.

Mr. Madison's second term expired in March, 1817, and Mr. Monroe succeeded to the Presidency. He was a candidate of the Republican party, now taking the name of the Democratic Republican. In 1821 he was re-elected, with scarcely any opposition. Out of 232 electoral votes, he received 231. The slavery question, which subsequently assumed such formidable dimensions, now began to make its appearance. The State of Missouri, which had been carved out of that immense territory which we had purchased of France, applied for admission to the Union, with a slavery Constitution. There were not a few who foresaw the evils impending. After the debate of a week it was decided that Missouri could not be admitted into the Union with slavery. This important question was at length settled by a compromise proposed by Henry Clay.

The famous "Monroe Doctrine," of which so much has been said, originated in this way: In 1823 it was rumored that the Holy Alliance was about to interfere to prevent the establishment of Republican liberty in the European colonies of South America. President Monroe wrote to his old friend Thomas Jefferson for advice in the emergency. In his reply under date of

October 24, Mr. Jefferson writes upon the supposition that our attempt to resist this European movement might lead to war:

"Its object is to introduce and establish the American system of keeping out of our land all foreign powers; of never permitting those of Europe to intermeddle with the affairs of our nation. It is to maintain our own principle, not to depart from it."

December 2, 1823, President Monroe sent a message to Congress, declaring it to be the policy of this Government not to entangle ourselves with the broils of Europe, and not to allow Europe to interfere with the affairs of nations on the American continent; and the doctrine was announced, that any attempt on the part of the European powers "to extend their system to any portion of this hemisphere would be regarded by the United States as dangerous to our peace and safety."

March 4, 1825, Mr. Monroe surrendered the presidential chair to his Secretary of State, John Quincy Adams, and retired, with the universal respect of the nation, to his private residence at Oak Hill, Loudoun County, Virginia. His time had been so entirely consecrated to his country, that he had neglected his pecuniary interests, and was deeply involved in debt. The welfare of his country had ever been uppermost in his mind.

For many years Mrs. Monroe was in such feeble health that she rarely appeared in public. In 1830 Mr. Monroe took up his residence with his son-in-law in New York, where he died on the 4th of July, 1831. The citizens of New York conducted his obsequies with pageants more imposing than had ever been witnessed there before. Our country will ever cherish his memory with pride, gratefully enrolling his name in the list of its benefactors, pronouncing him the worthy successor of the illustrious men who had preceded him in the presidential chair.



John Quincy Adams.



JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, the sixth President of the United States, 1825-'9, was born in the rural home of his honored father, John Adams, in Quincy, Massachusetts, July 11, 1767. His mother, a woman of exalted worth, watched over his childhood during the almost constant absence of his father. He commenced his education at the village school, giving at an early period indications of superior mental endowments.

When eleven years of age he sailed with his father for Europe, where the latter was associated with Franklin and Lee as Minister Plenipotentiary. The intelligence of John Quincy attracted the attention of these men and received from them flattering marks of attention. Mr. Adams had scarcely returned to this country in 1779 ere he was again sent abroad, and John Quincy again accompanied him. On this voyage he commenced a diary, which practice he continued, with but few interruptions, until his death. He journeyed with his father from Ferrol, in Spain, to Paris. Here he applied himself for six months to study; then accompanied

his father to Holland, where he entered, first a school in Amsterdam, and then the University of Leyden. In 1781, when only fourteen years of age, he was selected by Mr. Dana, our Minister to the Russian court, as his private secretary. In this school of incessant labor he spent fourteen months, and then returned alone to Holland through Sweden, Denmark, Hamburg and Bremen. Again he resumed his studies under a private tutor, at The Hague.

In the spring of 1782 he accompanied his father to Paris, forming acquaintance with the most distinguished men on the Continent. After a short visit to England, he returned to Paris and studied until May, 1785, when he returned to America, leaving his father an ambassador at the court of St. James. In 1786 he entered the junior class in Harvard University, and graduated with the second honor of his class. The oration he delivered on this occasion, the "Importance of Public Faith to the Well-being of a Community," was published—an event very rare in this or any other land.

Upon leaving college at the age of twenty he studied law three years with the Hon. Theophilus Parsons in Newburyport. In 1790 he opened a law office in Boston. The profession was crowded with able men, and the fees were small. The first year he had



J. D. Adams

no clients, but not a moment was lost. The second year passed away, still no clients, and still he was dependent upon his parents for support. Anxiously he awaited the third year. The reward now came. Clients began to enter his office, and before the end of the year he was so crowded with business that all solicitude respecting a support was at an end.

When Great Britain commenced war against France, in 1793, Mr. Adams wrote some articles, urging entire neutrality on the part of the United States. The view was not a popular one. Many felt that as France had helped us, we were bound to help France. But President Washington coincided with Mr. Adams, and issued his proclamation of neutrality. His writings at this time in the Boston journals gave him so high a reputation, that in June, 1794, he was appointed by Washington resident Minister at the Netherlands. In July, 1797, he left The Hague to go to Portugal as Minister Plenipotentiary. Washington at this time wrote to his father, John Adams:

"Without intending to compliment the father or the mother, or to censure any others, I give it as my decided opinion, that Mr. Adams is the most valuable character we have abroad; and there remains no doubt in my mind that he will prove the ablest of our diplomatic corps."

On his way to Portugal, upon his arrival in London, he met with dispatches directing him to the court of Berlin, but requesting him to remain in London until he should receive instructions. While waiting he was married to Miss Louisa Catherine Johnson, to whom he had been previously engaged. Miss Johnson was a daughter of Mr. Joshua Johnson, American Consul in London, and was a lady endowed with that beauty and those accomplishments which fitted her to move in the elevated sphere for which she was destined.

In July, 1799, having fulfilled all the purposes of his mission, Mr. Adams returned. In 1802 he was chosen to the Senate of Massachusetts from Boston, and then was elected Senator of the United States for six years from March 4, 1804. His reputation, his ability and his experience, placed him immediately among the most prominent and influential members of that body. He sustained the Government in its measures of resistance to the encroachments of England, destroying our commerce and insulting our flag. There was no man in America more familiar with the arrogance of the British court upon these points, and no one more resolved to present a firm resistance. This course, so truly patriotic, and which scarcely a voice will now be found to condemn, alienated him from the Federal party dominant in Boston, and subjected him to censure.

In 1805 Mr. Adams was chosen professor of rhetoric in Harvard College. His lectures at this place were subsequently published. In 1809 he was sent as Minister to Russia. He was one of the commissioners that negotiated the treaty of peace with Great Britain, signed December 24, 1814, and he was appointed Minister to the court of St. James in 1815. In 1817 he became Secretary of State in Mr. Monroe's cabinet in which position he remained eight years. Few will now contradict the assertion that the duties of that office were never more ably discharged. Probably the most important measure which Mr. Adams conducted was the purchase of Florida from Spain for \$5,000,000.

The campaign of 1824 was an exciting one. Four candidates were in the field. Of the 260 electoral votes that were cast, Andrew Jackson received ninety-nine; John Quincy Adams, eighty-four; William H. Crawford, forty-one, and Henry Clay, thirty-seven. As there was no choice by the people, the question went to the House

of Representatives. Mr. Clay gave the vote of Kentucky to Mr. Adams, and he was elected.

The friends of all disappointed candidates now combined in a venomous assault upon Mr. Adams. There is nothing more disgraceful in the past history of our country than the abuse which was poured in one uninterrupted stream upon this high-minded, upright, patriotic man. There was never an administration more pure in principles, more conscientiously devoted to the best interests of the country, than that of John Quincy Adams; and never, perhaps, was there an administration more unscrupulously assailed. Mr. Adams took his seat in the presidential chair resolved not to know any partisanship, but only to consult for the interests of the whole Republic.

He refused to dismiss any man from office for his political views. If he was a faithful officer that was enough. Bitter must have been his disappointment to find that the Nation could not appreciate such conduct.

Mr. Adams, in his public manners, was cold and repulsive; though with his personal friends he was at times very genial. This chilling address very seriously detracted from his popularity. No one can read an impartial record of his administration without admitting that a more noble example of uncompromising dignity can scarcely be found. It was stated publicly that Mr. Adams' administration was to be put down, "though it be as pure as the angels which stand at the right hand of the throne of God." Many of the active participants in these scenes lived to regret the course they pursued. Some years after, Warren R. Davis, of South Carolina, turning to Mr. Adams, then a member of the House of Representatives, said:

"Well do I remember the enthusiastic zeal with which we reproached the administration of that gentleman, and the ardor and vehemence with which we labored to

bring in another. For the share I had in these transactions, and it was not a small one, *I hope God will forgive me, for I shall never forgive myself.*"

March 4, 1829, Mr. Adams retired from the Presidency and was succeeded by Andrew Jackson, the latter receiving 168 out of 261 electoral votes. John C. Calhoun was elected Vice-President. The slavery question now began to assume pretentious magnitude. Mr. Adams returned to Quincy, and pursued his studies with unabated zeal. But he was not long permitted to remain in retirement. In November, 1830, he was elected to Congress. In this he recognized the principle that it is honorable for the General of yesterday to act as Corporal to-day, if by so doing he can render service to his country. Deep as are our obligations to John Quincy Adams for his services as ambassador, as Secretary of State and as President; in his capacity as legislator in the House of Representatives, he conferred benefits upon our land which eclipsed all the rest, and which can never be over-estimated.

For seventeen years, until his death, he occupied the post of Representative, towering above all his peers, ever ready to do brave battle for freedom, and winning the title of "the old man eloquent." Upon taking his seat in the House he announced that he should hold himself bound to no party. He was usually the first in his place in the morning, and the last to leave his seat in the evening. Not a measure could escape his scrutiny. The battle which he fought, almost singly, against the pro-slavery party in the Government, was sublime in its moral daring and heroism. For persisting in presenting petitions for the abolition of slavery, he was threatened with indictment by the Grand Jury, with expulsion from the House, with assassination; but no threats could intimidate him, and his final triumph was complete.

On one occasion Mr. Adams presented a petition, signed by several women, against the annexation of Texas for the purpose of cutting it up into slave States. Mr. Howard, of Maryland, said that these women discredited not only themselves, but their section of the country, by turning from their domestic duties to the conflicts of political life.

"Are women," exclaimed Mr. Adams, "to have no opinions or actions on subjects relating to the general welfare? Where did the gentleman get his principle? Did he find it in sacred history,—in the language of Miriam, the prophetess, in one of the noblest and sublime songs of triumph that ever met the human eye or ear? Did the gentleman never hear of Deborah, to whom the children of Israel came up for judgment? Has he forgotten the deed of Jael, who slew the dreaded enemy of her country? Has he forgotten Esther, who, by her *petition* saved her people and her country?"

"To go from sacred history to profane, does the gentleman there find it 'discreditable' for women to take an interest in political affairs? Has he forgotten the Spartan mother, who said to her son when going out to battle, 'My son, come back to me *with* thy shield, or *upon* thy shield?' Does he remember Cloelia and her hundred companions, who swam across the river under a shower of darts, escaping from Porsena? Has he forgotten Cornelia, the mother of the Gracchi? Does he not remember Portia, the wife of Brutus and the daughter of Cato?"

"To come to later periods, what says the history of our Anglo-Saxon ancestors? To say nothing of Boadicea, the British heroine in the time of the Cæsars, what name is more illustrious than that of Elizabeth? Or, if he will go to the continent, will he not find the names of Maria Theresa of Hungary, of the two Catherine of

Prussia, and of Isabella of Castile, the patroness of Columbus? Did she bring 'discredit' on her sex by mingling in politics?"

In this glowing strain Mr. Adams silenced and overwhelmed his antagonists.

In January, 1842, Mr. Adams presented a petition from forty-five citizens of Haverhill, Massachusetts, praying for a peaceable dissolution of the Union. The pro-slavery party in Congress, who were then plotting the destruction of the Government, were aroused to a pretense of commotion such as even our stormy hall of legislation has rarely witnessed. They met in caucus, and, finding that they probably would not be able to expel Mr. Adams from the House drew up a series of resolutions, which, if adopted, would inflict upon him disgrace, equivalent to expulsion. Mr. Adams had presented the petition, which was most respectfully worded, and had moved that it be referred to a committee instructed to report an answer, showing the reason why the prayer ought not to be granted.

It was the 25th of January. The whole body of the pro-slavery party came crowding together in the House, prepared to crush Mr. Adams forever. One of the number, Thomas F. Marshall, of Kentucky, was appointed to read the resolutions, which accused Mr. Adams of high treason, of having insulted the Government, and of meriting expulsion; but for which deserved punishment, the House, in its great mercy, would substitute its severest censure. With the assumption of a very solemn and magisterial air, there being breathless silence in the audience, Mr. Marshall hurled the carefully prepared anathemas at his victim. Mr. Adams stood alone, the whole pro-slavery party against him.

As soon as the resolutions were read, every eye being fixed upon him, that bold old man, whose scattered locks were whitened by seventy-five years, casting a withering glance in the direction of his assailants,

in a clear, shrill tone, tremulous with suppressed emotion, said:

"In reply to this audacious, atrocious charge of high treason, I call for the reading of the first paragraph of the Declaration of Independence. Read it! Read it! and see what that says of the rights of a people to reform, to change, and to dissolve their Government."

The attitude, the manner, the tone, the words; the venerable old man, with flashing eye and flushed cheek, and whose very form seemed to expand under the inspiration of the occasion—all presented a scene overflowing in its sublimity. There was breathless silence as that paragraph was read, in defense of whose principles our fathers had pledged their lives, their fortunes and their sacred honor. It was a proud hour to Mr. Adams as they were all compelled to listen to the words:

"That, to secure these rights, governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed; and that whenever any form of government becomes destructive of those ends, it is the right of the people to alter or abolish it, and to institute new government, laying its foundations on such principles and organizing its powers in such form as shall seem most likely to effect their safety and happiness."

That one sentence routed and baffled the

foe. The heroic old man looked around upon the audience, and thundered out, "Read that again!" It was again read. Then in a few fiery, logical words he stated his defense in terms which even prejudiced minds could not resist. His discomfited assailants made several attempts to rally. After a conflict of eleven days they gave up vanquished and their resolution was ignominiously laid upon the table.

In January, 1846, when seventy-eight years of age, he took part in the great debate on the Oregon question, displaying intellectual vigor, and an extent and accuracy of acquaintance with the subject that excited great admiration.

On the 21st of February, 1848, he rose on the floor of Congress with a paper in his hand to address the Speaker. Suddenly he fell, stricken by paralysis, and was caught in the arms of those around him. For a time he was senseless and was conveyed to a sofa in the rotunda. With reviving consciousness he opened his eyes, looked calmly around and said, "*This is the end of earth.*" Then after a moment's pause, he added, "*I am content.*" These were his last words, and he soon breathed his last, in the apartment beneath the dome of the capitol—the theater of his labors and his triumphs. In the language of hymnology, he "died at his post;" he "ceased at once to work and live."



Andrew Jackson



ANDREW JACKSON



ANDREW JACKSON, the seventh President of the United States, 1829-'37, was born at the Waxhaw Settlement, Union County, North Carolina, March 16, 1767. His parents were Scotch-Irish, natives of Carrickfergus, who came to America in 1765, and settled on Twelve-Mile Creek, a tributary of the Catawba. His father, who was a poor farm laborer, died shortly before Andrew's birth, when his mother removed to Waxhaw, where some relatives resided.

Few particulars of the childhood of Jackson have been preserved. His education was of the most limited kind, and he showed no fondness for books. He grew up to be a tall, lank boy, with coarse hair and freckled cheeks, with bare feet dangling from trousers too short for him, very fond of athletic sports, running, boxing and wrestling. He was generous to the younger and weaker boys, but very irascible and overbearing with his equals and superiors. He was profane—a vice in which he surpassed all other men. The character of his mother

he revered; and it was not until after her death that his predominant vices gained full strength.

In 1780, at the age of thirteen, Andrew, or Andy, as he was called, with his brother Robert, volunteered to serve in the Revolutionary forces under General Sumter, and was a witness of the latter's defeat at Hanging Rock. In the following year the brothers were made prisoners, and confined in Camden, experiencing brutal treatment from their captors, and being spectators of General Green's defeat at Hobkirk Hill. Through their mother's exertions the boys were exchanged while suffering from small-pox. In two days Robert was dead, and Andy apparently dying. The strength of his constitution triumphed, and he regained health and vigor.

As he was getting better, his mother heard the cry of anguish from the prisoners whom the British held in Charleston, among whom were the sons of her sisters. She hastened to their relief, was attacked by fever, died and was buried where her grave could never be found. Thus Andrew Jackson, when fourteen years of age, was left alone in the world, without father, mother, sister or brother, and without one dollar which he could call his own. He

soon entered a saddler's shop, and labored diligently for six months. But gradually, as health returned, he became more and more a wild, reckless, lawless boy. He gambled, drank and was regarded as about the worst character that could be found.

He now turned schoolmaster. He could teach the alphabet, perhaps the multiplication table; and as he was a very bold boy, it is possible he might have ventured to teach a little writing. But he soon began to think of a profession and decided to study law. With a very slender purse, and on the back of a very fine horse, he set out for Salisbury, North Carolina, where he entered the law office of Mr. McCay. Here he remained two years, professedly studying law. He is still remembered in traditions of Salisbury, which say:

"Andrew Jackson was the most roaring, rollicking, horse-racing, card-playing, mischievous fellow that ever lived in Salisbury. He did not trouble the law-books much."

Andrew was now, at the age of twenty, a tall young man, being over six feet in height. He was slender, remarkably graceful and dignified in his manners, an exquisite horseman, and developed, amidst his loathsome profanity and multiform vices, a vein of rare magnanimity. His temper was fiery in the extreme; but it was said of him that no man knew better than Andrew Jackson when to get angry and when not.

In 1786 he was admitted to the bar, and two years later removed to Nashville, in what was then the western district of North Carolina, with the appointment of solicitor, or public prosecutor. It was an office of little honor, small emolument and great peril. Few men could be found to accept it.

And now Andrew Jackson commenced vigorously to practice law. It was an important part of his business to collect debts. It required nerve. During the first seven years of his residence in those wilds he

traversed the almost pathless forest between Nashville and Jonesborough, a distance of 200 miles, twenty-two times. Hostile Indians were constantly on the watch, and a man was liable at any moment to be shot down in his own field. Andrew Jackson was just the man for this service—a wild, daring, rough backwoodsman. Daily he made hair-breadth escapes. He seemed to bear a charmed life. Boldly, alone or with few companions, he traversed the forests, encountering all perils and triumphing over all.

In 1790 Tennessee became a Territory, and Jackson was appointed, by President Washington, United States Attorney for the new district. In 1791 he married Mrs. Rachel Robards (daughter of Colonel John Donelson), whom he supposed to have been divorced in that year by an act of the Legislature of Virginia. Two years after this Mr. and Mrs. Jackson learned, to their great surprise, that Mr. Robards had just obtained a divorce in one of the courts of Kentucky, and that the act of the Virginia Legislature was not final, but conditional. To remedy the irregularity as much as possible, a new license was obtained and the marriage ceremony was again performed.

It proved to be a marriage of rare felicity. Probably there never was a more affectionate union. However rough Mr. Jackson might have been abroad, he was always gentle and tender at home; and through all the vicissitudes of their lives, he treated Mrs. Jackson with the most chivalric attention.

Under the circumstances it was not unnatural that the facts in the case of this marriage were so misrepresented by opponents in the political campaigns a quarter or a century later as to become the basis of serious charges against Jackson's morality which, however, have been satisfactorily attested by abundant evidence.

Jackson was untiring in his duties as

United States Attorney, which demanded frequent journeys through the wilderness and exposed him to Indian hostilities. He acquired considerable property in land, and obtained such influence as to be chosen a member of the convention which framed the Constitution for the new State of Tennessee, in 1796, and in that year was elected its first Representative in Congress. Albert Gallatin thus describes the first appearance of the Hon. Andrew Jackson in the House:

"A tall, lank, uncouth-looking personage, with locks of hair hanging over his face and a cue down his back, tied with an eel skin; his dress singular, his manners and deportment those of a rough backwoodsman."

Jackson was an earnest advocate of the Democratic party. Jefferson was his idol. He admired Bonaparte, loved France and hated England. As Mr. Jackson took his seat, General Washington, whose second term of office was just expiring, delivered his last speech to Congress. A committee drew up a complimentary address in reply. Andrew Jackson did not approve the address and was one of twelve who voted against it.

Tennessee had fitted out an expedition against the Indians, contrary to the policy of the Government. A resolution was introduced that the National Government should pay the expenses. Jackson advocated it and it was carried. This rendered him very popular in Tennessee. A vacancy chanced soon after to occur in the Senate, and Andrew Jackson was chosen United States Senator by the State of Tennessee. John Adams was then President and Thomas Jefferson, Vice-President.

In 1798 Mr. Jackson returned to Tennessee, and resigned his seat in the Senate. Soon after he was chosen Judge of the Supreme Court of that State, with a salary of \$600. This office he held six years. It is said that his decisions, though sometimes ungrammatical, were generally right. He

did not enjoy his seat upon the bench, and renounced the dignity in 1804. About this time he was chosen Major-General of militia, and lost the title of judge in that of General.

When he retired from the Senate Chamber, he decided to try his fortune through trade. He purchased a stock of goods in Philadelphia and sent them to Nashville, where he opened a store. He lived about thirteen miles from Nashville, on a tract of land of several thousand acres, mostly uncultivated. He used a small block-house for a store, from a narrow window of which he sold goods to the Indians. As he had an assistant his office as judge did not materially interfere with his business.

As to slavery, born in the midst of it, the idea never seemed to enter his mind that it could be wrong. He eventually became an extensive slave owner, but he was one of the most humane and gentle of masters.

In 1804 Mr. Jackson withdrew from politics and settled on a plantation which he called the Hermitage, near Nashville. He set up a cotton-gin, formed a partnership and traded in New Orleans, making the voyage on flatboats. Through his hot temper he became involved in several quarrels and "affairs of honor," during this period, in one of which he was severely wounded, but had the misfortune to kill his opponent, Charles Dickinson. For a time this affair greatly injured General Jackson's popularity. The verdict then was, and continues to be, that General Jackson was outrageously wrong. If he subsequently felt any remorse he never revealed it to anyone.

In 1805 Aaron Burr had visited Nashville and been a guest of Jackson, with whom he corresponded on the subject of a war with Spain, which was anticipated and desired by them, as well as by the people of the Southwest generally.

Burr repeated his visit in September, 1806, when he engaged in the celebrated

combinations which led to his trial for treason. He was warmly received by Jackson, at whose instance a public ball was given in his honor at Nashville, and contracted with the latter for boats and provisions. Early in 1807, when Burr had been proclaimed a traitor by President Jefferson, volunteer forces for the Federal service were organized at Nashville under Jackson's command; but his energy and activity did not shield him from suspicions of connivance in the supposed treason. He was summoned to Richmond as a witness in Burr's trial, but was not called to the stand, probably because he was out-spoken in his partisanship.

On the outbreak of the war with Great Britain in 1812, Jackson tendered his services, and in January, 1813, embarked for New Orleans at the head of the Tennessee contingent. In March he received an order to disband his forces; but in September he again took the field, in the Creek war, and in conjunction with his former partner, Colonel Coffee, inflicted upon the Indians the memorable defeat at Talladega, Emuckfaw and Tallapoosa.

In May, 1814, Jackson, who had now acquired a national reputation, was appointed a Major-General of the United States army, and commenced a campaign against the British in Florida. He conducted the defense at Mobile, September 15, seized upon Pensacola, November 6, and immediately transported the bulk of his troops to New Orleans, then threatened by a powerful naval force. Martial law was declared in Louisiana, the State militia was called to arms, engagements with the British were fought December 23 and 28, and after re-enforcements had been received on both sides the famous victory of January 8, 1815, crowned Jackson's fame as a soldier, and made him the typical American hero of the first half of the nineteenth century.

In 1817-'18 Jackson conducted the war

against the Seminoles of Florida, during which he seized upon Pensacola and executed by courtmartial two British subjects, Arbuthnot and Ambrister—acts which might easily have involved the United States in war both with Spain and Great Britain. Fortunately the peril was averted by the cession of Florida to the United States; and Jackson, who had escaped a trial for the irregularity of his conduct only through a division of opinion in Monroe's cabinet, was appointed in 1821 Governor of the new Territory. Soon after he declined the appointment of minister to Mexico.

In 1823 Jackson was elected to the United States Senate, and nominated by the Tennessee Legislature for the Presidency. This candidacy, though a matter of surprise, and even merriment, speedily became popular, and in 1824, when the stormy electoral canvass resulted in the choice of John Quincy Adams by the House of Representatives, General Jackson received the largest popular vote among the four candidates.

In 1828 Jackson was triumphantly elected President over Adams after a campaign of unparalleled bitterness. He was inaugurated March 4, 1829, and at once removed from office all the incumbents belonging to the opposite party—a procedure new to American politics, but which naturally became a precedent.

His first term was characterized by quarrels between the Vice-President, Calhoun, and the Secretary of State, Van Buren, attended by a cabinet crisis originating in scandals connected with the name of Mrs. General Eaton, wife of the Secretary of War; by the beginning of his war upon the United States Bank, and by his vigorous action against the partisans of Calhoun, who, in South Carolina, threatened to nullify the acts of Congress, establishing a protective tariff.

In the Presidential campaign of 1832

Jackson received 219 out of 288 electoral votes, his competitor being Mr. Clay, while Mr. Wirt, on an Anti-Masonic platform, received the vote of Vermont alone. In 1833 President Jackson removed the Government deposits from the United States bank, thereby incurring a vote of censure from the Senate, which was, however, expunged four years later. During this second term of office the Cherokees, Choctaws and Creeks were removed, not without difficulty, from Georgia, Alabama and Mississippi, to the Indian Territory; the National debt was extinguished; Arkansas and Michigan were admitted as States to the Union; the Seminole war was renewed; the anti-slavery agitation first acquired importance; the Mormon delusion, which had organized in 1829, attained considerable proportions in Ohio and Missouri, and the country experienced its greatest pecuniary panic.

Railroads with locomotive propulsion were introduced into America during Jackson's first term, and had become an important element of national life before the close of his second term. For many reasons, therefore, the administration of President Jackson formed an era in American history, political, social and industrial. He succeeded in effecting the election of

his friend Van Buren as his successor, retired from the Presidency March 4, 1837, and led a tranquil life at the Hermitage until his death, which occurred June 8, 1845.

During his closing years he was a professed Christian and a member of the Presbyterian church. No American of this century has been the subject of such opposite judgments. He was loved and hated with equal vehemence during his life, but at the present distance of time from his career, while opinions still vary as to the merits of his public acts, few of his countrymen will question that he was a warm-hearted, brave, patriotic, honest and sincere man. If his distinguishing qualities were not such as constitute statesmanship, in the highest sense, he at least never pretended to other merits than such as were written to his credit on the page of American history—not attempting to disguise the demerits which were equally legible. The majority of his countrymen accepted and honored him, in spite of all that calumny as well as truth could allege against him. His faults may therefore be truly said to have been those of his time; his magnificent virtues may also, with the same justice, be considered as typical of a state of society which has nearly passed away.

MARTIN VAN BUREN.



MARTIN VAN BUREN, the eighth President of the United States, 1837-'41, was born at Kinderhook, New York, December 5, 1782.

His ancestors were of Dutch origin, and were among the earliest emigrants from Holland to the banks of the Hudson. His father was a tavern-keeper, as well as a farmer, and a very decided Democrat.

Martin commenced the study of law at the age of fourteen, and took an active part in politics before he had reached the age of twenty. In 1803 he commenced the practice of law in his native village. In 1809 he removed to Hudson, the shire town of his county, where he spent seven years, gaining strength by contending in the courts with some of the ablest men who have adorned the bar of his State. The heroic example of John Quincy Adams in retaining in office every faithful man, without regard to his political preferences, had been thoroughly repudiated by General Jackson. The unfortunate principle was now fully established, that "to the victor belong the spoils." Still, this principle, to which Mr. Van Buren gave his ad-

herence, was not devoid of inconveniences. When, subsequently, he attained power which placed vast patronage in his hands, he was heard to say: "I prefer an office that has no patronage. When I give a man an office I offend his disappointed competitors and their friends. Nor am I certain of gaining a friend in the man I appoint, for, in all probability, he expected something better."

In 1812 Mr. Van Buren was elected to the State Senate. In 1815 he was appointed Attorney-General, and in 1816 to the Senate a second time. In 1818 there was a great split in the Democratic party in New York, and Mr. Van Buren took the lead in organizing that portion of the party called the Albany Regency, which is said to have swayed the destinies of the State for a quarter of a century.

In 1821 he was chosen a member of the convention for revising the State Constitution, in which he advocated an extension of the franchise, but opposed universal suffrage, and also favored the proposal that colored persons, in order to vote, should have freehold property to the amount of \$250. In this year he was also elected to the United States Senate, and at the conclusion of his term, in 1827, was re-elected, but resigned the following year, having been chosen Governor of the State. In March, 1829, he was appointed Secretary of



Mr Van Buren

State by President Jackson, but resigned in April, 1831, and during the recess of Congress was appointed minister to England, whither he proceeded in September, but the Senate, when convened in December, refused to ratify the appointment.

In May, 1832, Mr. Van Buren was nominated as the Democratic candidate for Vice-President, and elected in the following November. May 26, 1836, he received the nomination to succeed General Jackson as President, and received 170 electoral votes, out of 283.

Scarcely had he taken his seat in the Presidential chair when a financial panic swept over the land. Many attributed this to the war which General Jackson had waged on the banks, and to his endeavor to secure an almost exclusive specie currency. Nearly every bank in the country was compelled to suspend specie payment, and ruin pervaded all our great cities. Not less than 254 houses failed in New York in one week. All public works were brought to a stand, and there was a general state of dismay. President Van Buren urged the adoption of the independent treasury system, which was twice passed in the Senate and defeated in the House, but finally became a law near the close of his administration.

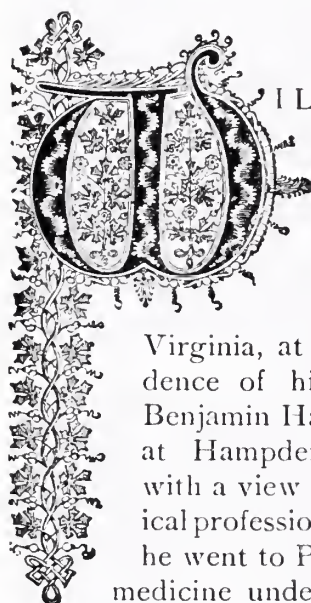
Another important measure was the passage of a pre-emption law, giving actual settlers the preference in the purchase of public lands. The question of slavery, also, now began to assume great prominence in national politics, and after an elaborate anti-slavery speech by Mr. Slade, of Vermont, in the House of Representatives, the Southern members withdrew for a separate consultation, at which Mr. Rhett, of South Carolina, proposed to declare it expedient that the Union should be dissolved; but the matter was tided over by the passage of a resolution that no petitions or papers relating to slavery should be in any way considered or acted upon.

In the Presidential election of 1840 Mr. Van Buren was nominated, without opposition, as the Democratic candidate, William H. Harrison being the candidate of the Whig party. The Democrats carried only seven States, and out of 294 electoral votes only sixty were for Mr. Van Buren, the remaining 234 being for his opponent. The Whig popular majority, however, was not large, the elections in many of the States being very close.

March 4, 1841, Mr. Van Buren retired from the Presidency. From his fine estate at Lindenwald he still exerted a powerful influence upon the politics of the country. In 1844 he was again proposed as the Democratic candidate for the Presidency, and a majority of the delegates of the nominating convention were in his favor; but, owing to his opposition to the proposed annexation of Texas, he could not secure the requisite two-thirds vote. His name was at length withdrawn by his friends, and Mr. Polk received the nomination, and was elected.

In 1848 Mr. Cass was the regular Democratic candidate. A schism, however, sprang up in the party, upon the question of the permission of slavery in the newly-acquired territory, and a portion of the party, taking the name of "Free-Soilers," nominated Mr. Van Buren. They drew away sufficient votes to secure the election of General Taylor, the Whig candidate. After this Mr. Van Buren retired to his estate at Kinderhook, where the remainder of his life was passed, with the exception of a European tour in 1853. He died at Kinderhook, July 24, 1862, at the age of eighty years.

Martin Van Buren was a great and good man, and no one will question his right to a high position among those who have been the successors of Washington in the faithful occupancy of the Presidential chair.



WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON, the ninth President of the United States, 1841, was born February 9, 1773, in Charles County, Virginia, at Berkeley, the residence of his father, Governor Benjamin Harrison. He studied at Hampden, Sidney College, with a view of entering the medical profession. After graduation he went to Philadelphia to study medicine under the instruction of Dr. Rush.

George Washington was then President of the United States. The Indians were committing fearful ravages on our Northwestern frontier. Young Harrison, either lured by the love of adventure, or moved by the sufferings of families exposed to the most horrible outrages, abandoned his medical studies and entered the army, having obtained a commission of ensign from President Washington. The first duty assigned him was to take a train of pack-horses bound to Fort Hamilton, on the Miami River, about forty miles from Fort Washington. He was soon promoted to the

rank of Lieutenant, and joined the army which Washington had placed under the command of General Wayne to prosecute more vigorously the war with the Indians. Lieutenant Harrison received great commendation from his commanding officer, and was promoted to the rank of Captain, and placed in command at Fort Washington, now Cincinnati, Ohio.

About this time he married a daughter of John Cleves Symmes, one of the frontiersmen who had established a thriving settlement on the bank of the Maumee.

In 1797 Captain Harrison resigned his commission in the army and was appointed Secretary of the Northwest Territory, and *ex-officio* Lieutenant-Governor, General St. Clair being then Governor of the Territory. At that time the law in reference to the disposal of the public lands was such that no one could purchase in tracts less than 4,000 acres. Captain Harrison, in the face of violent opposition, succeeded in obtaining so much of a modification of this unjust law that the land was sold in alternate tracts of 640 and 320 acres. The Northwest Territory was then entitled to one delegate in Congress, and Captain Harrison was chosen to fill that office. In 1800 he was appointed Governor



W. H. Harrison

of Indiana Territory and soon after of Upper Louisiana. He was also Superintendent of Indian Affairs, and so well did he fulfill these duties that he was four times appointed to this office. During his administration he effected thirteen treaties with the Indians, by which the United States acquired 60,000,000 acres of land. In 1804 he obtained a cession from the Indians of all the land between the Illinois River and the Mississippi.

In 1812 he was made Major-General of Kentucky militia and Brigadier-General in the army, with the command of the Northwest frontier. In 1813 he was made Major-General, and as such won much renown by the defense of Fort Meigs, and the battle of the Thames, October 5, 1813. In 1814 he left the army and was employed in Indian affairs by the Government.

In 1816 General Harrison was chosen a member of the National House of Representatives to represent the district of Ohio. In the contest which preceded his election he was accused of corruption in respect to the commissariat of the army. Immediately upon taking his seat, he called for an investigation of the charge. A committee was appointed, and his vindication was triumphant. A high compliment was paid to his patriotism, disinterestedness and devotion to the public service. For these services a gold medal was presented to him with the thanks of Congress.

In 1819 he was elected to the Senate of Ohio, and in 1824, as one of the Presidential electors of that State, he gave his vote to Henry Clay. In the same year he was elected to the Senate of the United States. In 1828 he was appointed by President Adams minister plenipotentiary to Colombia, but was recalled by General Jackson immediately after the inauguration of the latter.

Upon his return to the United States, General Harrison retired to his farm at

North Bend, Hamilton County, Ohio, sixteen miles below Cincinnati, where for twelve years he was clerk of the County Court. He once owned a distillery, but perceiving the sad effects of whisky upon the surrounding population, he promptly abandoned his business at great pecuniary sacrifice.

In 1836 General Harrison was brought forward as a candidate for the Presidency. Van Buren was the administration candidate; the opposite party could not unite, and four candidates were brought forward. General Harrison received seventy-three electoral votes without any general concert among his friends. The Democratic party triumphed and Mr. Van Buren was chosen President. In 1839 General Harrison was again nominated for the Presidency by the Whigs, at Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, Mr. Van Buren being the Democratic candidate. General Harrison received 234 electoral votes against sixty for his opponent. This election is memorable chiefly for the then extraordinary means employed during the canvass for popular votes. Mass meetings and processions were introduced, and the watchwords "log cabin" and "hard cider" were effectually used by the Whigs, and aroused a popular enthusiasm.

A vast concourse of people attended his inauguration. His address on that occasion was in accordance with his antecedents, and gave great satisfaction. A short time after he took his seat, he was seized by a pleurisy-fever, and after a few days of violent sickness, died April 4, just one short month after his inauguration. His death was universally regarded as one of the greatest of National calamities. Never, since the death of Washington, were there, throughout one land, such demonstrations of sorrow. Not one single spot can be found to sully his fame; and through all ages Americans will pronounce with love and reverence the name of William Henry Harrison.



JOHN TYLER, the tenth President of the United States, was born in Charles City County, Virginia, March 29, 1790. His father, Judge John Tyler, possessed large landed estates in Virginia, and was one of the most distinguished men of his day, filling the offices of Speaker of the House of Delegates, Judge of the Supreme Court and Governor of the State.

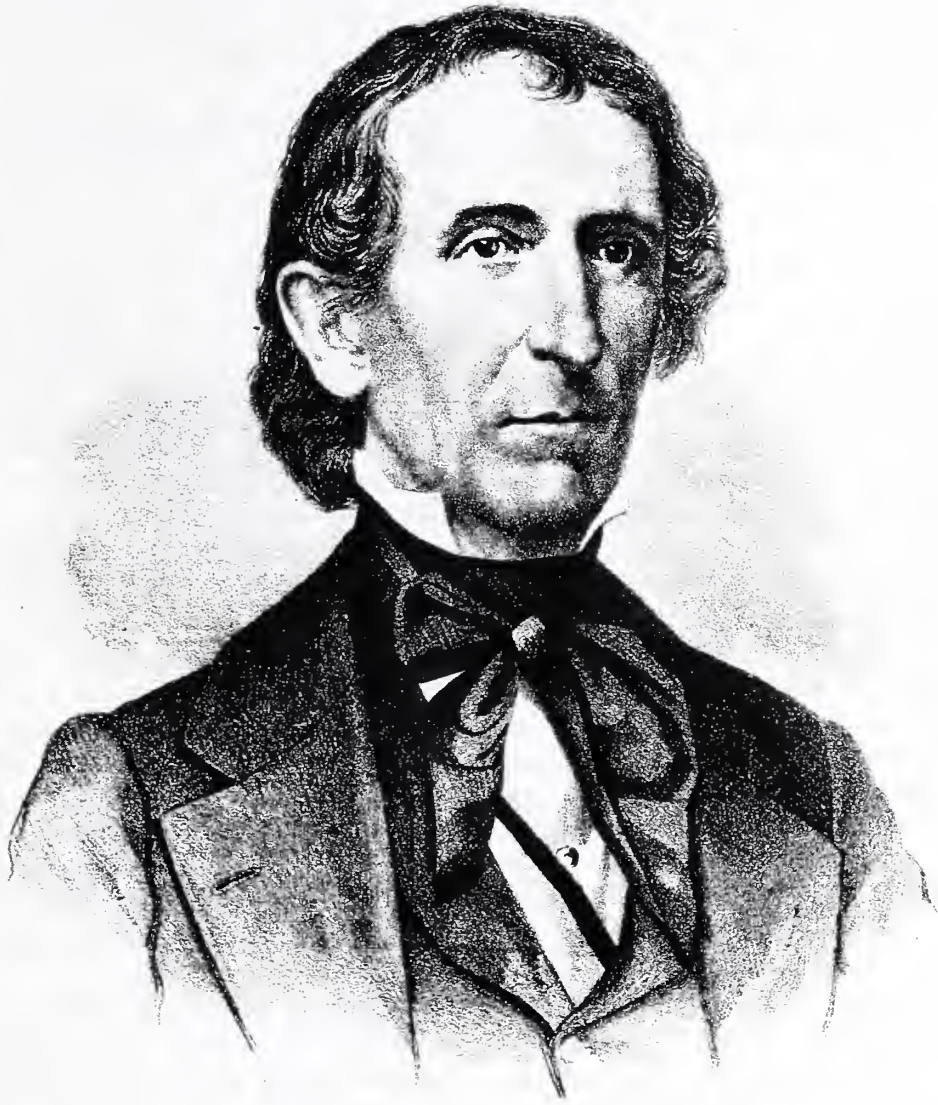
At the early age of twelve young John entered William and Mary College, and graduated with honor when but seventeen years old. He then closely applied himself to the study of law, and at nineteen years of age commenced the practice of his profession. When only twenty-one he was elected to a seat in the State Legislature. He acted with the Democratic party and advocated the measures of Jefferson and Madison. For five years he was elected to the Legislature, receiving nearly the unanimous vote of his county.

When but twenty-six years of age he was elected a member of Congress. He advocated a strict construction of the Constitution and the most careful vigilance over

State rights. He was soon compelled to resign his seat in Congress, owing to ill health, but afterward took his seat in the State Legislature, where he exerted a powerful influence in promoting public works of great utility.

In 1825 Mr. Tyler was chosen Governor of his State—a high honor, for Virginia had many able men as competitors for the prize. His administration was signally a successful one. He urged forward internal improvements and strove to remove sectional jealousies. His popularity secured his re-election. In 1827 he was elected United States Senator, and upon taking his seat joined the ranks of the opposition. He opposed the tariff, voted against the bank as unconstitutional, opposed all restrictions upon slavery, resisted all projects of internal improvements by the General Government, avowed his sympathy with Mr. Calhoun's views of nullification, and declared that General Jackson, by his opposition to the nullifiers, had abandoned the principles of the Democratic party. Such was Mr. Tyler's record in Congress.

This hostility to Jackson caused Mr. Tyler's retirement from the Senate, after his election to a second term. He soon after removed to Williamsburg for the better education of his children, and again took his seat in the Legislature.



John Tyler

In 1839 he was sent to the National Convention at Harrisburg to nominate a President. General Harrison received a majority of votes, much to the disappointment of the South, who had wished for Henry Clay. In order to conciliate the Southern Whigs, John Tyler was nominated for Vice-President. Harrison and Tyler were inaugurated March 4, 1841. In one short month from that time President Harrison died, and Mr. Tyler, to his own surprise as well as that of the nation, found himself an occupant of the Presidential chair. His position was an exceedingly difficult one, as he was opposed to the main principles of the party which had brought him into power. General Harrison had selected a Whig cabinet. Should he retain them, and thus surround himself with councilors whose views were antagonistic to his own? or should he turn against the party that had elected him, and select a cabinet in harmony with himself? This was his fearful dilemma.

President Tyler deserves more charity than he has received. He issued an address to the people, which gave general satisfaction. He retained the cabinet General Harrison had selected. His veto of a bill chartering a new national bank led to an open quarrel with the party which elected him, and to a resignation of the entire cabinet, except Daniel Webster, Secretary of State.

President Tyler attempted to conciliate. He appointed a new cabinet, leaving out all strong party men, but the Whig members of Congress were not satisfied, and they published a manifesto September 13, breaking off all political relations. The Democrats had a majority in the House; the Whigs in the Senate. Mr. Webster soon found it necessary to resign, being forced out by the pressure of his Whig friends.

April 12, 1844, President Tyler concluded, through Mr. Calhoun, a treaty for the an-

nexation of Texas, which was rejected by the Senate; but he effected his object in the closing days of his administration by the passage of the joint resolution of March 1, 1845.

He was nominated for the Presidency by an informal Democratic Convention, held at Baltimore in May, 1844, but soon withdrew from the canvass, perceiving that he had not gained the confidence of the Democrats at large.

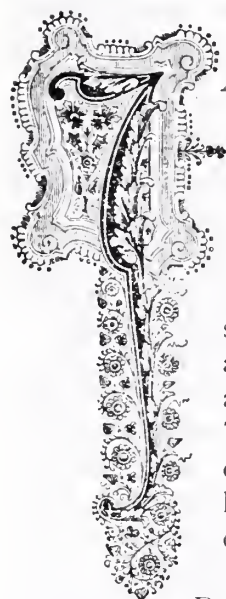
Mr. Tyler's administration was particularly unfortunate. No one was satisfied. Whigs and Democrats alike assailed him. Situated as he was, it is more than can be expected of human nature that he should, in all cases, have acted in the wisest manner; but it will probably be the verdict of all candid men, in a careful review of his career, that John Tyler was placed in a position of such difficulty that he could not pursue any course which would not expose him to severe censure and denunciation.

In 1813 Mr. Tyler married Letitia Christian, who bore him three sons and three daughters, and died in Washington in 1842. June 26, 1844, he contracted a second marriage with Miss Julia Gardner, of New York. He lived in almost complete retirement from politics until February, 1861, when he was a member of the abortive "peace convention," held at Washington, and was chosen its President. Soon after he renounced his allegiance to the United States and was elected to the Confederate Congress. He died at Richmond, January 17, 1862, after a short illness.

Unfortunately for his memory the name of John Tyler must forever be associated with all the misery of that terrible Rebellion, whose cause he openly espoused. It is with sorrow that history records that a President of the United States died while defending the flag of rebellion, which was arrayed against the national banner in deadly warfare.



JAMES K. POLK.



JAMES KNOX POLK, the eleventh President of the United States, 1845-'49, was born in Mecklenburg County, North Carolina, November 2, 1795. He was the eldest son of a family of six sons and four daughters, and was a grand-nephew of Colonel Thomas Polk, celebrated in connection with the Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence.

In 1806 his father, Samuel Polk, emigrated with his family two or three hundred miles west to the valley of the Duck River. He was a surveyor as well as farmer, and gradually increased in wealth until he became one of the leading men of the region.

In the common schools James rapidly became proficient in all the common branches of an English education. In 1813 he was sent to Murfreesboro Academy, and in the autumn of 1815 entered the sophomore class in the University of North Carolina, at Chapel Hill, graduating in 1818. After a short season of recreation he went to Nashville and entered the law office of Felix Grundy. As soon as he had his finished

legal studies and been admitted to the bar, he returned to Columbia, the shire town of Maury County, and opened an office.

James K. Polk ever adhered to the political faith of his father, which was that of a Jeffersonian Republican. In 1823 he was elected to the Legislature of Tennessee. As a "strict constructionist," he did not think that the Constitution empowered the General Government to carry on a system of internal improvements in the States, but deemed it important that it should have that power, and wished the Constitution amended that it might be conferred. Subsequently, however, he became alarmed lest the General Government become so strong as to undertake to interfere with slavery. He therefore gave all his influence to strengthen the State governments, and to check the growth of the central power.

In January, 1824, Mr. Polk married Miss Mary Childress, of Rutherford County, Tennessee. Had some one then whispered to him that he was destined to become President of the United States, and that he must select for his companion one who would adorn that distinguished station, he could not have made a more fitting choice. She was truly a lady of rare beauty and culture.

In the fall of 1825 Mr. Polk was chosen a member of Congress, and was continu-



James H. Falk

ously re-elected until 1839. He then withdrew, only that he might accept the gubernatorial chair of his native State. He was a warm friend of General Jackson, who had been defeated in the electoral contest by John Quincy Adams. This latter gentleman had just taken his seat in the Presidential chair when Mr. Polk took his seat in the House of Representatives. He immediately united himself with the opponents of Mr. Adams, and was soon regarded as the leader of the Jackson party in the House.

The four years of Mr. Adams' administration passed away, and General Jackson took the Presidential chair. Mr. Polk had now become a man of great influence in Congress, and was chairman of its most important committee—that of Ways and Means. Eloquently he sustained General Jackson in all his measures—in his hostility to internal improvements, to the banks, and to the tariff. Eight years of General Jackson's administration passed away, and the powers he had wielded passed into the hands of Martin Van Buren; and still Mr. Polk remained in the House, the advocate of that type of Democracy which those distinguished men upheld.

During five sessions of Congress Mr. Polk was speaker of the House. He performed his arduous duties to general satisfaction, and a unanimous vote of thanks to him was passed by the House as he withdrew, March 4, 1839. He was elected Governor by a large majority, and took the oath of office at Nashville, October 14, 1839. He was a candidate for re-election in 1841, but was defeated. In the meantime a wonderful revolution had swept over the country. W. H. Harrison, the Whig candidate, had been called to the Presidential chair, and in Tennessee the Whig ticket had been carried by over 12,000 majority. Under these circumstances Mr. Polk's success was hopeless. Still he canvassed the

State with his Whig competitor, Mr. Jones, traveling in the most friendly manner together, often in the same carriage, and at one time sleeping in the same bed. Mr. Jones was elected by 3,000 majority.

And now the question of the annexation of Texas to our country agitated the whole land. When this question became national Mr. Polk, as the avowed champion of annexation, became the Presidential candidate of the pro-slavery wing of the Democratic party, and George M. Dallas their candidate for the Vice-Presidency. They were elected by a large majority, and were inaugurated March 4, 1845.

President Polk formed an able cabinet, consisting of James Buchanan, Robert J. Walker, William L. Marcy, George Bancroft, Cave Johnson and John Y. Mason. The Oregon boundary question was settled, the Department of the Interior was created, the low tariff of 1846 was carried, the financial system of the Government was reorganized, the Mexican war was conducted, which resulted in the acquisition of California and New Mexico, and had far-reaching consequences upon the later fortunes of the republic. Peace was made. We had wrested from Mexico territory equal to four times the empire of France, and five times that of Spain. In the prosecution of this war we expended 20,000 lives and more than \$100,000,000. Of this money \$15,000,000 were paid to Mexico.

Declining to seek a renomination, Mr. Polk retired from the Presidency March 4, 1849, when he was succeeded by General Zachary Taylor. He retired to Nashville, and died there June 19, 1849, in the fifty-fourth year of his age. His funeral was attended the following day, in Nashville, with every demonstration of respect. He left no children. Without being possessed of extraordinary talent, Mr. Polk was a capable administrator of public affairs, and irreproachable in private life.

A decorative horizontal banner with ornate scrollwork and floral patterns at both ends. The name "ZACHARY TAYLOR." is written in a bold, serif, all-caps font across the center of the banner.

ZACHARY TAYLOR, the twelfth President of the United States, 1849-'50, was born in Orange County, Virginia, September 24, 1784. His father, Richard Taylor, was Colonel of a Virginia regiment in the Revolutionary war, and removed to Kentucky in 1785; purchased a large plantation near Louisville and became an influential citizen;

was a member of the convention that framed the Constitution of Kentucky; served in both branches of the Legislature; was Collector of the port of Louisville under President Washington; as a Presidential elector, voted for Jefferson, Madison, Monroe and Clay; died January 19, 1829.

Zachary remained on his father's plantation until 1808, in which year (May 3) he was appointed First Lieutenant in the Seventh Infantry, to fill a vacancy occasioned by the death of his elder brother, Hancock. Up to this point he had received but a limited education.

Joining his regiment at New Orleans, he

was attacked with yellow fever, with nearly fatal termination. In November, 1810, he was promoted to Captain, and in the summer of 1812 he was in command of Fort Harrison, on the left bank of the Wabash River, near the present site of Terre Haute, his successful defense of which with but a handful of men against a large force of Indians which had attacked him was one of the first marked military achievements of the war. He was then brevetted Major, and in 1814 promoted to the full rank.

During the remainder of the war Taylor was actively employed on the Western frontier. In the peace organization of 1815 he was retained as Captain, but soon after resigned and settled near Louisville. In May, 1816, however, he re-entered the army as Major of the Third Infantry; became Lieutenant-Colonel of the Eighth Infantry in 1819, and in 1832 attained the Colonelcy of the First Infantry, of which he had been Lieutenant-Colonel since 1821. On different occasions he had been called to Washington as member of a military board for organizing the militia of the Union, and to aid the Government with his knowledge in the organization of the Indian Bureau, having for many years discharged the duties of Indian agent over large tracts of Western



Zachary Taylor-

country. He served through the Black Hawk war in 1832, and in 1837 was ordered to take command in Florida, then the scene of war with the Indians.

In 1846 he was transferred to the command of the Army of the Southwest, from which he was relieved the same year at his own request. Subsequently he was stationed on the Arkansas frontier at Forts Gibbon, Smith and Jesup, which latter work had been built under his direction in 1822.

May 28, 1845, he received a dispatch from the Secretary of War informing him of the receipt of information by the President "that Texas would shortly accede to the terms of annexation," in which event he was instructed to defend and protect her from "foreign invasion and Indian incursions." He proceeded, upon the annexation of Texas, with about 1,500 men to Corpus Christi, where his force was increased to some 4,000.

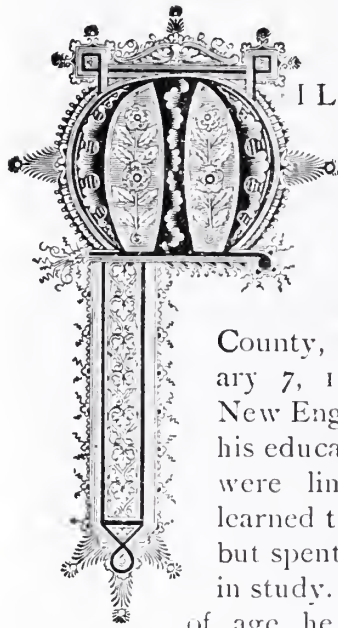
Taylor was brevetted Major-General May 28, and a month later, June 29, 1846, his full commission to that grade was issued. After needed rest and reinforcement, he advanced in September on Monterey, which city capitulated after three-days stubborn resistance. Here he took up his winter quarters. The plan for the invasion of Mexico, by way of Vera Cruz, with General Scott in command, was now determined upon by the Government, and at the moment Taylor was about to resume active operations, he received orders to send the larger part of his force to reinforce the army of General Scott at Vera Cruz. Though subsequently reinforced by raw recruits, yet after providing a garrison for Monterey and Saltillo he had but about 5,300 effective troops, of which but 500 or 600 were regulars. In this weakened condition, however, he was destined to achieve his greatest victory. Confidently relying upon his strength at Vera Cruz to resist the enemy for a long time, Santa Anna directed his entire army

against Taylor to overwhelm him, and then to return to oppose the advance of Scott's more formidable invasion. The battle of Buena Vista was fought February 22 and 23, 1847. Taylor received the thanks of Congress and a gold medal, and "Old Rough and Ready," the sobriquet given him in the army, became a household word. He remained in quiet possession of the Rio Grande Valley until November, when he returned to the United States.

In the Whig convention which met at Philadelphia, June 7, 1848, Taylor was nominated on the fourth ballot as candidate of the Whig party for President, over Henry Clay, General Scott and Daniel Webster. In November Taylor received a majority of electoral votes, and a popular vote of 1,360,752, against 1,219,962 for Cass and Butler, and 291,342 for Van Buren and Adams. General Taylor was inaugurated March 4, 1849.

The free and slave States being then equal in number, the struggle for supremacy on the part of the leaders in Congress was violent and bitter. In the summer of 1849 California adopted in convention a Constitution prohibiting slavery within its borders. Taylor advocated the immediate admission of California with her Constitution, and the postponement of the question as to the other Territories until they could hold conventions and decide for themselves whether slavery should exist within their borders. This policy ultimately prevailed through the celebrated "Compromise Measures" of Henry Clay; but not during the life of the brave soldier and patriot statesman. July 5 he was taken suddenly ill with a bilious fever, which proved fatal, his death occurring July 9, 1850. One of his daughters married Colonel W. W. S. Bliss, his Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff in Florida and Mexico, and Private Secretary during his Presidency. Another daughter was married to Jefferson Davis.

MILLARD FILLMORE.



MILLARD FILLMORE, the thirteenth President of the United States, 1850-'3, was born in Summer Hill, Cayuga County, New York, January 7, 1800. He was of New England ancestry, and his educational advantages were limited. He early learned the clothiers' trade, but spent all his leisure time in study. At nineteen years of age he was induced by Judge Walter Wood to abandon his trade and commence the study of law. Upon learning that the young man was entirely destitute of means, he took him into his own office and loaned him such money as he needed. That he might not be heavily burdened with debt, young Fillmore taught school during the winter months, and in various other ways helped himself along.

At the age of twenty-three he was admitted to the Court of Common Pleas, and commenced the practice of his profession in the village of Aurora, situated on the

eastern bank of the Cayuga Lake. In 1825 he married Miss Abigail Powers, daughter of Rev. Lemuel Powers, a lady of great moral worth. In 1825 he took his seat in the House of Assembly of his native State, as Representative from Erie County, whither he had recently moved.

Though he had never taken a very active part in politics his vote and his sympathies were with the Whig party. The State was then Democratic, but his courtesy, ability and integrity won the respect of his associates. In 1832 he was elected to a seat in the United States Congress. At the close of his term he returned to his law practice, and in two years more he was again elected to Congress.

He now began to have a national reputation. His labors were very arduous. To draft resolutions in the committee room, and then to defend them against the most skillful opponents on the floor of the House requires readiness of mind, mental resources and skill in debate such as few possess. Wary with these exhausting labors, and pressed by the claims of his private affairs, Mr. Fillmore wrote a letter to his constituents and declined to be a candidate for reelection. Notwithstanding this communi-



Millard Fillmore

cation his friends met in convention and renominated him by acclamation. Though gratified by this proof of their appreciation of his labors he adhered to his resolve and returned to his home.

In 1847 Mr. Fillmore was elected to the important office of comptroller of the State. In entering upon the very responsible duties which this situation demanded, it was necessary for him to abandon his profession, and he removed to the city of Albany. In this year, also, the Whigs were looking around to find suitable candidates for the President and Vice-President at the approaching election, and the names of Zachary Taylor and Millard Fillmore became the rallying cry of the Whigs. On the 4th of March, 1849, General Taylor was inaugurated President and Millard Fillmore Vice-President of the United States.

The great question of slavery had assumed enormous proportions, and permeated every subject that was brought before Congress. It was evident that the strength of our institutions was to be severely tried. July 9, 1850, President Taylor died, and, by the Constitution, Vice-President Fillmore became President of the United States. The agitated condition of the country brought questions of great delicacy before him. He was bound by his oath of office to execute the laws of the United States. One of these laws was understood to be, that if a slave, escaping from bondage, should reach a free State, the United States was bound to do its utmost to capture him and return him to his master. Most Christian men loathed this law. President Fillmore felt bound by his oath rigidly to see it enforced. Slavery was organizing armies to invade Cuba as it had invaded Texas, and annex it to the United States. President Fillmore gave all the influence of his exalted station against the atrocious enterprise.

Mr. Fillmore had serious difficulties to

contend with, since the opposition had a majority in both Houses. He did everything in his power to conciliate the South, but the pro-slavery party in that section felt the inadequacy of all measures of transient conciliation. The population of the free States was so rapidly increasing over that of the slave States, that it was inevitable that the power of the Government should soon pass into the hands of the free States. The famous compromise measures were adopted under Mr. Fillmore's administration, and the Japan expedition was sent out.

March 4, 1853, having served one term, President Fillmore retired from office. He then took a long tour through the South, where he met with quite an enthusiastic reception. In a speech at Vicksburg, alluding to the rapid growth of the country, he said:

"Canada is knocking for admission, and Mexico would be glad to come in, and without saying whether it would be right or wrong, we stand with open arms to receive them; for it is the manifest destiny of this Government to embrace the whole North American Continent."

In 1855 Mr. Fillmore went to Europe where he was received with those marked attentions which his position and character merited. Returning to this country in 1856 he was nominated for the Presidency by the "Know-Nothing" party. Mr. Buchanan, the Democratic candidate was the successful competitor. Mr. Fillmore ever afterward lived in retirement. During the conflict of civil war he was mostly silent. It was generally supposed, however, that his sympathy was with the Southern Confederacy. He kept aloof from the conflict without any words of cheer to the one party or the other. For this reason he was forgotten by both. He died of paralysis, in Buffalo, New York, March 8, 1874.



FRANKLIN PIERCE.



FRANKLIN PIERCE, the fourteenth President of the United States, was born in Hillsborough, New Hampshire, November 23, 1804. His father, Governor Benjamin Pierce, was a Revolutionary soldier, a man of rigid integrity; was for several years in the State Legislature, a member of the Governor's council and a General of the militia.

Franklin was the sixth of eight children. As a boy he listened eagerly to the arguments of his father, enforced by strong and ready utterance and earnest gesture. It was in the days of intense political excitement, when, all over the New England States, Federalists and Democrats were arrayed so fiercely against each other.

In 1820 he entered Bowdoin College, at Brunswick, Maine, and graduated in 1824, and commenced the study of law in the office of Judge Woodbury, a very distinguished lawyer, and in 1827 was admitted to the bar. He practiced with great success in Hillsborough and Concord. He served

in the State Legislature four years, the last two of which he was chosen Speaker of the House by a very large vote.

In 1833 he was elected a member of Congress. In 1837 he was elected to the United States Senate, just as Mr. Van Buren commenced his administration.

In 1834 he married Miss Jane Means Appleton, a lady admirably fitted to adorn every station with which her husband was honored. Three sons born to them all found an early grave.

Upon his accession to office, President Polk appointed Mr. Pierce Attorney-General of the United States, but the offer was declined in consequence of numerous professional engagements at home and the precarious state of Mrs. Pierce's health. About the same time he also declined the nomination for Governor by the Democratic party.

The war with Mexico called Mr. Pierce into the army. Receiving the appointment of Brigadier-General, he embarked with a portion of his troops at Newport, Rhode Island, May 27, 1847. He served during this war, and distinguished himself by his bravery, skill and excellent judgment. When he reached his home in his native State he was enthusiastically received by



Franklin Pierce

the advocates of the war, and coldly by its opponents. He resumed the practice of his profession, frequently taking an active part in political questions, and giving his support to the pro-slavery wing of the Democratic party.

June 12, 1852, the Democratic convention met in Baltimore to nominate a candidate for the Presidency. For four days they continued in session, and in thirty-five ballots no one had received the requisite two-thirds vote. Not a vote had been thrown thus far for General Pierce. Then the Virginia delegation brought forward his name. There were fourteen more ballots, during which General Pierce gained strength, until, at the forty-ninth ballot, he received 282 votes, and all other candidates eleven. General Winfield Scott was the Whig candidate. General Pierce was elected with great unanimity. Only four States—Vermont, Massachusetts, Kentucky and Tennessee—cast their electoral votes against him. March 4, 1853, he was inaugurated President of the United States, and William R. King, Vice-President.

President Pierce's cabinet consisted of William S. Marcy, James Guthrie, Jefferson Davis, James C. Dobbin, Robert McClelland, James Campbell and Caleb Cushing.

At the demand of slavery the Missouri Compromise was repealed, and all the Territories of the Union were thrown open to slavery. The Territory of Kansas, west of Missouri, was settled by emigrants mainly from the North. According to law, they were about to meet and decide whether slavery or freedom should be the law of that realm. Slavery in Missouri and other Southern States rallied her armed legions, marched them into Kansas, took possession of the polls, drove away the citizens, deposited their own votes by handfuls, went through the farce of counting them, and then declared that, by an overwhelming majority, slavery was estab-

lished in Kansas. These facts nobody denied, and yet President Pierce's administration felt bound to respect the decision obtained by such votes. The citizens of Kansas, the majority of whom were free-State men, met in convention and adopted the following resolve:

"Resolved, That the body of men who, for the past two months, have been passing laws for the people of our Territory, moved, counseled and dictated to by the demagogues of other States, are to us a foreign body, representing only the lawless invaders who elected them, and not the people of this Territory; that we repudiate their action as the monstrous consummation of an act of violence, usurpation and fraud unparalleled in the history of the Union."

The free-State people of Kansas also sent a petition to the General Government, imploring its protection. In reply the President issued a proclamation, declaring that Legislature thus created must be recognized as the legitimate Legislature of Kansas, and that its laws were binding upon the people, and that, if necessary, the whole force of the Governmental arm would be put forth to enforce those laws.

James Buchanan succeeded him in the Presidency, and, March 4, 1857, President Pierce retired to his home in Concord, New Hampshire. When the Rebellion burst forth Mr. Pierce remained steadfast to the principles he had always cherished, and gave his sympathies to the pro-slavery party, with which he had ever been allied. He declined to do anything, either by voice or pen, to strengthen the hands of the National Government. He resided in Concord until his death, which occurred in October, 1869. He was one of the most genial and social of men, generous to a fault, and contributed liberally of his moderate means for the alleviation of suffering and want. He was an honored communicant of the Episcopal church.

A decorative horizontal banner with ornate scrollwork and floral patterns at both ends. In the center, the name "JAMES BUCHANAN." is written in a bold, serif, all-caps font. The banner has a repeating geometric pattern along its top and bottom edges.

JAMES BUCHANAN, the fifteenth President of the United States, 1857-'61, was born in Franklin County, Pennsylvania, April 23, 1791. The place where his father's cabin stood was called Stony Batter, and it was situated in a wild, romantic spot, in a gorge of mountains, with towering summits rising all around. He was of Irish ancestry, his father having emigrated in 1783, with very little property, save his own strong arms.

James remained in his secluded home for eight years enjoying very few social or intellectual advantages. His parents were industrious, frugal, prosperous and intelligent. In 1799 his father removed to Mercersburg, where James was placed in school and commenced a course in English, Greek and Latin. His progress was rapid and in 1801 he entered Dickinson College at Carlisle. Here he took his stand among the first scholars in the institution, and was able to master the most abstruse subjects with facility. In 1809 he graduated with the highest honors in his class.

He was then eighteen years of age, tall,

graceful and in vigorous health, fond of athletic sports, an unerring shot and enlivened with an exuberant flow of animal spirits. He immediately commenced the study of law in the city of Lancaster, and was admitted to the bar in 1812. He rose very rapidly in his profession and at once took undisputed stand with the ablest lawyers of the State. When but twenty-six years of age, unaided by counsel, he successfully defended before the State Senate one of the Judges of the State, who was tried upon articles of impeachment. At the age of thirty it was generally admitted that he stood at the head of the bar, and there was no lawyer in the State who had a more extensive or lucrative practice.

In 1812, just after Mr. Buchanan had entered upon the practice of the law, our second war with England occurred. With all his powers he sustained the Government, eloquently urging the rigorous prosecution of the war; and even enlisting as a private soldier to assist in repelling the British, who had sacked Washington and were threatening Baltimore. He was at that time a Federalist, but when the Constitution was adopted by both parties, Jefferson truly said, "We are all Federalists; we are all Republicans."

The opposition of the Federalists to the war with England, and the alien and sedi-



James Buchanan

tion laws of John Adams, brought the party into dispute, and the name of Federalist became a reproach. Mr. Buchanan almost immediately upon entering Congress began to incline more and more to the Republicans. In the stormy Presidential election of 1824, in which Jackson, Clay, Crawford and John Quincy Adams were candidates, Mr. Buchanan espoused the cause of General Jackson and unrelentingly opposed the administration of Mr. Adams.

Upon his elevation to the Presidency, General Jackson appointed Mr. Buchanan, minister to Russia. Upon his return in 1833 he was elected to a seat in the United States Senate. He there met as his associates, Webster, Clay, Wright and Calhoun. He advocated the measures proposed by President Jackson of making reprisals against France, and defended the course of the President in his unprecedented and wholesale removals from office of those who were not the supporters of his administration. Upon this question he was brought into direct collision with Henry Clay. In the discussion of the question respecting the admission of Michigan and Arkansas into the Union, Mr. Buchanan defined his position by saying:

"The older I grow, the more I am inclined to be what is called a State-rights man."

M. de Tocqueville, in his renowned work upon "Democracy in America," foresaw the trouble which was inevitable from the doctrine of State sovereignty as held by Calhoun and Buchanan. He was convinced that the National Government was losing that strength which was essential to its own existence, and that the States were assuming powers which threatened the perpetuity of the Union. Mr. Buchanan received the book in the Senate and declared the fears of De Tocqueville to be groundless, and yet he lived to sit in the Presidential chair and see State after State, in accordance with his own views of State

rights, breaking from the Union, thus crumbling our Republic into ruins; while the unhappy old man folded his arms in despair, declaring that the National Constitution invested him with no power to arrest the destruction.

Upon Mr. Polk's accession to the Presidency, Mr. Buchanan became Secretary of State, and as such took his share of the responsibility in the conduct of the Mexican war. At the close of Mr. Polk's administration, Mr. Buchanan retired to private life; but his intelligence, and his great ability as a statesman, enabled him to exert a powerful influence in National affairs.

Mr. Pierce, upon his election to the Presidency, honored Mr. Buchanan with the mission to England. In the year 1856 the National Democratic convention nominated Mr. Buchanan for the Presidency. The political conflict was one of the most severe in which our country has ever engaged. On the 4th of March, 1857, Mr. Buchanan was inaugurated President. His cabinet were Lewis Cass, Howell Cobb, J. B. Floyd, Isaac Toucey, Jacob Thompson, A. V. Brown and J. S. Black.

The disruption of the Democratic party, in consequence of the manner in which the issue of the nationality of slavery was pressed by the Southern wing, occurred at the National convention, held at Charleston in April, 1860, for the nomination of Mr. Buchanan's successor, when the majority of Southern delegates withdrew upon the passage of a resolution declaring that the constitutional status of slavery should be determined by the Supreme Court.

In the next Presidential canvass Abraham Lincoln was nominated by the opponents of Mr. Buchanan's administration. Mr. Buchanan remained in Washington long enough to see his successor installed and then retired to his home in Wheatland. He died June 1, 1868, aged seventy-seven years.



ABRAHAM LINCOLN.



ABRAHAM LINCOLN, the sixteenth President of the United States, 1861-'5, was born February 12, 1809, in Larue (then Hardin) County, Kentucky, in a cabin on Nolan Creek, three miles west of Hudgensville. His parents were Thomas and Nancy (Hanks) Lincoln. Of his ancestry and early years the little that is known may best be given in his own language: "My parents were both born in Virginia, of undistinguished families—second families, perhaps I should say. My mother, who died in my tenth year, was of a family of the name of Hanks, some of whom now remain in Adams, and others in Macon County, Illinois. My paternal grandfather, Abraham Lincoln, emigrated from Rockbridge County, Virginia, to Kentucky in 1781 or 1782, where, a year or two later, he was killed by Indians—not in battle, but by stealth, when he was laboring to open a farm in the forest. His ancestors, who were Quakers, went to Virginia from Berks County, Pennsylvania. An effort to iden-

tify them with the New England family of the same name ended in nothing more definite than a similarity of Christian names in both families, such as Enoch, Levi, Mordecai, Solomon, Abraham and the like. My father, at the death of his father, was but six years of age, and he grew up, literally, without education. He removed from Kentucky to what is now Spencer County, Indiana, in my eighth year. We reached our new home about the time the State came into the Union. It was a wild region, with bears and other wild animals still in the woods. There I grew to manhood.

"There were some schools, so called, but no qualification was ever required of a teacher beyond 'readin', writin', and cipherin' to the rule of three.' If a straggler, supposed to understand Latin, happened to sojourn in the neighborhood, he was looked upon as a wizard. There was absolutely nothing to excite ambition for education. Of course, when I came of age I did not know much. Still, somehow, I could read, write and cipher to the rule of three, and that was all. I have not been to school since. The little advance I now have upon this store of education I have picked up from time to time under the pressure of necessity. I was raised to farm-work, which



Your friend as ever
A. Lincoln

I continued till I was twenty-two. At twenty-one I came to Illinois and passed the first year in Macon County. Then I got to New Salem, at that time in Sangamon, now in Menard County, where I remained a year as a sort of clerk in a store.

"Then came the Black Hawk war, and I was elected a Captain of volunteers—a success which gave me more pleasure than any I have had since. I went the campaign, was elated; ran for the Legislature the same year (1832) and was beaten, the only time I have ever been beaten by the people. The next and three succeeding biennial elections I was elected to the Legislature, and was never a candidate afterward.

"During this legislative period I had studied law, and removed to Springfield to practice it. In 1846 I was elected to the Lower House of Congress; was not a candidate for re-election. From 1849 to 1854, inclusive, I practiced the law more assiduously than ever before. Always a Whig in politics, and generally on the Whig electoral tickets, making active canvasses, I was losing interest in politics, when the repeal of the Missouri Compromise roused me again. What I have done since is pretty well known."

The early residence of Lincoln in Indiana was sixteen miles north of the Ohio River, on Little Pigeon Creek, one and a half miles east of Gentryville, within the present township of Carter. Here his mother died October 5, 1818, and the next year his father married Mrs. Sally (Bush) Johnston, of Elizabethtown, Kentucky. She was an affectionate foster-parent, to whom Abraham was indebted for his first encouragement to study. He became an eager reader, and the few books owned in the vicinity were many times perused. He worked frequently for the neighbors as a farm laborer; was for some time clerk in a store at Gentryville; and became famous throughout that region for his athletic

powers, his fondness for argument, his inexhaustible fund of humorous anecdote, as well as for mock oratory and the composition of rude satirical verses. In 1828 he made a trading voyage to New Orleans as "bow-hand" on a flatboat; removed to Illinois in 1830; helped his father build a log house and clear a farm on the north fork of Sangamon River, ten miles west of Decatur, and was for some time employed in splitting rails for the fences—a fact which was prominently brought forward for a political purpose thirty years later.

In the spring of 1851 he, with two of his relatives, was hired to build a flatboat on the Sangamon River and navigate it to New Orleans. The boat "stuck" on a mill-dam, and was got off with great labor through an ingenious mechanical device which some years later led to Lincoln's taking out a patent for "an improved method for lifting vessels over shoals." This voyage was memorable for another reason—the sight of slaves chained, maltreated and flogged at New Orleans was the origin of his deep convictions upon the slavery question.

Returning from this voyage he became a resident for several years at New Salem, a recently settled village on the Sangamon, where he was successively a clerk, grocer, surveyor and postmaster, and acted as pilot to the first steamboat that ascended the Sangamon. Here he studied law, interested himself in local politics after his return from the Black Hawk war, and became known as an effective "stump-speaker." The subject of his first political speech was the improvement of the channel of the Sangamon, and the chief ground on which he announced himself (1832) a candidate for the Legislature was his advocacy of this popular measure, on which subject his practical experience made him the highest authority.

Elected to the Legislature in 1834 as a

"Henry Clay Whig," he rapidly acquired that command of language and that homely but forcible rhetoric which, added to his intimate knowledge of the people from which he sprang, made him more than a match in debate for his few well-educated opponents.

Admitted to the bar in 1837 he soon established himself at Springfield, where the State capital was located in 1839, largely through his influence; became a successful pleader in the State, Circuit and District Courts; married in 1842 a lady belonging to a prominent family in Lexington, Kentucky; took an active part in the Presidential campaigns of 1840 and 1844 as candidate for elector on the Harrison and Clay tickets, and in 1846 was elected to the United States House of Representatives over the celebrated Peter Cartwright. During his single term in Congress he did not attain any prominence.

He voted for the reception of anti-slavery petitions for the abolition of the slave trade in the District of Columbia and for the Wilmot proviso; but was chiefly remembered for the stand he took against the Mexican war. For several years thereafter he took comparatively little interest in politics, but gained a leading position at the Springfield bar. Two or three non-political lectures and an eulogy on Henry Clay (1852) added nothing to his reputation.

In 1854 the repeal of the Missouri Compromise by the Kansas-Nebraska act aroused Lincoln from his indifference, and in attacking that measure he had the immense advantage of knowing perfectly well the motives and the record of its author, Stephen A. Douglas, of Illinois, then popularly designated as the "Little Giant." The latter came to Springfield in October, 1854, on the occasion of the State Fair, to vindicate his policy in the Senate, and the "Anti-Nebraska" Whigs, remembering that Lincoln had often measured his strength with

Douglas in the Illinois Legislature and before the Springfield Courts, engaged him to improvise a reply. This speech, in the opinion of those who heard it, was one of the greatest efforts of Lincoln's life; certainly the most effective in his whole career. It took the audience by storm, and from that moment it was felt that Douglas had met his match. Lincoln was accordingly selected as the Anti-Nebraska candidate for the United States Senate in place of General Shields, whose term expired March 4, 1855, and led to several ballots; but Trumbull was ultimately chosen.

The second conflict on the soil of Kansas, which Lincoln had predicted, soon began. The result was the disruption of the Whig and the formation of the Republican party. At the Bloomington State Convention in 1856, where the new party first assumed form in Illinois, Lincoln made an impressive address, in which for the first time he took distinctive ground against slavery in itself.

At the National Republican Convention at Philadelphia, June 17, after the nomination of Fremont, Lincoln was put forward by the Illinois delegation for the Vice-Presidency, and received on the first ballot 110 votes against 259 for William L. Dayton. He took a prominent part in the canvass, being on the electoral ticket.

In 1858 Lincoln was unanimously nominated by the Republican State Convention as its candidate for the United States Senate in place of Douglas, and in his speech of acceptance used the celebrated illustration of a "house divided against itself" on the slavery question, which was, perhaps, the cause of his defeat. The great debate carried on at all the principal towns of Illinois between Lincoln and Douglas as rival Senatorial candidates resulted at the time in the election of the latter; but being widely circulated as a campaign document, it fixed the attention of the country upon the

former, as the clearest and most convincing exponent of Republican doctrine.

Early in 1859 he began to be named in Illinois as a suitable Republican candidate for the Presidential campaign of the ensuing year, and a political address delivered at the Cooper Institute, New York, February 27, 1860, followed by similar speeches at New Haven, Hartford and elsewhere in New England, first made him known to the Eastern States in the light by which he had long been regarded at home. By the Republican State Convention, which met at Decatur, Illinois, May 9 and 10, Lincoln was unanimously endorsed for the Presidency. It was on this occasion that two rails, said to have been split by his hands thirty years before, were brought into the convention, and the incident contributed much to his popularity. The National Republican Convention at Chicago, after spirited efforts made in favor of Seward, Chase and Bates, nominated Lincoln for the Presidency, with Hannibal Hamlin for Vice-President, at the same time adopting a vigorous anti-slavery platform.

The Democratic party having been disorganized and presenting two candidates, Douglas and Breckenridge, and the remnant of the "American" party having put forward John Bell, of Tennessee, the Republican victory was an easy one, Lincoln being elected November 6 by a large plurality, comprehending nearly all the Northern States, but none of the Southern. The secession of South Carolina and the Gulf States was the immediate result, followed a few months later by that of the border slave States and the outbreak of the great civil war.

The life of Abraham Lincoln became thenceforth merged in the history of his country. None of the details of the vast conflict which filled the remainder of Lincoln's life can here be given. Narrowly escaping assassination by avoiding Balti-

more on his way to the capital, he reached Washington February 23, and was inaugurated President of the United States March 4, 1861.

In his inaugural address he said: "I hold, that in contemplation of universal law and the Constitution the Union of these States is perpetual. Perpetuity is implied if not expressed in the fundamental laws of all national governments. It is safe to assert that no government proper ever had a provision in its organic law for its own termination. I therefore consider that in view of the Constitution and the laws, the Union is unbroken, and to the extent of my ability I shall take care, as the Constitution enjoins upon me, that the laws of the United States be extended in all the States. In doing this there need be no bloodshed or violence, and there shall be none unless it be forced upon the national authority. The power conferred to me will be used to hold, occupy and possess the property and places belonging to the Government, and to collect the duties and imports, but beyond what may be necessary for these objects there will be no invasion, no using of force against or among the people anywhere. In your hands, my dissatisfied fellow-countrymen, is the momentous issue of civil war. The Government will not assail you. You can have no conflict without being yourselves the aggressors. You have no oath registered in heaven to destroy the Government, while I shall have the most solemn one to preserve, protect and defend it."

He called to his cabinet his principal rivals for the Presidential nomination—Seward, Chase, Cameron and Bates; secured the co-operation of the Union Democrats, headed by Douglas; called out 75,000 militia from the several States upon the first tidings of the bombardment of Fort Sumter, April 15; proclaimed a blockade of the Southern posts April 19; called an extra

session of Congress for July 4, from which he asked and obtained 400,000 men and \$400,000,000 for the war; placed McClellan at the head of the Federal army on General Scott's resignation, October 31; appointed Edwin M. Stanton Secretary of War, January 14, 1862, and September 22, 1862, issued a proclamation declaring the freedom of all slaves in the States and parts of States then in rebellion from and after January 1, 1863. This was the crowning act of Lincoln's career—the act by which he will be chiefly known through all future time—and it decided the war.

October 16, 1863, President Lincoln called for 300,000 volunteers to replace those whose term of enlistment had expired; made a celebrated and touching, though brief, address at the dedication of the Gettysburg military cemetery, November 19, 1863; commissioned Ulysses S. Grant Lieutenant-General and Commander-in-Chief of the armies of the United States, March 9, 1864; was re-elected President in November of the same year, by a large majority over General McClellan, with Andrew Johnson, of Tennessee, as Vice-President; delivered a very remarkable address at his second inauguration, March 4, 1865; visited the army before Richmond the same month; entered the capital of the Confederacy the day after its fall, and upon the surrender of General Robert E. Lee's army, April 9, was actively engaged in devising generous plans for the reconstruction of the Union, when, on the evening of Good Friday, April 14, he was shot in his box at Ford's Theatre, Washington, by John Wilkes Booth, a fanatical actor, and expired early on the following morning, April 15. Almost simultaneously a murderous attack was made upon William H. Seward, Secretary of State.

At noon on the 15th of April Andrew

Johnson assumed the Presidency, and active measures were taken which resulted in the death of Booth and the execution of his principal accomplices.

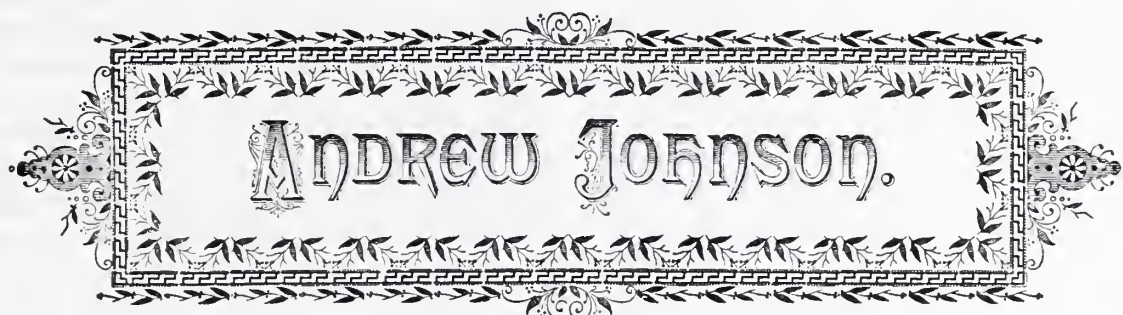
The funeral of President Lincoln was conducted with unexampled solemnity and magnificence. Impressive services were held in Washington, after which the sad procession proceeded over the same route he had traveled four years before, from Springfield to Washington. In Philadelphia his body lay in state in Independence Hall, in which he had declared before his first inauguration "that I would sooner be assassinated than to give up the principles of the Declaration of Independence." He was buried at Oak Ridge Cemetery, near Springfield, Illinois, on May 4, where a monument emblematic of the emancipation of the slaves and the restoration of the Union mark his resting place.

The leaders and citizens of the expiring Confederacy expressed genuine indignation at the murder of a generous political adversary. Foreign nations took part in mourning the death of a statesman who had proved himself a true representative of American nationality. The freedmen of the South almost worshiped the memory of their deliverer; and the general sentiment of the great Nation he had saved awarded him a place in its affections, second only to that held by Washington.

The characteristics of Abraham Lincoln have been familiarly known throughout the civilized world. His tall, gaunt, ungainly figure, homely countenance, and his shrewd mother-wit, shown in his celebrated conversations overflowing in humorous and pointed anecdote, combined with an accurate, intuitive appreciation of the questions of the time, are recognized as forming the best type of a period of American history now rapidly passing away.



Andrew Johnson



ANDREW JOHNSON, the seventeenth President of the United States, 1865-'9, was born at Raleigh, North Carolina, December 29, 1808. His father died when he was four years old, and in his eleventh year he was apprenticed to a tailor. He never attended school, and did not learn to read until late in his apprenticeship, when he suddenly acquired a passion for obtaining knowledge, and devoted all his spare time to reading.

After working two years as a journeyman tailor at Lauren's Court-House, South Carolina, he removed, in 1826, to Greenville, Tennessee, where he worked at his trade and married. Under his wife's instructions he made rapid progress in his education, and manifested such an intelligent interest in local politics as to be elected as "workingmen's candidate" alderman, in 1828, and mayor in 1830, being twice re-elected to each office.

During this period he cultivated his talents as a public speaker by taking part in a

debating society, consisting largely of students of Greenville College. In 1835, and again in 1839, he was chosen to the lower house of the Legislature, as a Democrat. In 1841 he was elected State Senator, and in 1843, Representative in Congress, being re-elected four successive periods, until 1853, when he was chosen Governor of Tennessee. In Congress he supported the administrations of Tyler and Polk in their chief measures, especially the annexation of Texas, the adjustment of the Oregon boundary, the Mexican war, and the tariff of 1846.

In 1855 Mr. Johnson was re-elected Governor, and in 1857 entered the United States Senate, where he was conspicuous as an advocate of retrenchment and of the Homestead bill, and as an opponent of the Pacific Railroad. He was supported by the Tennessee delegation to the Democratic convention in 1860 for the Presidential nomination, and lent his influence to the Breckenridge wing of that party.

When the election of Lincoln had brought about the first attempt at secession in December, 1860, Johnson took in the Senate a firm attitude for the Union, and in May, 1861, on returning to Tennessee, he was in imminent peril of suffering from

popular violence for his loyalty to the "old flag." He was the leader of the Loyalists' convention of East Tennessee, and during the following winter was very active in organizing relief for the destitute loyal refugees from that region, his own family being among those compelled to leave.

By his course in this crisis Johnson came prominently before the Northern public, and when in March, 1862, he was appointed by President Lincoln military Governor of Tennessee, with the rank of Brigadier-General, he increased in popularity by the vigorous and successful manner in which he labored to restore order, protect Union men and punish marauders. On the approach of the Presidential campaign of 1864, the termination of the war being plainly foreseen, and several Southern States being partially reconstructed, it was felt that the Vice-Presidency should be given to a Southern man of conspicuous loyalty, and Governor Johnson was elected on the same platform and ticket as President Lincoln; and on the assassination of the latter succeeded to the Presidency, April 15, 1865. In a public speech two days later he said: "The American people must be taught, if they do not already feel, that treason is a crime and must be punished; that the Government will not always bear with its enemies; that it is strong, not only to protect, but to punish. In our peaceful history treason has been almost unknown. The people must understand that it is the blackest of crimes, and will be punished." He then added the ominous sentence: "In regard to my future course, I make no promises, no pledges." President Johnson retained the cabinet of Lincoln, and exhibited considerable severity toward traitors in his earlier acts and speeches, but he soon inaugurated a policy of reconstruction, proclaiming a general amnesty to the late Confederates, and successively establishing provisional Governments in the Southern States.

These States accordingly claimed representation in Congress in the following December, and the momentous question of what should be the policy of the victorious Union toward its late armed opponents was forced upon that body.

Two considerations impelled the Republican majority to reject the policy of President Johnson: First, an apprehension that the chief magistrate intended to undo the results of the war in regard to slavery; and, second, the sullen attitude of the South, which seemed to be plotting to regain the policy which arms had lost. The credentials of the Southern members elect were laid on the table, a civil rights bill and a bill extending the sphere of the Freedmen's Bureau were passed over the executive veto, and the two highest branches of the Government were soon in open antagonism. The action of Congress was characterized by the President as a "new rebellion." In July the cabinet was reconstructed, Messrs. Randall, Stanbury and Browning taking the places of Messrs. Denison, Speed and Harlan, and an unsuccessful attempt was made by means of a general convention in Philadelphia to form a new party on the basis of the administration policy.

In an excursion to Chicago for the purpose of laying a corner-stone of the monument to Stephen A. Douglas, President Johnson, accompanied by several members of the cabinet, passed through Philadelphia, New York and Albany, in each of which cities, and in other places along the route, he made speeches justifying and explaining his own policy, and violently denouncing the action of Congress.

August 12, 1867, President Johnson removed the Secretary of War, replacing him by General Grant. Secretary Stanton retired under protest, based upon the tenure-of-office act which had been passed the preceding March. The President then issued a proclamation declaring the insurrec-

tion at an end, and that "peace, order, tranquility and civil authority existed in and throughout the United States." Another proclamation enjoined obedience to the Constitution and the laws, and an amnesty was published September 7, relieving nearly all the participants in the late Rebellion from the disabilities thereby incurred, on condition of taking the oath to support the Constitution and the laws.

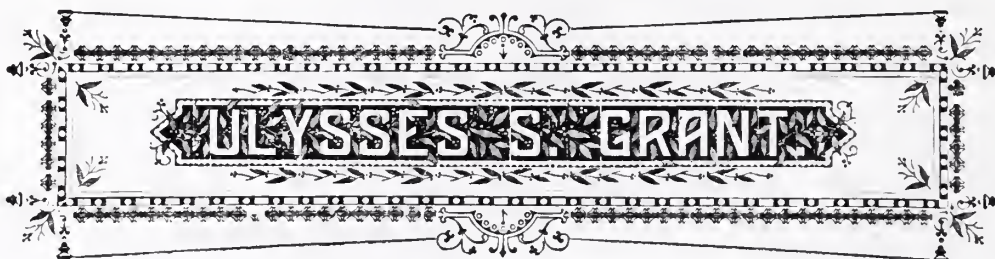
In December Congress refused to confirm the removal of Secretary Stanton, who thereupon resumed the exercise of his office; but February 21, 1868, President Johnson again attempted to remove him, appointing General Lorenzo Thomas in his place. Stanton refused to vacate his post, and was sustained by the Senate.

February 24 the House of Representatives voted to impeach the President for "high crime and misdemeanors," and March 5 presented eleven articles of impeachment on the ground of his resistance to the execution of the acts of Congress, alleging, in addition to the offense lately committed, his public expressions of contempt for Congress, in "certain intemperate, inflammatory and scandalous harangues" pronounced in August and September, 1866, and thereafter declaring that the Thirty-ninth Congress of the United States was not a competent legislative body, and denying its power to propose Constitutional amendments. March 23 the impeachment trial began, the President appearing by counsel, and resulted in acquittal, the vote lacking

one of the two-thirds vote required for conviction.

The remainder of President Johnson's term of office was passed without any such conflicts as might have been anticipated. He failed to obtain a nomination for reelection by the Democratic party, though receiving sixty-five votes on the first ballot. July 4 and December 25 new proclamations of pardon to the participants in the late Rebellion were issued, but were of little effect. On the accession of General Grant to the Presidency, March 4, 1869, Johnson returned to Greenville, Tennessee. Unsuccessful in 1870 and 1872 as a candidate respectively for United States Senator and Representative, he was finally elected to the Senate in 1875, and took his seat in the extra session of March, in which his speeches were comparatively temperate. He died July 31, 1875, and was buried at Greenville.

President Johnson's administration was a peculiarly unfortunate one. That he should so soon become involved in bitter feud with the Republican majority in Congress was certainly a surprising and deplorable incident; yet, in reviewing the circumstances after a lapse of so many years, it is easy to find ample room for a charitable judgment of both the parties in the heated controversy, since it cannot be doubted that any President, even Lincoln himself, had he lived, must have sacrificed a large portion of his popularity in carrying out any possible scheme of reconstruction.



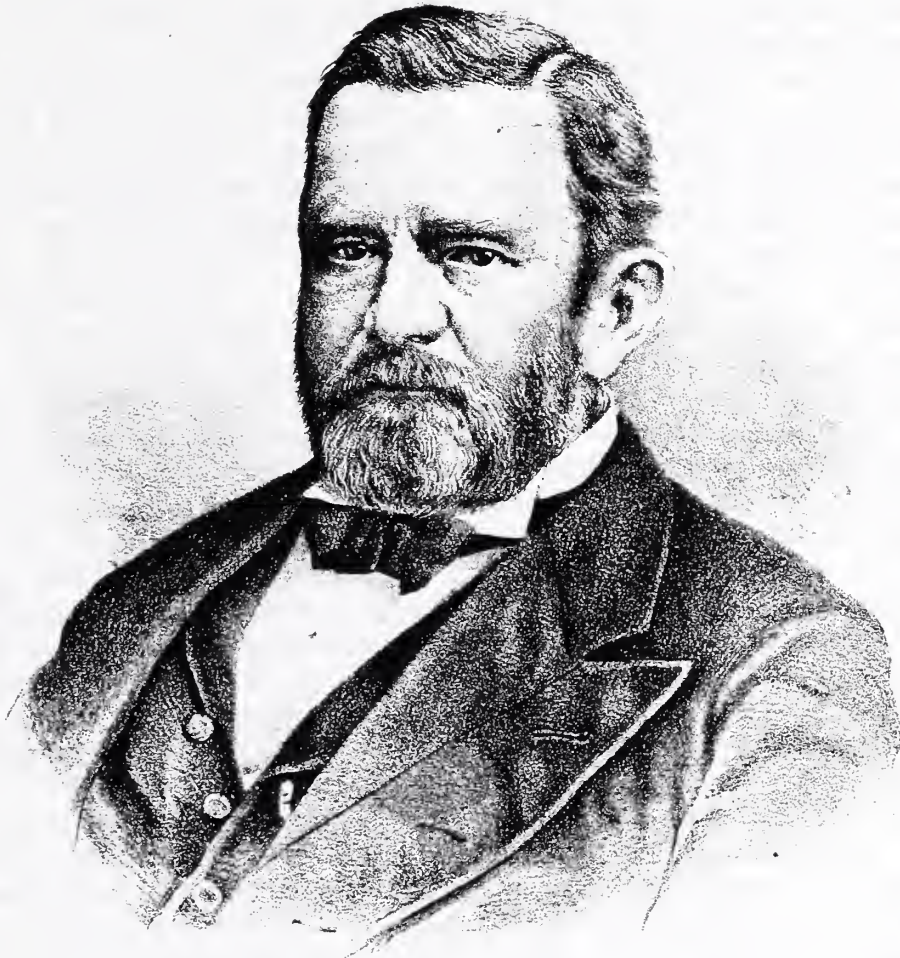
ULYSSES SIMPSON GRANT, the eighteenth President of the United States, 1869-'77, was born April 27, 1822, at Point Pleasant, Clermont County, Ohio. His father was of Scotch descent, and a dealer in leather. At the age of seventeen he entered the Military Academy at West Point, and four years later graduated twenty-first in a class of thirty-nine, receiving the commission of Brevet Second Lieutenant. He was assigned to the Fourth Infantry and remained in the army eleven years. He was engaged in every battle of the Mexican war except that of Buena Vista, and received two brevets for gallantry.

In 1848 Mr. Grant married Julia, daughter of Frederick Dent, a prominent merchant of St. Louis, and in 1854, having reached the grade of Captain, he resigned his commission in the army. For several years he followed farming near St. Louis, but unsuccessfully; and in 1860 he entered the leather trade with his father at Galena, Illinois.

When the civil war broke out in 1861, Grant was thirty-nine years of age, but entirely unknown to public men and without

any personal acquaintance with great affairs. President Lincoln's first call for troops was made on the 15th of April, and on the 19th Grant was drilling a company of volunteers at Galena. He also offered his services to the Adjutant-General of the army, but received no reply. The Governor of Illinois, however, employed him in the organization of volunteer troops, and at the end of five weeks he was appointed Colonel of the Twenty-first Infantry. He took command of his regiment in June, and reported first to General Pope in Missouri. His superior knowledge of military life rather surprised his superior officers, who had never before even heard of him, and they were thus led to place him on the road to rapid advancement. August 7 he was commissioned a Brigadier-General of volunteers, the appointment having been made without his knowledge. He had been unanimously recommended by the Congressmen from Illinois, not one of whom had been his personal acquaintance. For a few weeks he was occupied in watching the movements of partisan forces in Missouri.

September 1 he was placed in command of the District of Southeast Missouri, with headquarters at Cairo, and on the 6th, without orders, he seized Paducah, at the mouth of the Tennessee River, and commanding the navigation both of that stream and of



G. S. Grant

the Ohio. This stroke secured Kentucky to the Union; for the State Legislature, which had until then affected to be neutral, at once declared in favor of the Government. In November following, according to orders, he made a demonstration about eighteen miles below Cairo, preventing the crossing of hostile troops into Missouri; but in order to accomplish this purpose he had to do some fighting, and that, too, with only 3,000 raw recruits, against 7,000 Confederates. Grant carried off two pieces of artillery and 200 prisoners.

After repeated applications to General Halleck, his immediate superior, he was allowed, in February, 1862, to move up the Tennessee River against Fort Henry, in conjunction with a naval force. The gunboats silenced the fort, and Grant immediately made preparations to attack Fort Donelson, about twelve miles distant, on the Cumberland River. Without waiting for orders he moved his troops there, and with 15,000 men began the siege. The fort, garrisoned with 21,000 men, was a strong one, but after hard fighting on three successive days Grant forced an "Unconditional Surrender" (an alliteration upon the initials of his name). The prize he captured consisted of sixty-five cannon, 17,600 small arms and 14,623 soldiers. About 4,000 of the garrison had escaped in the night, and 2,500 were killed or wounded. Grant's entire loss was less than 2,000. This was the first important success won by the national troops during the war, and its strategic results were marked, as the entire States of Kentucky and Tennessee at once fell into the National hands. Our hero was made a Major-General of Volunteers and placed in command of the District of West Tennessee.

In March, 1862, he was ordered to move up the Tennessee River toward Corinth, where the Confederates were concentrating a large army; but he was directed not

to attack. His forces, now numbering 38,000, were accordingly encamped near Shiloh, or Pittsburg Landing, to await the arrival of General Buell with 40,000 more; but April 6 the Confederates came out from Corinth 50,000 strong and attacked Grant violently, hoping to overwhelm him before Buell could arrive; 5,000 of his troops were beyond supporting distance, so that he was largely outnumbered and forced back to the river, where, however, he held out until dark, when the head of Buell's column came upon the field. The next day the Confederates were driven back to Corinth, nineteen miles. The loss was heavy on both sides; Grant, being senior in rank to Buell, commanded on both days. Two days afterward Halleck arrived at the front and assumed command of the army, Grant remaining at the head of the right wing and the reserve. On May 30 Corinth was evacuated by the Confederates. In July Halleck was made General-in-Chief, and Grant succeeded him in command of the Department of the Tennessee. September 19 the battle of Iuka was fought, where, owing to Rosecrans's fault, only an incomplete victory was obtained.

Next, Grant, with 30,000 men, moved down into Mississippi and threatened Vicksburg, while Sherman, with 40,000 men, was sent by way of the river to attack that place in front; but, owing to Colonel Murphy's surrendering Holly Springs to the Confederates, Grant was so weakened that he had to retire to Corinth, and then Sherman failed to sustain his intended attack.

In January, 1863, General Grant took command in person of all the troops in the Mississippi Valley, and spent several months in fruitless attempts to compel the surrender or evacuation of Vicksburg; but July 4, following, the place surrendered, with 31,600 men and 172 cannon, and the Mississippi River thus fell permanently into the hands of the Government. Grant was made a

Major-General in the regular army, and in October following he was placed in command of the Division of the Mississippi. The same month he went to Chattanooga and saved the Army of the Cumberland from starvation, and drove Bragg from that part of the country. This victory overthrew the last important hostile force west of the Alleghanies and opened the way for the National armies into Georgia and Sherman's march to the sea.

The remarkable series of successes which Grant had now achieved pointed him out as the appropriate leader of the National armies, and accordingly, in February, 1864, the rank of Lieutenant-General was created for him by Congress, and on March 17 he assumed command of the armies of the United States. Planning the grand final campaign, he sent Sherman into Georgia, Sigel into the valley of Virginia, and Butler to capture Richmond, while he fought his own way from the Rapidan to the James. The costly but victorious battles of the Wilderness, Spottsylvania, North Anna and Cold Harbor were fought, more for the purpose of annihilating Lee than to capture any particular point. In June, 1864, the siege of Richmond was begun. Sherman, meanwhile, was marching and fighting daily in Georgia and steadily advancing toward Atlanta; but Sigel had been defeated in the valley of Virginia, and was superseded by Hunter. Lee sent Early to threaten the National capital; whereupon Grant gathered up a force which he placed under Sheridan, and that commander rapidly drove Early, in a succession of battles, through the valley of Virginia and destroyed his army as an organized force. The siege of Richmond went on, and Grant made numerous attacks, but was only partially successful. The people of the North grew impatient, and even the Government advised him to abandon the attempt to take Richmond or crush the Confederacy in that way; but he

never wavered. He resolved to "fight it out on that line, if it took all summer."

By September Sherman had made his way to Atlanta, and Grant then sent him on his famous "march to the sea," a route which the chief had designed six months before. He made Sherman's success possible, not only by holding Lee in front of Richmond, but also by sending reinforcements to Thomas, who then drew off and defeated the only army which could have confronted Sherman. Thus the latter was left unopposed, and, with Thomas and Sheridan, was used in the furtherance of Grant's plans. Each executed his part in the great design and contributed his share to the result at which Grant was aiming. Sherman finally reached Savannah, Schofield beat the enemy at Franklin, Thomas at Nashville, and Sheridan wherever he met him; and all this while General Grant was holding Lee, with the principal Confederate army, near Richmond, as it were chained and helpless. Then Schofield was brought from the West, and Fort Fisher and Wilmington were captured on the sea-coast, so as to afford him a foothold; from here he was sent into the interior of North Carolina, and Sherman was ordered to move northward to join him. When all this was effected, and Sheridan could find no one else to fight in the Shenandoah Valley, Grant brought the cavalry leader to the front of Richmond, and, making a last effort, drove Lee from his entrenchments and captured Richmond.

At the beginning of the final campaign Lee had collected 73,000 fighting men in the lines at Richmond, besides the local militia and the gunboat crews, amounting to 5,000 more. Including Sheridan's force Grant had 110,000 men in the works before Petersburg and Richmond. Petersburg fell on the 2d of April, and Richmond on the 3d, and Lee fled in the direction of Lynchburg. Grant pursued with remorseless

energy, only stopping to strike fresh blows, and Lee at last found himself not only outfought but also out-marched and out-generaled. Being completely surrounded, he surrendered on the 9th of April, 1865, at Appomattox Court-House, in the open field, with 27,000 men, all that remained of his army. This act virtually ended the war. Thus, in ten days Grant had captured Petersburg and Richmond, fought, by his subordinates, the battles of Five Forks and Sailor's Creek, besides numerous smaller ones, captured 20,000 men in actual battle, and received the surrender of 27,000 more at Appomattox, absolutely annihilating an army of 70,000 soldiers.

General Grant returned at once to Washington to superintend the disbandment of the armies, but this pleasurable work was scarcely begun when President Lincoln was assassinated. It had doubtless been intended to inflict the same fate upon Grant; but he, fortunately, on account of leaving Washington early in the evening, declined an invitation to accompany the President to the theater where the murder was committed. This event made Andrew Johnson President, but left Grant by far the most conspicuous figure in the public life of the country. He became the object of an enthusiasm greater than had ever been known in America. Every possible honor was heaped upon him; the grade of General was created for him by Congress; houses were presented to him by citizens; towns were illuminated on his entrance into them; and, to cap the climax, when he made his tour around the world, "all nations did him honor" as they had never before honored a foreigner.

The General, as Commander-in-Chief, was placed in an embarrassing position by the opposition of President Johnson to the measures of Congress; but he directly manifested his characteristic loyalty by obeying Congress rather than the disaffected Presi-

dent, although for a short time he had served in his cabinet as Secretary of War.

Of course, everybody thought of General Grant as the next President of the United States, and he was accordingly elected as such in 1868 "by a large majority," and four years later re-elected by a much larger majority—the most overwhelming ever given by the people of this country. His first administration was distinguished by a cessation of the strifes which sprang from the war, by a large reduction of the National debt, and by a settlement of the difficulties with England which had grown out of the depredations committed by privateers fitted out in England during the war. This last settlement was made by the famous "Geneva arbitration," which saved to this Government \$15,000,000, but, more than all, prevented a war with England. "Let us have peace," was Grant's motto. And this is the most appropriate place to remark that above all Presidents whom this Government has ever had, General Grant was the most non-partisan. He regarded the Executive office as purely and exclusively *executive* of the laws of Congress, irrespective of "politics." But every great man has jealous, bitter enemies, a fact Grant was well aware of.

After the close of his Presidency, our General made his famous tour around the world, already referred to, and soon afterward, in company with Ferdinand Ward, of New York City, he engaged in banking and stock brokerage, which business was made disastrous to Grant, as well as to himself, by his rascality. By this time an incurable cancer of the tongue developed itself in the person of the afflicted ex-President, which ended his unrequited life July 23, 1885. Thus passed away from earth's turmoils the man, the General, who was as truly the "father of this regenerated country" as was Washington the father of the infant nation.



RUTHERFORD BIRCHARD HAYES, the nineteenth President of the United States, 1877-'81, was born in Delaware, Ohio, October 4, 1822. His ancestry can be traced as far back as 1280, when Hayes and Rutherford were two Scottish chieftains fighting side by side with Baliol, William Wallace and Robert Bruce. Both families belonged to the nobility, owned extensive estates and had a large following. The Hayes family had, for a coat-of-arms, a shield, barred and surmounted by a flying eagle. There was a circle of stars about the eagle and above the shield, while on a scroll underneath the shield was inscribed the motto, "Recte." Misfortune overtaking the family, George Hayes left Scotland in 1680, and settled in Windsor, Connecticut. He was an industrious worker in wood and iron, having a mechanical genius and a cultivated mind. His son George was born in Windsor and remained there during his life.

Daniel Hayes, son of the latter, married Sarah Lee, and lived in Simsbury, Con-

necticut. Ezekiel, son of Daniel, was born in 1724, and was a manufacturer of scythes at Bradford, Connecticut. Rutherford Hayes, son of Ezekiel and grandfather of President Hayes, was born in New Haven, in August, 1756. He was a famous blacksmith and tavern-keeper. He immigrated to Vermont at an unknown date, settling in Brattleboro where he established a hotel. Here his son Rutherford, father of President Hayes, was born. In September, 1813, he married Sophia Birchard, of Wilmington, Vermont, whose ancestry on the male side is traced back to 1635, to John Birchard, one of the principal founders of Norwich. Both of her grandfathers were soldiers in the Revolutionary war.

The father of President Hayes was of a mechanical turn, and could mend a plow, knit a stocking, or do almost anything that he might undertake. He was prosperous in business, a member of the church and active in all the benevolent enterprises of the town. After the close of the war of 1812 he immigrated to Ohio, and purchased a farm near the present town of Delaware. His family then consisted of his wife and two children, and an orphan girl whom he had adopted.

It was in 1817 that the family arrived at Delaware. Instead of settling upon his



Sincerely
R. B. Hays

farm, Mr. Hayes concluded to enter into business in the village. He purchased an interest in a distillery, a business then as respectable as it was profitable. His capital and recognized ability assured him the highest social position in the community. He died July 22, 1822, less than three months before the birth of the son that was destined to fill the office of President of the United States.

Mrs. Hayes at this period was very weak, and the subject of this sketch was so feeble at birth that he was not expected to live beyond a month or two at most. As the months went by he grew weaker and weaker so that the neighbors were in the habit of inquiring from time to time "if Mrs. Hayes's baby died last night." On one occasion a neighbor, who was on friendly terms with the family, after alluding to the boy's big head and the mother's assiduous care of him, said to her, in a bantering way, "That's right! Stick to him. You have got him along so far, and I shouldn't wonder if he would really come to something yet." "You need not laugh," said Mrs. Hayes, "you wait and see. You can't tell but I shall make him President of the United States yet."

The boy lived, in spite of the universal predictions of his speedy death; and when, in 1825, his elder brother was drowned, he became, if possible, still dearer to his mother. He was seven years old before he was placed in school. His education, however, was not neglected. His sports were almost wholly within doors, his playmates being his sister and her associates. These circumstances tended, no doubt, to foster that gentleness of disposition and that delicate consideration for the feelings of others which are marked traits of his character. At school he was ardently devoted to his studies, obedient to the teacher, and careful to avoid the quarrels in which many of his schoolmates were involved. He was

always waiting at the school-house door when it opened in the morning, and never late in returning to his seat at recess. His sister Fannie was his constant companion, and their affection for each other excited the admiration of their friends.

In 1838 young Hayes entered Kenyon College and graduated in 1842. He then began the study of law in the office of Thomas Sparrow at Columbus. His health was now well established, his figure robust, his mind vigorous and alert. In a short time he determined to enter the law school at Cambridge, Massachusetts, where for two years he pursued his studies with great diligence.

In 1845 he was admitted to the bar at Marietta, Ohio, and shortly afterward went into practice as an attorney-at-law with Ralph P. Buckland, of Fremont. Here he remained three years, acquiring but limited practice, and apparently unambitious of distinction in his profession. His bachelor uncle, Sardis Birchard, who had always manifested great interest in his nephew and rendered him assistance in boyhood, was now a wealthy banker, and it was understood that the young man would be his heir. It is possible that this expectation may have made Mr. Hayes more indifferent to the attainment of wealth than he would otherwise have been, but he was led into no extravagance or vices on this account.

In 1849 he removed to Cincinnati where his ambition found new stimulus. Two events occurring at this period had a powerful influence upon his subsequent life. One of them was his marriage to Miss Lucy Ware Webb, daughter of Dr. James Webb, of Cincinnati; the other was his introduction to the Cincinnati Literary Club, a body embracing such men as Chief Justice Salmon P. Chase, General John Pope and Governor Edward F. Noyes. The marriage was a fortunate one as everybody knows. Not one of all the wives of

our Presidents was more universally admired, revered and beloved than is Mrs. Hayes, and no one has done more than she to reflect honor upon American womanhood.

In 1856 Mr. Hayes was nominated to the office of Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, but declined to accept the nomination. Two years later he was chosen to the office of City Solicitor.

In 1861, when the Rebellion broke out, he was eager to take up arms in the defense of his country. His military life was bright and illustrious. June 7, 1861, he was appointed Major of the Twenty-third Ohio Infantry. In July the regiment was sent to Virginia. October 15, 1861, he was made Lieutenant-Colonel of his regiment, and in August, 1862, was promoted Colonel of the Seventy-ninth Ohio Regiment, but refused to leave his old comrades. He was wounded at the battle of South Mountain, and suffered severely, being unable to enter upon active duty for several weeks. November 30, 1862, he rejoined his regiment as its Colonel, having been promoted October 15.

December 25, 1862, he was placed in command of the Kanawha division, and for meritorious service in several battles was promoted Brigadier-General. He was also brevetted Major-General for distinguished

services in 1864. He was wounded four times, and five horses were shot from under him.

Mr. Hayes was first a Whig in politics, and was among the first to unite with the Free-Soil and Republican parties. In 1864 he was elected to Congress from the Second Ohio District, which had always been Democratic, receiving a majority of 3,098. In 1866 he was renominated for Congress and was a second time elected. In 1867 he was elected Governor over Allen G. Thurman, the Democratic candidate, and re-elected in 1869. In 1874 Sardis Birchard died, leaving his large estate to General Hayes.

In 1876 he was nominated for the Presidency. His letter of acceptance excited the admiration of the whole country. He resigned the office of Governor and retired to his home in Fremont to await the result of the canvass. After a hard, long contest he was inaugurated March 5, 1877. His Presidency was characterized by compromises with all parties, in order to please as many as possible. The close of his Presidential term in 1881 was the close of his public life, and since then he has remained at his home in Fremont, Ohio, in Jeffersonian retirement from public notice, in striking contrast with most others of the world's notables.



James A. Garfield



JAMES A. GARFIELD, twentieth President of the United States, 1881, was born November 19, 1831, in the wild woods of Cuyahoga County, Ohio. His parents were Abram and Eliza (Ballou) Garfield, who were of New England ancestry. The senior Garfield was an industrious farmer, as the rapid improvements which appeared on his place attested. The residence was the familiar pioneer log cabin, and the household comprised the parents and their children—Mehtable, Thomas, Mary and James A. In May, 1833, the father died, and the care of the household consequently devolved upon young Thomas, to whom James was greatly indebted for the educational and other advantages he enjoyed. He now lives in Michigan, and the two sisters live in Solon, Ohio, near their birthplace.

As the subject of our sketch grew up, he, too, was industrious, both in mental and physical labor. He worked upon the farm, or at carpentering, or chopped wood, or at any other odd job that would aid in support of the family, and in the meantime made the

most of his books. Ever afterward he was never ashamed of his humble origin, nor forgot the friends of his youth. The poorest laborer was sure of his sympathy, and he always exhibited the character of a modest gentleman.

Until he was about sixteen years of age, James's highest ambition was to be a lake captain. To this his mother was strongly opposed, but she finally consented to his going to Cleveland to carry out his long-cherished design, with the understanding, however, that he should try to obtain some other kind of employment. He walked all the way to Cleveland, and this was his first visit to the city. After making many applications for work, including labor on board a lake vessel, but all in vain, he finally engaged as a driver for his cousin, Amos Letcher, on the Ohio & Pennsylvania Canal. In a short time, however, he quit this and returned home. He then attended the seminary at Chester for about three years, and next he entered Hiram Institute, a school started in 1850 by the Disciples of Christ, of which church he was a member. In order to pay his way he assumed the duties of janitor, and at times taught school. He soon completed the curriculum there, and then entered Williams College, at which he graduated in 1856, taking one of the highest honors of his class.

Afterward he returned to Hiram as President. In his youthful and therefore zealous piety, he exercised his talents occasionally as a preacher of the Gospel. He was a man of strong moral and religious convictions, and as soon as he began to look into politics, he saw innumerable points that could be improved. He also studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1859. November 11, 1858, Mr. Garfield married Miss Lucretia Rudolph, who ever afterward proved a worthy consort in all the stages of her husband's career. They had seven children, five of whom are still living.

It was in 1859 that Garfield made his first political speeches, in Hiram and the neighboring villages, and three years later he began to speak at county mass-meetings, being received everywhere with popular favor. He was elected to the State Senate this year, taking his seat in January, 1860.

On the breaking out of the war of the Rebellion in 1861, Mr. Garfield resolved to fight as he had talked, and accordingly he enlisted to defend the old flag, receiving his commission as Lieutenant-Colonel of the Forty-second Regiment of the Ohio Volunteer Infantry, August 14, that year. He was immediately thrown into active service, and before he had ever seen a gun fired in action he was placed in command of four regiments of infantry and eight companies of cavalry, charged with the work of driving the Confederates, headed by Humphrey Marshall, from his native State, Kentucky. This task was speedily accomplished, although against great odds. On account of his success, President Lincoln commissioned him Brigadier-General, January 11, 1862; and, as he had been the youngest man in the Ohio Senate two years before, so now he was the youngest General in the army. He was with General Buell's army at Shiloh, also in its operations around Corinth and its march through Alabama. Next, he was detailed as a member of the general

court-martial for the trial of General Fitz-John Porter, and then ordered to report to General Rosecrans, when he was assigned to the position of Chief of Staff. His military history closed with his brilliant services at Chickamauga, where he won the stars of Major-General.

In the fall of 1862, without any effort on his part, he was elected as a Representative to Congress, from that section of Ohio which had been represented for sixty years mainly by two men—Elisha Whittlesey and Joshua R. Giddings. Again, he was the youngest member of that body, and continued there by successive re-elections, as Representative or Senator, until he was elected President in 1880. During his life in Congress he compiled and published by his speeches, there and elsewhere, more information on the issues of the day, especially on one side, than any other member.

June 8, 1880, at the National Republican Convention held in Chicago, General Garfield was nominated for the Presidency, in preference to the old war-horses, Blaine and Grant; and although many of the Republican party felt sore over the failure of their respective heroes to obtain the nomination, General Garfield was elected by a fair popular majority. He was duly inaugurated, but on July 2 following, before he had fairly got started in his administration, he was fatally shot by a half-demented assassin. After very painful and protracted suffering, he died September 19, 1881, lamented by all the American people. Never before in the history of this country had anything occurred which so nearly froze the blood of the Nation, for the moment, as the awful act of Guiteau, the murderer. He was duly tried, convicted and put to death on the gallows.

The lamented Garfield was succeeded by the Vice-President, General Arthur, who seemed to endeavor to carry out the policy inaugurated by his predecessor.



C. A. Arthur.



CHESTER A. ARTHUR.



CHESTER ALLEN ARTHUR, the twenty-first Chief Executive of this growing republic, 1881-'5, was born in Franklin County, Vermont,

October 5, 1830, the eldest of a family of two sons and five daughters. His father, Rev. Dr. William Arthur, a Baptist clergyman, immigrated to this country from County Antrim, Ireland, in his eighteenth year, and died in 1875, in Newtonville, near Albany, New York, after serving many years as a successful minister. Chester A. was educated at that old, conservative institution, Union College, at Schenectady, New York, where he excelled in all his studies. He graduated there, with honor, and then struck out in life for himself by teaching school for about two years in his native State.

At the expiration of that time young Arthur, with \$500 in his purse, went to the city of New York and entered the law office of ex-Judge E. D. Culver as a student. In due time he was admitted to the bar, when he formed a partnership with his intimate

friend and old room-mate, Henry D. Gardiner, with the intention of practicing law at some point in the West; but after spending about three months in the Western States, in search of an eligible place, they returned to New York City, leased a room, exhibited a sign of their business and almost immediately enjoyed a paying patronage.

At this stage of his career Mr. Arthur's business prospects were so encouraging that he concluded to take a wife, and accordingly he married the daughter of Lieutenant Herndon, of the United States Navy, who had been lost at sea. To the widow of the latter Congress voted a gold medal, in recognition of the Lieutenant's bravery during the occasion in which he lost his life. Mrs. Arthur died shortly before her husband's nomination to the Vice-Presidency, leaving two children.

Mr. Arthur obtained considerable celebrity as an attorney in the famous Lemmon suit, which was brought to recover possession of eight slaves, who had been declared free by the Superior Court of New York City. The noted Charles O'Connor, who was nominated by the "Straight Democrats" in 1872 for the United States Presidency, was retained by Jonathan G. Lem-

mon, of Virginia, to recover the negroes, but he lost the suit. In this case, however, Mr. Arthur was assisted by William M. Evarts, now United States Senator. Soon afterward, in 1856, a respectable colored woman was ejected from a street car in New York City. Mr. Arthur sued the car company in her behalf and recovered \$500 damages. Immediately afterward all the car companies in the city issued orders to their employes to admit colored persons upon their cars.

Mr. Arthur's political doctrines, as well as his practice as a lawyer, raised him to prominence in the party of freedom; and accordingly he was sent as a delegate to the first National Republican Convention. Soon afterward he was appointed Judge Advocate for the Second Brigade of the State of New York, and then Engineer-in-Chief on Governor Morgan's staff. In 1861, the first year of the war, he was made Inspector-General, and next, Quartermaster-General, in both which offices he rendered great service to the Government. After the close of Governor Morgan's term he resumed the practice of law, forming first a partnership with Mr. Ransom, and subsequently adding Mr. Phelps to the firm. Each of these gentlemen were able lawyers.

November 21, 1872, General Arthur was appointed Collector of the Port of New York by President Grant, and he held the office until July 20, 1878.

The next event of prominence in General Arthur's career was his nomination to the Vice-Presidency of the United States, under the influence of Roscoe Conkling, at the National Republican Convention held at Chicago in June, 1880, when James A. Garfield was placed at the head of the ticket. Both the convention and the campaign that followed were noisy and exciting. The friends of Grant, constituting nearly half

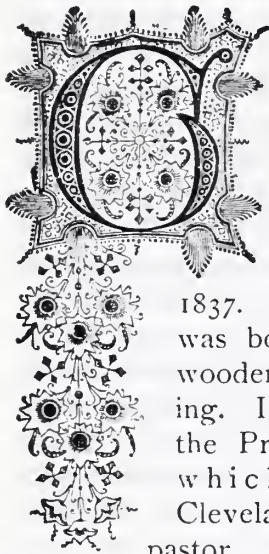
the convention, were exceedingly persistent, and were sorely disappointed over their defeat. At the head of the Democratic ticket was placed a very strong and popular man; yet Garfield and Arthur were elected by a respectable plurality of the popular vote. The 4th of March following, these gentlemen were accordingly inaugurated; but within four months the assassin's bullet made a fatal wound in the person of General Garfield, whose life terminated September 19, 1881, when General Arthur, *ex officio*, was obliged to take the chief reins of government. Some misgivings were entertained by many in this event, as Mr. Arthur was thought to represent especially the Grant and Conkling wing of the Republican party; but President Arthur had both the ability and the good sense to allay all fears, and he gave the restless, critical American people as good an administration as they had ever been blessed with. Neither selfishness nor low partisanship ever characterized any feature of his public service. He ever maintained a high sense of every individual right as well as of the Nation's honor. Indeed, he stood so high that his successor, President Cleveland, though of opposing politics, expressed a wish in his inaugural address that he could only satisfy the people with as good an administration.

But the day of civil service reform had come in so far, and the corresponding reaction against "third-termism" had encroached so far even upon "second-term" service, that the Republican party saw fit in 1884 to nominate another man for President. Only by this means was General Arthur's tenure of office closed at Washington. On his retirement from the Presidency, March, 1885, he engaged in the practice of law at New York City, where he died November 18, 1886.



Ernest Cleveland

GROVER CLEVELAND.



GROVER CLEVELAND, the twenty-second President of the United States, 1885—, was born in Caldwell, Essex County, New Jersey, March 18, 1837. The house in which he was born, a small two-story wooden building, is still standing. It was the parsonage of the Presbyterian church, of which his father, Richard Cleveland, at the time was pastor. The family is of New England origin, and for two centuries has contributed to the professions and to business, men who have reflected honor on the name. Aaron Cleveland, Grover Cleveland's great-great-grandfather, was born in Massachusetts, but subsequently moved to Philadelphia, where he became an intimate friend of Benjamin Franklin, at whose house he died. He left a large family of children, who in time married and settled in different parts of New England. A grandson was one of the small American force that fought the British at Bunker Hill. He served with gallantry throughout the Revolution and was honorably discharged at its close as a Lieutenant in the Continental army. Another grandson, William Cleveland (a son of a second Aaron

Cleveland, who was distinguished as a writer and member of the Connecticut Legislature) was Grover Cleveland's grandfather. William Cleveland became a silversmith in Norwich, Connecticut. He acquired by industry some property and sent his son, Richard Cleveland, the father of Grover Cleveland, to Yale College, where he graduated in 1824. During a year spent in teaching at Baltimore, Maryland, after graduation, he met and fell in love with a Miss Annie Neale, daughter of a wealthy Baltimore book publisher, of Irish birth. He was earning his own way in the world at the time and was unable to marry; but in three years he completed a course of preparation for the ministry, secured a church in Windham, Connecticut, and married Annie Neale. Subsequently he moved to Portsmouth, Virginia, where he preached for nearly two years, when he was summoned to Caldwell, New Jersey, where was born Grover Cleveland.

When he was three years old the family moved to Fayetteville, Onondaga County, New York. Here Grover Cleveland lived until he was fourteen years old, the rugged, healthful life of a country boy. His frank, generous manner made him a favorite among his companions, and their respect was won by the good qualities in the germ which his manhood developed. He attended the district school of the village and

was for a short time at the academy. His father, however, believed that boys should be taught to labor at an early age, and before he had completed the course of study at the academy he began to work in the village store at \$50 for the first year, and the promise of \$100 for the second year. His work was well done and the promised increase of pay was granted the second year.

Meanwhile his father and family had moved to Clinton, the seat of Hamilton College, where his father acted as agent to the Presbyterian Board of Home Missions, preaching in the churches of the vicinity. Hither Grover came at his father's request shortly after the beginning of his second year at the Fayetteville store, and resumed his studies at the Clinton Academy. After three years spent in this town, the Rev. Richard Cleveland was called to the village church of Holland Patent. He had preached here only a month when he was suddenly stricken down and died without an hour's warning. The death of the father left the family in straitened circumstances, as Richard Cleveland had spent all his salary of \$1,000 per year, which was not required for the necessary expenses of living, upon the education of his children, of whom there were nine, Grover being the fifth. Grover was hoping to enter Hamilton College, but the death of his father made it necessary for him to earn his own livelihood. For the first year (1853-'4) he acted as assistant teacher and bookkeeper in the Institution for the Blind in New York City, of which the late Augustus Schell was for many years the patron. In the winter of 1854 he returned to Holland Patent, where the generous people of that place, Fayetteville and Clinton, had purchased a home for his mother, and in the following spring, borrowing \$25, he set out for the West to earn his living.

Reaching Buffalo he paid a hasty visit to an uncle, Lewis F. Allen, a well-known

stock farmer, living at Black Rock, a few miles distant. He communicated his plans to Mr. Allen, who discouraged the idea of the West, and finally induced the enthusiastic boy of seventeen to remain with him and help him prepare a catalogue of blooded short-horn cattle, known as "Allen's American Herd Book," a publication familiar to all breeders of cattle. In August, 1855, he entered the law office of Rogers, Bowen & Rogers, at Buffalo, and after serving a few months without pay, was paid \$4 a week—an amount barely sufficient to meet the necessary expenses of his board in the family of a fellow-student in Buffalo, with whom he took lodgings. Life at this time with Grover Cleveland was a stern battle with the world. He took his breakfast by candle-light with the drovers, and went at once to the office where the whole day was spent in work and study. Usually he returned again at night to resume reading which had been interrupted by the duties of the day. Gradually his employers came to recognize the ability, trustworthiness and capacity for hard work in their young employe, and by the time he was admitted to the bar (1859) he stood high in their confidence. A year later he was made confidential and managing clerk, and in the course of three years more his salary had been raised to \$1,000. In 1863 he was appointed assistant district attorney of Erie County by the district attorney, the Hon. C. C. Torrance.

Since his first vote had been cast in 1858 he had been a staunch Democrat, and until he was chosen Governor he always made it his duty, rain or shine, to stand at the polls and give out ballots to Democratic voters. During the first year of his term as assistant district attorney, the Democrats desired especially to carry the Board of Supervisors. The old Second Ward in which he lived was Republican ordinarily by 250 majority, but at the urgent request of the

party Grover Cleveland consented to be the Democratic candidate for Supervisor, and came within thirteen votes of an election. The three years spent in the district attorney's office were devoted to assiduous labor and the extension of his professional attainments. He then formed a law partnership with the late Isaac V. Vanderpoel, ex-State Treasurer, under the firm name of Vanderpoel & Cleveland. Here the bulk of the work devolved on Cleveland's shoulders, and he soon won a good standing at the bar of Erie County. In 1869 Mr. Cleveland formed a partnership with ex-Senator A. P. Laning and ex-Assistant United States District Attorney Oscar Folsom, under the firm name of Laning, Cleveland & Folsom. During these years he began to earn a moderate professional income; but the larger portion of it was sent to his mother and sisters at Holland Patent to whose support he had contributed ever since 1860. He served as sheriff of Erie County, 1870-'4, and then resumed the practice of law, associating himself with the Hon. Lyman K. Bass and Wilson S. Bissell.

The firm was strong and popular, and soon commanded a large and lucrative practice. Ill health forced the retirement of Mr. Bass in 1879, and the firm became Cleveland & Bissell. In 1881 Mr. George J. Sicard was added to the firm.

In the autumn election of 1881 he was elected mayor of Buffalo by a majority of over 3,500—the largest majority ever given a candidate for mayor—and the Democratic city ticket was successful, although the Republicans carried Buffalo by over 1,000 majority for their State ticket. Grover Cleveland's administration as mayor fully justified the confidence reposed in him by the people of Buffalo, evidenced by the great vote he received.

The Democratic State Convention met at Syracuse, September 22, 1882, and nominated Grover Cleveland for Governor on the third ballot and Cleveland was elected by 192,000 majority. In the fall of 1884 he was elected President of the United States by about 1,000 popular majority, in New York State, and he was accordingly inaugurated the 4th of March following.



BENJAMIN HARRISON.



BENJAMIN HARRISON, the twenty-third President of the United States, 1889, was born at North Bend, Hamilton County, Ohio, in the house of his grandfather, William Henry Harrison (who was the ninth President of this country), August 20th, 1833. He is a descendant of one of the historical families of this country, as also of England. The head of the family was a Major-General Harrison

who was devoted to the cause of Oliver Cromwell. It became the duty of this Harrison to participate in the trial of Charles I. and afterward to sign the death warrant of the king, which subsequently cost him his life. His enemies succeeding to power, he was condemned and executed October 13th, 1660. His descendants came to America, and the first mention made in history of the Harrison family as representative in public affairs, is that of Benjamin Harrison, great-grandfather of our present President, who was a member of the Continental Congress, 1774-5-6, and one of the original signers of

the Declaration of Independence, and three times Governor of Virginia. His son, William Henry Harrison, made a brilliant military record, was Governor of the Northwest Territory, and the ninth President of the United States.

The subject of this sketch at an early age became a student at Farmers College, where he remained two years, at the end of which time he entered Miami University, at Oxford, Ohio. Upon graduation from said seat of learning he entered, as a student, the office of Stover & Gwyne, a notable law firm at Cincinnati, Ohio, where he applied himself closely to the study of his chosen profession, and here laid the foundation for the honorable and famous career before him. He spent two years with the firm in Cincinnati, at the expiration of which time he received the only inheritance of his life, which was a lot left him by an aunt, which he sold for \$800. This sum he deemed sufficient to justify him in marrying the lady of his choice, and to whom he was then engaged, a daughter of Dr. Scott, then Principal of a female school at Oxford, Ohio.

After marriage he located at Indianapolis, Indiana, where he began the practice of law. Meeting with slight encouragement he made but little the first year, but applied himself



Benj. Harrison

closely to his business, and by perseverance, honorable dealing and an upright life, succeeded in building up an extensive practice and took a leading position in the legal profession.

In 1860 he was nominated for the position of Supreme Court Reporter for the State of Indiana, and then began his experience as a stump speaker. He canvassed the State thoroughly and was elected.

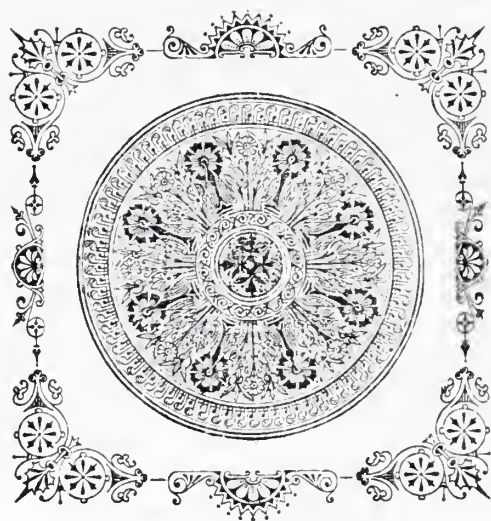
In 1862 his patriotism caused him to abandon a civil office and to offer his country his services in a military capacity. He organized the Seventieth Indiana Infantry and was chosen its Colonel. Although his regiment was composed of raw material, and he practically void of military schooling, he at once mastered military tactics and drilled his men, so that when he with his regiment was assigned to Gen. Sherman's command it was known as one of the best drilled organizations of the army. He was especially distinguished for bravery at the battles of Resacca and Peach Tree Creek. For his bravery and efficiency at the last named battle he was made a Brigadier-General, General Hooker speaking of him in the most complimentary terms.

While General Harrison was actively engaged in the field the Supreme Court declared the office of Supreme Court Reporter vacant, and another person was elected to fill the position. From the time of leaving Indiana with his regiment for the front, until the fall of 1864, General Harrison had taken no leave of absence. But having been nominated that year for the same office that he vacated in order to serve his country where he could do the greatest good, he got a thirty-day leave of absence, and during that time canvassed the State and was elected for another term as Supreme Court Reporter. He then started to rejoin his command, then with General Sherman in the South, but was stricken down

with fever and after a very trying siege, made his way to the front, and participated in the closing scenes and incidents of the war.

In 1868 General Harrison declined a re-election as Reporter, and applied himself to the practice of his profession. He was a candidate for Governor of Indiana on the Republican ticket in 1876. Although defeated, the brilliant campaign brought him to public notice and gave him a National reputation as an able and formidable debater and he was much sought in the Eastern States as a public speaker. He took an active part in the Presidential campaign of 1880, and was elected to the United States Senate, where he served six years, and was known as one of the strongest debaters, as well as one of the ablest men and best lawyers. When his term expired in the Senate he resumed his law practice at Indianapolis, becoming the head of one of the strongest law firms in the State of Indiana.

Sometime prior to the opening of the Presidential campaign of 1888, the two great political parties (Republican and Democratic) drew the line of political battle on the question of tariff, which became the leading issue and the rallying watchword during the memorable campaign. The Republicans appealed to the people for their voice as to a tariff to protect home industries, while the Democrats wanted a tariff for revenue only. The Republican convention assembled in Chicago in June and selected Mr. Harrison as their standard bearer on a platform of principles, among other important clauses being that of protection, which he cordially indorsed in accepting the nomination. November 6, 1888, after a heated canvass, General Harrison was elected, defeating Grover Cleveland, who was again the nominee of the Democratic party. He was inaugurated and assumed the duties of his office March 4, 1889.





IOWA STATE HOUSE AT DES MOINES.



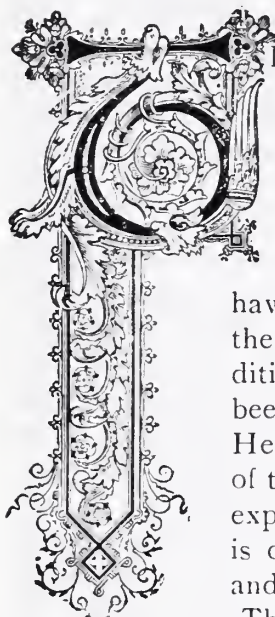
HISTORY OF IOWA.





History of Iowa.

ABORIGINAL.



THE race or races who occupied this beautiful prairie country before the advent of the whites from Europe had no literature, and therefore have left us no history of themselves. Not even traditions, to any extent, have been handed down to us. Hence, about all we know of the Indians, previous to explorations by the whites, is derived from mounds and a few simple relics.

The mounds were erected by a people generally denominated Mound Builders, but whether they were a distinct race from the Indians is an unsettled question. Prof. Alex. Winchell, of the Michigan State University, as well as a number of other investigators, is of the opinion that those who built mounds, mined copper and iron, made elaborate implements of war, agriculture and domestic economy, and built houses and substantial villages, etc., were no other than the ancestors of the present Indians, who, like the ancient Greeks and Romans, were more skilled in

the arts of life than their successors during the middle ages. Most people have their periods of decline, as well as those of progress. The Persians, Hindoos and Chinese, although so long in existence as distinct nations, have been for ages in a state of decay. Spain and Italy do not improve, while Germany, Russia and the United States have now their turn in enjoying a rapid rise. Similarly, the Indians have long been on the decline in the practical arts of life. Even since the recent days of Fenimore Cooper, the "noble" red men have degenerated into savages, despite the close contact of the highest order of civilization.

Nearly all modern authorities unite in the opinion that the American continent was first peopled from Eastern Asia, either by immigration across Behring's Strait or by shipwrecks of sailors from the Kamtschatkan and Japanese coast. If mankind originated at the north pole, and subsequently occupied an Atlantic continent, now submerged, it is possible that the American Indians are relics of polar or Atlantic races.

The ancient race which built the towns and cities of Mexico and the Western United States is called the Aztec, and even of them is scarcely anything known save

what can be learned from their buried structures. The few inscriptions that are found seem to be meaningless.

Indian mounds are found throughout the United States east of the Rocky Mountains, but are far more abundant in some places than others. In this State they abound near the principal rivers. They vary in size from a few to hundreds of feet in diameter, and from three to fifteen or more feet in height. They are generally round, or nearly so, but in a few notable exceptions they bear a rude resemblance in their outline to the figure of some animal. Their contents are limited, both in quantity and variety, and consist mainly of human bones, stone implements, tobacco pipes, beads, etc. The stone implements are axes, skinning knives, pestles and mortars, arrow points, etc. The human bones are often found in a mass as if a number of corpses had been buried together, and indicate that their possessors were interred in a sitting posture. Judge Samuel Murdock, of Elkader, this State, who has made this subject a special study for many years, is of the opinion that these remains are not of subjects who were inhumed as corpses, but of persons who, under the influence of a savage religion, voluntarily sacrificed themselves by undergoing a burial when alive.

CAUCASIAN.

The first member of this race to discover the Mississippi River was Ferdinand De Soto, a Spaniard, who explored the region of the Lower Mississippi in 1541, but came no farther north than the 35th parallel. He founded no settlements, nor was he ever followed by others of his country to make settlements, and hence Spain lost her title to the country which she had earned by discovery through her subject, De Soto. At a subsequent period a Frenchman rediscovered the realm, took possession of it in the name of France, and his fellow

countrymen soon followed and effected actual settlements. Accordingly, in 1682, France claimed the country, and, according to the usage of European nations, earned a proper title to the same. The result was a collision between those two nations, success finally crowning the efforts of France.

In a grand council of Indians, on the shore of Lake Superior, they told the Frenchmen glowing stories of the "Father of Waters" and of the adjacent country, and in 1669 Jacques Marquette, a zealous and shrewd Jesuit missionary, became inspired with the idea of visiting this region, in the interests of civilization. After studying the language and customs of the Illinois Indians until 1673, he made preparations for the journey, in which he was to be accompanied by Louis Joliet, an agent of the French Government. The Indians, who had gathered in large numbers to witness his departure, endeavored to dissuade him from the undertaking, representing that the Indians of the Mississippi Valley were cruel and bloodthirsty. The great river itself, they said, was the abode of terrible monsters which could swallow men, canoes and all. But the shrewd missionary, already aware of Indian extravagance in description, set out upon the contemplated journey May 13. With the aid of two Miami guides he proceeded to the Wisconsin River, and down that stream to the Mississippi. Floating down the latter he discovered, on the 25th of June, traces of Indians on the west bank, and landed. This was at a point a little above the mouth of the Des Moines River, and thus a European first trod the soil of Iowa. After remaining a short time and becoming acquainted with the red man as he then and there exhibited himself, he proceeded down to the mouth of the Illinois, thence up that river and by Lake Michigan to the French settlements.

Nine years later, in 1682, Rene Robert Cavelier La Salle descended the Mississippi to the Gulf of Mexico, and in the name of the King of France took formal possession of all the Mississippi Valley, naming it Louisiana, in honor of his king, Louis XIV. The river itself he named Colbert, in honor of the French minister. Soon afterward the Government of France began to encourage the establishment of a line of trading posts and missionary stations throughout the West from Canada to Louisiana, and this policy was maintained with partial success for about seventy-five years. Christian zeal animated both France and England in missionary enterprise, the former in the interests of Catholicism and the latter in favor of Protestantism. Hence their haste to pre-occupy the land and proselyte the aborigines; but this ugly rivalry disgusted the Indians and they refused to be converted to either branch of Christianity. The traders also persisted in importing whisky, which canceled nearly every civilizing influence that could be brought to bear upon the savages. Another characteristic of Indian nature was to listen attentively to all that the missionary said, pretending to believe all he preached, and then offer in turn his theory of the world, of religion, etc.; and, not being listened to with the same degree of attention and pretense of belief, would depart from the white man's presence in disgust. This was his idea of the golden rule.

Comparatively few Indians were permanently located within the present bounds of the State of Iowa. Favorite hunting grounds were resorted to by certain bands for a time, and afterward by others, subject to the varying fortunes of their little wars. The tribes were principally the Illinois, Iowas, Dakotas, Sioux, Pottawatomies and finally the Sacs and Foxes.

In 1765 the Miami confederacy was composed of four tribes, whose total number

of warriors was estimated at only 1,050 men. Of these about 250 were Twightwees, or Miamis proper; 300 Weas, or Ouiate-nons; 300 Piankeshaws and 200 Shockeys; but their headquarters were along the Maumee River, in Indiana and Ohio.

From 1688 to 1697 the wars in which France and England were engaged retarded the growth of their American colonies. The efforts made by France to connect Canada and the Gulf of Mexico by a chain of trading posts and colonies naturally excited the jealousy of England and gradually laid the foundation for a struggle at arms. The crisis came and the contest obtained the name of the French and Indian war, the French and Indians combining against the English. The war was terminated in 1763 by a treaty at Paris, by which France ceded to Great Britain all of North America east of the Mississippi, except the island on which New Orleans is situated. The preceding autumn France ceded to Spain all the country west of that river.

In 1765 the total number of French families within the limits of the Northwest Territory did not probably exceed 600. These were in settlements about Detroit, along the river Wabash and the neighborhood of Fort Chartres on the Mississippi. The colonial policy of the British Government opposed any measures which might strengthen settlements in the interior of this country, lest they should become self-supporting and consequently independent of the mother country. Hence the settlement of the Northwest was still further retarded. That short-sighted policy consisted mainly in holding the lands in the possession of the Government, and not allowing it to be subdivided and sold to those who would become settlers. After the establishment of American independence, and especially under the administration of Thomas Jefferson, both as Governor of Virginia and President of the United

States, subdivision of land and giving it to actual settlers rapidly peopled this portion of the Union, so that the Northwest Territory was formed and even subdivided into other Territories and States before the year 1820.

For more than 100 years after Marquette and Joliet trod the virgin soil of Iowa and admired its fertile plains, not a single settlement was made or attempted; not even a trading-post was established. During this time the Illinois Indians, once a powerful tribe, gave up the entire possession of this "Beautiful Land," as Iowa was then called, to the Sacs and Foxes. In 1803, when Louisiana was purchased by the United States, the Sacs, Foxes and Iowas possessed this entire State, and the two former tribes occupied also most of the State of Illinois. The four most important towns of the Sacs were along the Mississippi, two on the east side, one near the mouth of the Upper Iowa and one at the head of the Des Moines Rapids, near the present site of Montrose. Those of the Foxes were—one on the west side of the Mississippi just above Davenport, one about twelve miles from the river back of the Dubuque lead mines and one on Turkey River. The principal village of the Iowas was on the Des Moines River, in Van Buren County, where Iowaville now stands. Here the last great battle between the Sacs and Foxes and the Iowas was fought, in which Black Hawk, then a young man, commanded the attacking forces.

The Sioux had the northern portion of this State and Southern Minnesota. They were a fierce and war-like nation, who often disputed possessions with their rivals in savage and bloody warfare; but finally a boundary line was established between them by the Government of the United States, in a treaty held at Prairie du Chien in 1825. This, however, became the occasion of an increased number of quarrels be-

tween the tribes, as each trespassed, or was thought to trespass, upon the other's side of the line. In 1830, therefore, the Government created a forty-mile neutral strip of land between them, which policy proved to be more successful in the interests of peace.

Soon after the acquisition of Louisiana by our Government, the latter adopted measures for the exploration of the new territory, having in view the conciliation of the numerous tribes of Indians by whom it was possessed, and also the selection of proper sites for military posts and trading stations.

The Army of the West, General Wilkinson commanding, had its headquarters at St. Louis. From this post Captains Lewis and Clarke, in 1805, were detailed with a sufficient force to explore the Missouri River to its source, and Lieutenant Zebulon M. Pike to ascend to the head of the Mississippi. August 20 the latter arrived within the present limits of Iowa, at the foot of the Des Moines Rapids, where he met William Ewing, who had just been appointed Indian Agent at this point, a French interpreter, four chiefs and fifteen Sac and Fox warriors. At the head of the rapids, where Montrose now is, Pike held a council with the Indians, merely for the purpose of stating to them that the President of the United States wished to inquire into the needs of the red man, with a view of suggesting remedies.

On the 23d he reached what is supposed from his description to be the site of Burlington, which place he designated for a post; but the station, probably by some mistake, was afterward placed at Fort Madison. After accidentally separating from his men and losing his way, suffering at one time for six days for want of food, and after many other mishaps Lieutenant Pike overtook the remainder of the party at the point now occupied by Dubuque, who had gone on up the river hoping to overtake him. At that point Pike was cordially received by

Julien Dubuque, a Frenchman who held a mining claim under a grant from Spain, but was not disposed to publish the wealth of his possessions. Having an old field-piece with him, however, he fired a salute in honor of the first visit of an agent from the United States to that part of the country, and Pike pursued his way up the river.

At what was afterward Fort Snelling, Minnesota, Lieutenant Pike held a council with the Sioux September 23, and obtained from them a grant of 100,000 acres of land. January 8 following (1806) he arrived at a trading post on Lake De Sable, belonging to the Northwestern Fur Company, whose field of operations at that time included this State. Pike returned to St. Louis the following spring, after making a successful expedition.

Before this country could be opened for settlement by the whites, it was necessary that Indian title should be extinguished and the aboriginal owners removed. When the Government assumed control of the country by virtue of the Louisiana purchase, nearly the whole State was in possession of the Sacs and Foxes, at whose head stood the rising Black Hawk. November 3, 1804, a treaty was concluded with these tribes by which they ceded to the United States the Illinois side of the great river, in consideration of \$2,234 worth of goods then delivered, and an annuity of \$1,000 to be paid in goods at cost; but Black Hawk always maintained that the chiefs who entered into that compact acted without authority, and that therefore the treaty was not binding.

The first fort erected on Iowa soil was at Fort Madison. A short time previously a military post was fixed at what is now Warsaw, Illinois, and named Fort Edwards. These enterprises caused mistrust among the Indians. Indeed, Fort Madison was located in violation of the treaty of 1804. The Indians sent delegations to the whites at these forts to learn what they were do-

ing, and what they intended. On being "informed" that those structures were merely trading-posts, they were incredulous and became more and more suspicious. Black Hawk therefore led a party to the vicinity of Fort Madison and attempted its destruction, but a premature attack by him caused his failure.

In 1812, when war was declared between this country and Great Britain, Black Hawk and his band allied themselves to the British, partly because they were dazzled by their specious promises, but mostly, perhaps, because they had been deceived by the Americans. Black Hawk said plainly that the latter fact was the cause. A portion of the Sacs and Foxes, however, headed by Keokuk ("watchful fox"), could not be persuaded into hostilities against the United States, being disposed to abide by the treaty of 1804. The Indians were therefore divided into the "war" and the "peace" parties. Black Hawk says he was informed, after he had gone to the war, that his people, left on the west side of the river, would be defenseless against the United States forces in case they were attacked; and, having all the old men, the women and the children on their hands to provide for, a council was held, and it was determined to have the latter go to St. Louis and place themselves under the "American" chief stationed there. Accordingly they went down, and were received as the "friendly band" of Sacs and Foxes, and were provided for and sent up the Missouri River.

On Black Hawk's return from the British army, he says that Keokuk was introduced to him as the war chief of the braves then in the village. On inquiry as to how he became chief, there were given him the particulars of his having killed a Sioux in battle, which fact placed him among the warriors, and of his having headed an expedition in defense of their village at Peoria.

In person Keokuk was tall and of portly bearing, and in speech he was an orator. He did not master the English language, however, and his interpreters were never able to do him justice. He was a friend of our Government, and always endeavored to persuade the Indians that it was useless to attack a nation so powerful as that of the United States.

The treaty of 1804 was renewed in 1816, which Black Hawk himself signed; but he afterward held that he was deceived, and that that treaty was not even yet binding. But there was no further serious trouble with the Indians until the noted "Black Hawk war" of 1832, all of which took place in Illinois and Wisconsin, with the expected result—the defeat and capture of the great chief, and the final, effectual and permanent repulsion of all hostile Indians to the west of the great Mississippi. Black Hawk died October 3, 1838, at his home in this State, and was buried there; but his remains were afterward placed in the museum of the Historical Society, where they were accidentally destroyed by fire.

More or less affecting the territory now included within the State of Iowa, fifteen treaties with the Indians have been made, an outline of which is here given. In 1804, when the whites agreed not to settle west of the Mississippi on Indian lands. In 1815, with the Sioux, ratifying peace with Great Britain and the United States; with the Sacs, a treaty of a similar nature, and also ratifying that of 1804, the Indians agreeing not to join their brethren who, under Black Hawk, had aided the British; with the Foxes, ratifying the treaty of 1804, the Indians agreeing to deliver up all their prisoners; and with the Iowas, a treaty of friendship. In 1816, with the Sacs of Rock River, ratifying the treaty of 1804. In 1824, with the Sacs and Foxes, the latter relinquishing all their lands in Missouri; and that portion of the southeast corner of

Iowa known as the "half-breed tract" was set off to the half-breeds. In 1825, placing a boundary line between the Sacs and Foxes on the south and the Sioux on the north. In 1830, when that line was widened to forty miles. Also, in the same year, with several tribes, who ceded a large portion of their possessions in the western part of the State. In 1832, with the Winnebagoes, exchanging lands with them and providing a school, farm, etc., for them. Also, in the same year, the "Black Hawk purchase" was made, of about 6,000,000 acres, along the west side of the Mississippi from the southern line of the State to the mouth of the Iowa River. In 1836, with the Sacs and Foxes, ceding Keokuk's reserve to the United States. In 1837, with the same, when another slice of territory, comprising 1,250,000 acres, joining west of the foregoing tract, was obtained. Also, in the same year, when these Indians gave up all their lands allowed them under former treaties; and finally, in 1842, when they relinquished their title to all their lands west of the Mississippi.

Before the whole of Iowa fell into the hands of the United States Government sundry white settlers had, under the Spanish and French Governments, obtained and occupied several important claims within our boundaries, which it may be well to notice in brief. September 22, 1788, Julien Dubuque, before mentioned, obtained a lease of lands from the Fox Indians, at the point now occupied by the city named after him. This tract contained valuable lead ore, and Dubuque followed mining. His claims, however, as well as those to whom he afterward conveyed title, were litigated for many years, with the final result of disappointing the purchasers. In 1799 Louis Honori obtained a tract of land about three miles square where Montrose is now situated, and his title, standing through all the treaties and being finally confirmed by

the Supreme Court of the United States, is the oldest legal title held by a white man in the State of Iowa. A tract of 5,860 acres in Clayton County was granted by the Lieutenant-Governor of Upper Louisiana in 1795 to Basil Girard, whose title was made valid some time after the preceding case was settled.

Other early settlers were: Mr. Johnson, an agent of the American Fur Company, who had a trading-post below Burlington. Le Moliere, a French trader, had, in 1820, a station at what is now Sandusky, in Lee County, six miles above Keokuk. During the same year Dr. Samuel C. Muir, a surgeon of the United States army, built a cabin where the city of Keokuk now stands. His marriage and subsequent life were so romantic that we give the following brief sketch:

While stationed at a military post on the Upper Mississippi, the post was visited by a beautiful Indian maiden—whose native name unfortunately has not been preserved—who, in her dreams, had seen a white brave unmoor his canoe, paddle it across the river and come directly to her lodge. She felt assured, according to the superstitious belief of her race, that in her dreams she had seen her future husband, and had come to the fort to find him. Meeting Dr. Muir she instantly recognized him as the hero of her dream, which, with childlike innocence and simplicity, she related to him. Her dream was, indeed, prophetic. Charmed with Sophia's beauty, innocence and devotion, the Doctor honorably married her, but after a while the sneers and gibes of his brother officers—less honorable than he, perhaps—made him feel ashamed of his dark-skinned wife, and when his regiment was ordered down the river to Bellefontaine, it is said that he embraced the opportunity to rid himself of her, and left her, never expecting to see her again, and little dreaming that she would have the

courage to follow him. But, with her infant child, this intrepid wife and mother started alone in her canoe, and after many days of weary labor and a lonely journey of 900 miles, she at last reached him. She afterward remarked, when speaking of this toilsome journey down the river in search of her husband, "When I got there I was all perished away—so thin!" The Doctor, touched by such unexampled devotion, took her to his heart, and ever after until his death treated her with marked respect. She always presided at his table with grace and dignity, but never abandoned her native style of dress. In 1819-'20 he was stationed at Fort Edward, now Warsaw, but the senseless ridicule of some of his brother officers on account of his Indian wife induced him to resign his commission. He then built a cabin as above stated, where Keokuk is now situated, and made a claim to some land. This claim he leased to Otis Reynolds and John Culver, of St. Louis, and went to La Pointe (afterward Galena), where he practiced his profession for ten years, when he returned to Keokuk. His Indian wife bore to him four children—Louise, James, Mary and Sophia. Dr. Muir died suddenly of cholera in 1832, but left his property in such a condition that it was soon wasted in vexatious litigation, and his brave and faithful wife, left friendless and penniless, became discouraged, and, with her two younger children, disappeared. It is said she returned to her people on the Upper Missouri.

The gentleman who had leased Dr. Muir's claim at Keokuk subsequently employed as their agent Moses Stillwell, who arrived with his family in 1828, and took possession. His brothers-in-law, Amos and Valencourt Van Ansdal, came with him and settled near. Mr. Stillwell's daughter Margaret (afterward Mrs. Ford) was born in 1831, at the foot of the rapids, called by the Indians Puckashetuck. She was prob-

ably the first white American child born in Iowa.

In 1829 Dr. Isaac Gallaud made a settlement on the Lower Rapids, at what is now Nashville. The same year James S. Langworthy, who had been engaged in lead-mining at Galena since 1824, commenced lead-mining in the vicinity of Dubuque. A few others afterward came to that point as miners, and they soon found it necessary to hold a council and adopt some regulations for their government and protection. They met in 1830 on the bank of the river, by the side of an old cottonwood drift log, at what is now the Jones Street Levee in Dubuque, and elected a committee, consisting of J. L. Langworthy, H. F. Lander, James McPhetres, Samuel Scales and E. M. Wren, who drafted a set of rules, which were adopted by this, the first "Legislature" of Iowa. They elected Dr. Jarote as their officer to choose arbitrators for the settlement of difficulties that might arise. These settlers, however, were intruders upon Indian territory, and were driven off in 1832 by our Government, Colonel Zachary Taylor commanding the troops. The Indians returned and were encouraged to operate the rich mines opened by the late white occupants.

But in June of the same year the troops were ordered to the east side of the Mississippi to assist in the annihilation of the very Indians whose rights they had been protecting on the west side!

Immediately after the close of the Black Hawk war and the negotiations of the treaty in September, 1832, by which the Sacs and Foxes ceded the tract known as the "Black Hawk Purchase," the settlers, supposing that now they had a right to re-enter the territory, returned and took possession of their claims, built cabins, erected furnaces and prepared large quantities of lead for market. But the prospects of the hardy and enterprising settlers and miners were

again ruthlessly interfered with by the Government, on the ground that the treaty with the Indians would not go into force until June 1, 1833, although they had withdrawn from the vicinity of the settlement. Colonel Taylor was again ordered by the War Department to remove the miners, and in January, 1833, troops were again sent from Prairie du Chien to Dubuque for that purpose. This was a serious and perhaps unnecessary hardship imposed upon the miners. They were compelled to abandon their cabins and homes in mid-winter. This, too, was only out of respect for forms; for the purchase had been made, and the Indians had retired. After the lapse of fifty years, no very satisfactory reason for this rigorous action of the Government can be given. But the orders had been given, and there was no alternative but to obey. Many of the settlers re-crossed the river, and did not return; a few, however, removed to an island near the east bank of the river, built rude cabins of poles, in which to store their lead until spring, when they could float the fruits of their labor to St. Louis for sale, and where they could remain until the treaty went into force, when they could return. Among these were the Langworthy brothers, who had on hand about 300,000 pounds of lead.

No sooner had the miners left than Lieutenant Covington, who had been placed in command at Dubuque by Colonel Taylor, ordered some of the cabins of the settlers to be torn down, and wagons and other property to be destroyed. This wanton and inexcusable action on the part of a subordinate, clothed with a little brief authority, was sternly rebuked by Colonel Taylor, and Covington was superseded by Lieutenant George Wilson, who pursued a just and friendly course with the pioneers, that were only waiting for the time when they could repossess their claims.

The treaty went formally into effect June,

1833, the troops were withdrawn, and the Langworthy brothers and a few others at once returned and resumed possession of their homes and claims. From this time must date the first permanent settlement of this portion of Iowa. John P. Sheldon was appointed superintendent of the mines by the Government, and a system of permits to miners and licenses to smelters was adopted, similar to that which had been in operation at Galena since 1825, under Lieutenant Martin Thomas and Captain Thomas C. Legate. Substantially the primitive law enacted by the miners assembled around that old cottonwood drift log in 1830, was adopted and enforced by the United States Government, except that miners were required to sell their mineral to licensed smelters, and the smelter was required to give bonds for the payment of 6 per cent. of all lead manufactured to the Government.

About 500 people arrived in the mining district in 1833, after the Indian title was fully extinguished, of whom 150 were from Galena. In the same year Mr. Langworthy assisted in building the first school-house in Iowa, and thus was formed the nucleus of the populous and thriving city of Dubuque. Mr. Langworthy lived to see the naked prairie on which he first settled become the site of a city of 15,000 inhabitants, the small school-house which he aided in constructing replaced by three substantial edifices, wherein 2,000 children were being trained, churches erected in every part of the city, and railroads connecting the wilderness which he first explored with all the eastern world. He died suddenly on the 13th of March, 1865, while on a trip over the Dubuque & Southern Railroad, at Monticello, and the evening train brought the news of his death and his remains.

Lucius H. Langworthy, his brother, was one of the most worthy, gifted and influential of the old settlers of this section of

Iowa. He died greatly lamented by many friends, in June, 1865.

The name Dubuque was given to the settlement by the miners, at a meeting held in 1834.

Soon after the close of the Black Hawk war in 1832, Zachariah Hawkins, Benjamin Jennings, Aaron White, Augustine Horton, Samuel Gooch, Daniel Thompson and Peter Williams made claims at Fort Madison. In 1833 General John H. Knapp and Colonel Nathaniel Knapp purchased these claims, and in the summer of 1835 they laid out the town of "Fort Madison." Lots were exposed for sale early in 1836. The town was subsequently re-surveyed and platted by the United States Government. The population rapidly increased, and in less than two years the beautiful location was covered by a flourishing town, containing nearly 600 inhabitants, with a large proportion of enterprising merchants, mechanics and manufacturers.

In the fall of 1832 Simpson S. White erected a cabin on the site of Burlington, seventy-nine miles below Rock Island. During the war parties had looked longingly upon the "Flint Hills" from the opposite side of the river, and White was soon followed by others. David Tothers made a claim on the prairie about three miles back from the river, at a place since known as the farm of Judge Morgan. The following winter the settlers were driven off by the military from Rock Island, as intruders upon the rights of the Indians. White's cabin was burned by the soldiers. He returned to Illinois, where he remained during the winter, and in the following summer, as soon as the Indian title was extinguished, returned and rebuilt his cabin. White was joined by his brother-in-law, Doolittle, and they laid out the town of Burlington in 1834, on a beautiful area of sloping eminences and gentle declivities, enclosed within a natural amphitheater

formed by the surrounding hills, which were crowned with luxuriant forests and presented the most picturesque scenery. The same autumn witnessed the opening of the first dry-goods stores by Dr. W. R. Ross and Major Jeremiah Smith, each well supplied with Western merchandise. Such was the beginning of Burlington, which in less than four years became the seat of government for the Territory of Wisconsin, and in three years more contained a population of 1,400 persons.

Immediately after the treaty with the Sacs and Foxes, in September, 1832, Colonel George Davenport made the first claim on the site of the present thriving city of Davenport. As early as 1827, Colonel Davenport had established a flat-boat ferry, which ran between the island and the main shore of Iowa, by which he carried on a trade with the Indians west of the Mississippi. In 1833 Captain Benjamin W. Clark moved from Illinois, and laid the foundation of the town of Buffalo, in Scott County, which was the first actual settlement within the limits of that county.

The first settlers of Davenport were Antoine Le Claire, Colonel George Davenport, Major Thomas Smith, Major William Gordon, Philip Hambough, Alexander W. McGregor, Levi S. Colton, Captain James May and others.

A settlement was made in Clayton County in the spring of 1832, on Turkey River, by Robert Hatfield and William W. Wayman. No further settlement was made in this part of the State until 1836.

The first settlers of Muscatine County were Benjamin Nye, John Vanater and G. W. Kasey, all of whom came in 1834. E. E. Fay, William St. John. N. Fullington, H. Reece, Jonas Pettibone, R. P. Lowe, Stephen Whicher, Abijah Whitney, J. E. Fletcher, W. D. Abernethy and Alexis Smith were also early settlers of Muscatine.

As early as 1824 a French trader named Hart had established a trading-post, and built a cabin on the bluffs above the large spring now known as "Mynster Spring," within the limits of the present city of Council Bluffs, and had probably been there some time, as the post was known to the employes of the American Fur Company as "La Cote de Hart," or "Hart's Bluff." In 1827 an agent of the American Fur Company, Francis Guittar, with others, encamped in the timber at the foot of the bluffs, about on the present location of Broadway, and afterward settled there. In 1839 a block house was built on the bluff in the east part of the city. The Pottawatomie Indians occupied this part of the State until 1846-'7, when they relinquished the territory and removed to Kansas. Billy Caldwell was then principal chief. There were no white settlers in that part of the State except Indian traders, until the arrival of the Mormons under the lead of Brigham Young. These people on their way westward halted for the winter of 1846-'7, on the west bank of the Missouri River, about five miles above Omaha, at a place now called Florence. Some of them had reached the eastern bank of the river the spring before in season to plant a crop. In the spring of 1847 Brigham Young and a portion of the colony pursued their journey to Salt Lake, but a large portion of them returned to the Iowa side and settled mainly within the present limits of Pottawatomie County. The principal settlement of this strange community was at a place first called "Miller's Hollow," on Indian Creek, and afterward named Kanessville, in honor of Colonel Thomas L. Kane, of Pennsylvania, who visited them soon afterward. The Mormon settlement extended over the county and into neighboring counties, wherever timber and water furnished desirable locations. Orson Hyde, priest, lawyer and editor, was installed as president

of the Quorum of Twelve, and all that part of the State remained under Mormon control for several years. In 1847 they raised a battalion numbering 500 men for the Mexican war. In 1848 Hyde started a paper called the *Frontier Guardian*, at Kanesville. In 1849, after many of the faithful had left to join Brigham Young at Salt Lake, the Mormons in this section of Iowa numbered 6,552, and in 1850, 7,828; but they were not all within the limits of Pottawatomie County. This county was organized in 1848, all the first officials being Mormons. In 1852 the order was promulgated that all the true believers should gather together at Salt Lake. Gentiles flocked in, and in a few years nearly all the first settlers were gone.

May 9, 1843, Captain James Allen, with a small detachment of troops on board the steamer *Ione*, arrived at the site of the present capital of the State, Des Moines. This was the first steamer to ascend the Des Moines River to this point. The troops and stores were landed at what is now the foot of Court avenue, and the Captain returned in the steamer to Fort Sanford to arrange for bringing up more soldiers and supplies. In due time they too arrived, and a fort was built near the mouth of Racoon Fork, at its confluence with the Des Moines, and named "Fort Des Moines." Soon after the arrival of the troops, a trading-post was established on the east side of the river by two noted Indian traders named Ewing, from Ohio. Among the first settlers in this part of Iowa were Benjamin Bryant, J. B. Scott, James Drake (gunsmith), John Sturtevant, Robert Kinzie, Alexander Turner, Peter Newcomer and others.

PIONEER LIFE.

Most of the early settlers of Iowa came from older States, as Pennsylvania, New York and Ohio, where their prospects for

even a competency were very poor. They found those States good—to emigrate from. Their entire stock of furniture, implements and family necessities were easily stored in one wagon, and sometimes a cart was their only vehicle.

After arriving and selecting a suitable location, the next thing to do was to build a log cabin, a description of which may be interesting to many of our younger readers, as in some sections these old-time structures are no more to be seen. Trees of uniform size were chosen and cut into logs of the desired length, generally twelve to fifteen feet, and hauled to the spot selected for the future dwelling. On an appointed day the few neighbors who were available would assemble and have a "house-raising." Each end of every log was saddled and notched so that they would lie as close down as possible; the next day the proprietor, would proceed to "chink" and "daub" the cabin, to keep out the rain, wind and cold. The house had to be re-daubed every fall, as the rains of the intervening time would wash out a great part of the mortar. The usual height of the house was seven or eight feet. The gables were formed by shortening the logs gradually at each end of the building near the top. The roof was made by laying very straight small logs or stout poles suitable distances apart, and on these were laid the clapboards, somewhat like shingling, generally about two and a half feet to the weather. These clapboards were fastened to their place by "weight-poles" corresponding in place with the joists just described, and these again were held in their place by "runs" or "knees" which were chunks of wood about eighteen or twenty inches long fitted between them near the ends. Clapboards were made from the nicest oaks in the vicinity, by chopping or sawing them into four-foot blocks and riving these with a frow, which was a simple blade fixed at right angles to

its handles. This was driven into the blocks of wood by a mallet. As the frow was wrenched down through the wood, the latter was turned alternately over from side to side, one end being held by a forked piece of timber.

The chimney to the Western pioneer's cabin was made by leaving in the original building a large open place in one wall, or by cutting one after the structure was up, and by building on the outside, from the ground up, a stone column, or a column of sticks and mud, the sticks being laid up cob-house fashion. The fire-place thus made was often large enough to receive fire-wood six to eight feet long. Sometimes this wood, especially the "back-log," would be nearly as large as a saw-log. The more rapidly the pioneer could burn up the wood in his vicinity the sooner he had his little farm cleared and ready for cultivation. For a window, a piece about two feet long was cut out of one of the wall logs, and the hole closed, sometimes by glass but generally with greased paper. Even greased deer-hide was sometimes used. A doorway was cut through one of the walls if a saw was to be had; otherwise the door would be left by shortened logs in the original building. The door was made by pinning clapboards to two or three wood bars, and was hung upon wooden hinges. A wooden latch, with catch, then finished the door, and the latch was raised by any one on the outside by pulling a leather string. For security at night this latch-string was drawn in, but for friends and neighbors, and even strangers, the "latch-string was always hanging out," as a welcome. In the interior over the fire-place would be a shelf called "the mantel," on which stood a candlestick or lamp, some cooking and table ware, possibly an old clock, and other articles; in the fire-place would be the crane, sometimes of iron, sometimes of wood; on it the pots were hung for cooking; over the door, in forked

cleats, hung the ever-trustful rifle and powder-horn; in one corner stood the larger bed for the "old folks," and under it the trundle-bed for the children; in another stood the old-fashioned spinning-wheel, with a smaller one by its side; in another the heavy table, the only table, of course, there was in the house; in the remaining was a rude cupboard holding the tableware, which consisted of a few cups and saucers, and blue-edged plates, standing singly on their edges against the back, to make the display of table-furniture more conspicuous; while around the room were scattered a few splint-bottom or Windsor chairs, and two or three stools.

These simple cabins were inhabited by a kind and true-hearted people. They were strangers to mock modesty, and the traveler seeking lodging for the night, or desirous of spending a few days in the community, if willing to accept the rude offering, was always welcome, although how they were disposed of at night the reader might not easily imagine; for, as described, a single room was made to answer for kitchen, dining-room, sitting-room, bed-room and parlor, and many families consisted of six or eight members.

The bed was very often made by fixing a post in the floor about six feet from one wall and four feet from the adjoining wall, and fastening a stick to this post about two feet above the floor, on each of two sides, so that the other end of each of the two sticks could be fastened in the opposite wall; clapboards were laid across these, and thus the bed was made complete. Guests were given this bed, while the family disposed of themselves in another corner of the room or in the loft. When several guests were on hand at once they were sometimes kept over night in the following manner: When bedtime came the men were requested to step out of doors while the women spread out a broad bed

upon the mid floor, and put themselves to bed in the center; the signal was given, and the men came in and each husband took his place in bed next his own wife, and single men outside beyond them again. They were generally so crowded that they had to lie "spoon" fashion, and whenever anyone wished to turn over he would say "spoon," and the whole company of sleepers would turn over at once. This was the only way they could all keep in bed.

To witness the various processes of cooking in those days would alike surprise and amuse those who have grown up since cooking stoves and ranges came into use. Kettles were hung over the large fire, suspended with pot-hooks, iron or wooden, on the crane, or on poles, one end of which would rest upon a chain. The long-handled frying pan was used for cooking meat. It was either held over the blaze by hand or set down upon coals drawn out upon the hearth. This pan was also used for baking pancakes, also call flapjacks, batter-cakes, etc. A better article for this, however, was the cast-iron spider, or Dutch skillet. The best thing for baking bread in those days, and possibly even in these latter days, was the flat-bottomed bake kettle, of greater depth, with closely fitting cast-iron cover, and commonly known as the Dutch oven. With coals over and under it, bread and biscuits would be quickly and nicely baked. Turkey and spare-ribs were sometimes roasted before the fire, suspended by a string, a dish being placed underneath to catch the drippings.

Hominy and samp were very much used. The hominy, however, was generally hulled corn—boiled corn from which the hull or bran had been taken by hot lye, hence sometimes called lye hominy. True hominy and samp were made of pounded corn. A popular method of making this, as well as real meal for bread, was to cut out or burn a large hole in the top of a huge

stump, in the shape of a mortar, and pounding the corn in this by a maul or beetle suspended by a swing pole like a well-sweep. This and the wellsweep consisted of a pole twenty to thirty feet long fixed in an upright fork so that it could be worked "teeter" fashion. It was a rapid and simple way of drawing water. When the samp was sufficiently pounded it was taken out, the bran floated off, and the delicious grain boiled like rice.

The chief articles of diet in an early day were corn bread, hominy or samp, venison, pork, honey, pumpkin (dried pumpkin for more than half the year), turkey, prairie chicken, squirrel and some other game, with a few additional vegetables a portion of the year. Wheat bread, tea, coffee and fruit were luxuries not to be indulged in except on special occasions, as when visitors were present.

Besides cooking in the manner described, the women had many other arduous duties to perform, one of the chief of which was spinning. The big wheel was used for spinning yarn and the little wheel for spinning flax. These stringed instruments furnished the principal music for the family, and were operated by our mothers and grandmothers with great skill, attained without pecuniary expense, and with far less practice than is necessary for the girls of our period to acquire a skillful use of their costly and elegant instruments. But those wheels, indispensable a few years ago, are all now superseded by the mighty factories which overspread the country, furnishing cloth of all kinds at an expense ten times less than would be incurred now by the old system.

The traveler always found a welcome at the pioneer's cabin. It was never full. Although there might be already a guest for every puncheon, there was still "room for one more," and a wider circle would be made for the new-comer at the big fire. If

the stranger was in search of land, he was doubly welcome, and his host would volunteer to show him all the "first rate claims in this neck of the woods," going with him for days, showing the corners and advantages of every "Congress tract" within a dozen miles of his own cabin.

To his neighbors the pioneer was equally liberal. If a deer was killed, the choicest bits were sent to his nearest neighbor, a half-dozen miles away perhaps. When a pig was butchered, the same custom prevailed. If a new-comer came in too late for "cropping," the neighbors would supply his table with just the same luxuries they themselves enjoyed, and in as liberal quantity, until a crop could be raised. When a new-comer had located his claim, the neighbors for miles around would assemble at the site of the proposed cabin and aid him in "gittin'" it up. One party with axes would cut down the trees and hew the logs; another with teams would haul the logs to the ground; another party would "raise" the cabin; while several of the old men would rive the clap-boards for the roof. By night the little forest domicile would be up and ready for a "house-warming," which was the dedicatory occupation of the house, when music and dancing and festivity would be enjoyed at full height. The next day the new-comer would be as well situated as his neighbors.

An instance of primitive hospitable manners will be in place here. A traveling Methodist preacher arrived in a distant neighborhood to fill an appointment. The house where services were to be held did not belong to a church member, but no matter for that. Boards were collected from all quarters with which to make temporary seats, one of the neighbors volunteering to lead off in the work, while the man of the house, with the faithful rifle on his shoulder, sallied forth in quest of meat, for this truly was a "ground hog" case, the preacher

coming and no meat in the house. The host ceased not to chase until he found the meat, in the shape of a deer; returning he sent a boy out after it, with directions on what "pint" to find it. After services, which had been listened to with rapt attention by all the audience, mine host said to his wife, "Old woman, I reckon this 'ere preacher is pretty hungry and you must git him a bite to eat." "What shall I get him?" asked the wife, who had not seen the deer, "thar's nuthen in the house to eat." "Why, look thar," returned he, "thar's a deer, and thar's plenty of corn in the field; you git some corn and grate it while I skin the deer, and we'll have a good supper for him." It is needless to add that venison and corn bread made a supper fit for any pioneer preacher, and was thankfully eaten.

Fires set out by Indians or settlers sometimes purposely and sometimes permitted through carelessness, would visit the prairie every autumn, and sometimes the forests, either in autumn or spring, and settlers could not always succeed in defending themselves against the destroying element. Many interesting incidents are related. Often a fire was started to bewilder game, or to bare a piece of ground for the early grazing of stock the ensuing spring, and it would get away under a wind and soon be beyond control. Violent winds would often arise and drive the flames with such rapidity that riders on the fleetest steeds could scarcely escape. On the approach of a prairie fire the farmer would immediately set about "cutting off supplies" for the devouring enemy by a "back fire." Thus by starting a small fire near the bare ground about his premises, and keeping it under control next his property, he would burn off a strip around him and prevent the attack of the on-coming flames. A few furrows or a ditch around the farm were in some degrees a protection,

An original prairie of tall and exuberant grass on fire, especially at night, was a magnificent spectacle, enjoyed only by the pioneer. Here is an instance where the frontiersman, proverbially deprived of the sights and pleasures of an old community, is privileged far beyond the people of the present day in this country. One could scarcely tire of beholding the scene, as its awe-inspiring features seemed constantly to increase, and the whole panorama unceasingly changed like the dissolving views of a magic lantern, or like the aurora borealis. Language cannot convey, words cannot express, the faintest idea of the splendor and grandeur of such a conflagration at night. It was as if the pale queen of night, disdaining to take her accustomed place in the heavens, had dispatched myriads upon myriads of messengers to light their torches at the altar of the setting sun until all had flashed into one long and continuous blaze. One instance has been described as follows:

"Soon the fires began to kindle wider and rise higher from the long grass; the gentle breeze increased to stronger currents, and soon formed the small, flickering blaze into fierce torrent flames, which curled up and leaped along in resistless splendor; and like quickly raising the dark curtain from the luminous stage, the scenes before me were suddenly changed, as if by a magician's wand, into one boundless amphitheater, blazing from earth to heaven and sweeping the horizon round,—columns of lurid flames sportively mounting up to the zenith, and dark clouds of crimson smoke curling away and aloft till they nearly obscured stars and moon, while the rushing, crashing sounds, like roaring cataracts, mingled with distant thunders, were almost deafening; danger, death, glared all around; it screamed for victims; yet, notwithstanding the imminent peril of prairie fires, one is loth, irresolute, almost unable to withdraw or seek refuge..

LOUISIANA TERRITORY.

As before mentioned, although De Soto, a Spaniard, first took possession of the Mississippi Valley for his Government, Spain did not establish her title to it by following up the proclamation with immediate settlements, and the country fell into the hands of France, by whose agent it was named "Louisiana."

By the treaty of Utrecht, France ceded to England her possessions in Hudson's Bay, Newfoundland and Nova Scotia, but retained Canada and Louisiana. In 1711 this province was placed in the hands of a governor-general, with headquarters at Mobile, for the purpose of applying a new policy for the settlement and development of the country. The very next year another change was made, placing all this territory in the hands of Anthony Crozat, a wealthy merchant of Paris, but this scheme also failed, as Spain continued to obstruct the efforts of any Frenchman to establish trade, by closing the ports against him. In 1717 John Law appeared on the scene with his famous "Mississippi Company," as the Louisiana branch of the Bank of France; and as his roseate scheme promised to do much in raising crippled France upon a surer footing, extended powers and privileges were granted him. He was to be practically a viceroy, and the life of his charter was fixed at twenty-five years. But in 1720, when the "Mississippi bubble" was at the height of its splendor, it suddenly collapsed, leaving the mother country in a far worse condition than before.

Heretofore Louisiana had been a subordinate dependence, under the jurisdiction of the Governor-General of Canada. Early in 1723 the province of Louisiana was erected into an independent Government, and it was divided into nine districts, for civil and military purposes.

Characteristic of human nature, the people were more excited with prospects of

finding enormous wealth ready at hand, if they should continue to scour the country, which they did in places as far west as the Rocky Mountains, to the neglect of their agricultural and domestic interests. A habit of roaming became fixed. At the same time their exposed condition was a constant temptation to Indian rapine, and the Natchez tribe in 1723 made a general assault upon the whites. At first they were repulsed, but about five years afterward, aided by the Chickasaws and others, they fell upon the French village of St. Catharine and massacred the whole male population. Two soldiers, who happened to be in the woods, alone escaped to New Orleans, to bear the news. The colonies on the Yazoo and the Washita suffered the same fate. Maddened by these outrages, the whites turned upon the Natchez and in the course of three years exterminated them. They were probably the most intelligent tribe of Indians north of Mexico.

During the fifteen years from 1717 to 1732 the province increased in population from 700 to 5,000, and in prosperity to a wonderful degree. It remained under royal governors until 1764, the end of the French dominion. Most of this time the Indians were troublesome, and in 1754 began the long "French and Indian war" with England, which resulted in favor of the latter, that Government obtaining all of New France, Canada, and the eastern half of Louisiana. This province did not suffer by being the scene of battle, but did suffer a great deal from a flood of irredeemable paper money. In the meantime the western portion, or residue, of this province was secretly promised to Spain; but before either of the foreign powers had opportunity to rejoice long in their western possessions, a new power on earth, the United States, took independent possession of all the country except Louisiana and Florida, which it has maintained ever since. During

the seventy years of French control the province of Louisiana increased in population from a few destitute fishermen to a flourishing colony of 13,540.

St. Louis, Missouri, was started in 1764.

Don O'Reilly, the new Governor of Louisiana in 1764, ruled with a despotic hand, yet for the general advantage of the people. His successor, Don Antonio Maria Bucarely, was mild, and he was succeeded January 1, 1777, by Don Bernard de Galvez, who was the last Governor. He sympathized with American independence. The British, with 140 troops and 1,400 Indians, invaded Upper Louisiana from the north by way of the Straits of Mackinaw, and invested St. Louis, Missouri, in 1780, but were driven off. When the Indians saw that they were led to fight "Americans" as well as Spaniards, they found that they had been deceived, and withdrew from the British army, and thus General George R. Clark, in behalf of the Americans, easily defended St. Louis, and also all the new settlements in this western country.

After the Revolutionary war the country began again to prosper. Governor Galvez, by a census, ascertained that Louisiana had in 1785 a population of about 33,000, exclusive of Indians.

In the summer of the latter year Don Estavan Miro became Governor *pro tem.* of the Spanish possessions in this country, and was afterward confirmed as such by the king. During his administration a vain attempt was made by the Catholics to establish the inquisition at New Orleans. He was succeeded in 1792 by Baron de Carondelet, and during his term the Spanish colonies grew so rapidly that their Government became jealous of the United States and sought to exclude all interference from them in domestic affairs; but all efforts in this direction were ended in 1795 by the treaty of Madrid, which, after some delay and trouble, was fully carried out in 1798.

Under the leadership of Livingston and Monroe, the United States Government, after various propositions had been discussed by the respective powers, succeeded in effecting, in 1803, a purchase of the whole of Louisiana from France for \$11,250,000, and all this country west of the great river consisted of the "Territory of Orleans" (now the State of Louisiana) and the "District of Louisiana" (now the States of Arkansas, Missouri and Iowa, and westward indefinitely). The latter was annexed to the Territory of Indiana for one year, and in 1805 it was erected into a separate Territory, of the second class, the legislative power being vested in the Governor and judges. Before the close of the year it was made a Territory of the first class, under the name of the "Territory of Louisiana," the Government being *administered* by the Governor and judges. The first Governor was James Wilkinson, and he was succeeded near the close of 1806 by Colonel Meriweather Lewis, the seat of Government being at St. Louis; and during his administration the Territory was divided into six judicial districts or large counties—St. Charles, St. Louis, St. Genevieve, Cape Girardeau, New Madrid and Arkansas. In 1810 the population of Louisiana Territory was 21,000, five-sevenths of whom were in Arkansas.

In 1812 the State of Louisiana was admitted into the Union, and then it was deemed expedient to change the name of the Territory. It was accordingly given the name of "Missouri Territory," which it retained until the admission of the State of Missouri in 1821.

IOWA TERRITORY.

Although the "Northwestern Territory"—carved out of Virginia and now divided into the States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan and Wisconsin—never included Iowa, this State was in 1834 incorporated

into the "Territory of Michigan," and thus became subject to the ordinance of 1787; and two years later it was made a part of "Wisconsin Territory," and two years still later, in 1838, the "Territory of Iowa" was formed independently, with sixteen counties and a population of 23,000.

In 1833, at Dubuque, a postoffice was established, and some time prior to 1834 one or two justices of the peace had been appointed. In 1834 the Territorial Legislature of Michigan created two counties west of the Mississippi—Dubuque and Des Moines—separated by a line drawn westward from the foot of Rock Island. These counties were partially organized. John King was appointed "Chief Justice" of Dubuque County, and Isaac Leffler, of Burlington, of Des Moines County. Two associate justices in each county were appointed by the Governor. In October, 1835, General George W. Jones, of Dubuque, was elected a delegate to Congress. April 20, 1836, through the efforts of General Jones, Congress passed a bill creating the Territory of Wisconsin, which went into operation July 4, that year. Iowa was then included in that Territory, of which General Henry Dodge was appointed Governor. The census of 1836 showed a population in Iowa of 10,531, of which 6,257 were in Des Moines County and 4,274 in Dubuque County.

The first Legislature assembled at Belmont, Wisconsin, October 25, 1836; the second at Burlington, Iowa, November 9, 1837; and the third, also at the latter place, June 1, 1838.

As early as 1837 the people of Iowa began to petition Congress for a separate Territorial organization, which was granted June 12 following. Ex-Governor Lucas, of Ohio, was appointed by President Van Buren to be the first Governor of the new Territory. Immediately upon his arrival he issued a proclamation for the election of

members of the first Territorial Legislature, to take place September 10. The following were elected:

Council.—Jesse B. Brown, J. Keith, E. A. M. Swazey, Arthur Ingram, Robert Ralston, George Hepner, Jesse J. Payne, D. B. Hughes, James M. Clark, Charles Whittlesey, Jonathan W. Parker, Warner Lewis, Stephen Hempstead.

House.—Wm. Patterson, Hawkins Taylor, Calvin J. Price, James Brierly, James Hall, Gideon S. Bailey, Samuel Parker, James W. Grimes, George Temple, Van B. Delashmutt, Thomas Blair, George H. Beeler, Wm. G. Coop, Wm. H. Wallace, Asbury B. Porter, John Frierson, Wm. L. Toole, Levi Thornton, S. C. Hastings, Robert G. Roberts, Laurel Summers, Jabez A. Burchard, Jr., Chauncey Swan, Andrew Bankson, Thomas Cox and Hardin Nowlin.

At the session of the above Legislature Wm. W. Chapman was elected delegate to Congress. As the latter body had given the Governor unlimited veto power, and as Governor Lucas was disposed to exercise it arbitrarily, the independent "Hawkeyes" grew impatient under his administration, and, after having a stormy session for a time, they had Congress to limit the veto power. Great excitement also prevailed, both in the Legislature and among the people, concerning the question of the location of the seat of Government for the State. As they knew nothing concerning the great future development and extent of the State, they had no correct idea where the geographical center would or should be. The Black Hawk purchase, which was that strip of land next the Mississippi, in the southeastern part of the State, was the full extent and horizon of their idea of the new commonwealth. Hence they thought first only of Burlington or Mount Pleasant as the capital. Indeed, at that time, the Indians had possession of the rest of Iowa.

But a few of the more shrewd foresaw that a more central location would soon be further to the north at least, if not west, and a point in Johnson County was ultimately decided upon.

Commissioners, appointed by the Governor, selected the exact site, laid out a section of land into a town, sold lots and proceeded to erect the public buildings. The capitol was commenced in 1840 and Iowa City became thenceforward the capital of the State. The fourth Legislative Assembly met at this place December 6, 1841, but not in the new capitol building, as it was not yet ready. Being somewhat difficult to raise the necessary funds, the building was not completed for several years. The early Territorial Legislatures of Iowa laid the foundation for a very just and liberal Government, far in advance of what had ever been done before by any State.

About this time a conflict arose between this Territory and Missouri concerning the boundary line between them. There was a difference of a strip eight or ten miles wide, extending from the Mississippi to the Missouri rivers, which each claimed. Missouri officers, attempting to collect taxes within the disputed territory, were arrested and confined in jail by Iowa sheriffs, and the respective Governors called out the militia, preparing for bloodshed. About 1,200 Iowa men enlisted, and 500 were actually armed and encamped in Van Buren County, ready to defend their Territory, when three prominent and able men were sent to Missouri as envoys plenipotentiary, to effect, if possible, a peaceable adjustment of the difficulty. Upon their arrival, they found that the county commissioners of Clark County, Missouri, had rescinded their order for the collection of the taxes, and that Governor Boggs had dispatched messengers to the Governor of Iowa proposing to submit an agreed case to the Supreme

Court of the United States for the settlement of the boundary question. This proposition was declined; but afterward, upon petition of Iowa and Missouri, Congress authorized a suit to settle the controversy. The suit was duly instituted, and resulted in the decision that Iowa had only asserted "the truth of history," and she knew where the rapids of the Des Moines River were located. Thus ended the Missouri war. "There was much good sense," says Hon. C. C. Nourse, "in the basis upon which peace was secured, to-wit: 'If Missourians did not know where the rapids of the river Des Moines were located, that was no sufficient reason for killing them off with powder and lead; and if we did know a little more of history and geography than they did we ought not to be shot for our learning. We commend our mutual forbearance to older and greater people.'" Under an order from the Supreme Court of the United States commissioners surveyed and established the boundary. The expenses of the war, on the part of Iowa, were never paid, either by the United States or the Territorial Government.

STATE ORGANIZATION AND SUBSEQUENT HISTORY.

The population having become, by the year 1844, sufficient to justify the formation of a State Government, the Territorial Legislature of Iowa passed an act, approved February 12, that year, submitting to the people the question of the formation of a State Constitution and providing for the election of delegates to a convention to be called together for that purpose. The people voted upon this at their township elections in the following April, giving the measure a large majority. The elected delegates assembled in convention at Iowa City, October 7, 1844, and completed their work by November 1. Hon. Shepherd Leffler, the President of this convention,

was instructed to transact a certified copy of the proposed Constitution to the Delegate in Congress, to be submitted by him to that body at the earliest practicable day. It also provided that it should be submitted, together with any conditions or changes that might be made by Congress, to the people of the Territory, for their approval or rejection, at the township election in April, 1845.

The Constitution, as thus prepared, fixed the boundaries of the State very differently from what were finally agreed upon.

May 4, 1846, a second convention met at Iowa City, and on the 18th of the same month another Constitution, prescribing the boundaries as they now are, was adopted. This was accepted by the people, August 3, by a vote of 9,492 to 9,036. The new Constitution was approved by Congress, and Iowa was admitted as a sovereign State in the American Union, December 28, 1846. The people of the State, anticipating favorable action by Congress, held an election for State officers October 26 which resulted in Ansel Briggs being declared Governor; Elisha Cutler, Jr., Secretary of State; Joseph T. Fales, Auditor; Morgan Reno, Treasurer; and members of the Senate and House of Representatives.

The act of Congress which admitted Iowa gave her the 16th section of every township of land in the State, or its equivalent, for the support of schools; also seventy-two sections of land for the purpose of a university; also five sections of land for the completion of her public buildings; also the salt springs within her limits, not exceeding twelve in number, with sections of land adjoining each; also, in consideration that her public lands should be exempt from taxation by the State, she gave to the State five per cent. of the net proceeds of the sale of public lands within the State. Thus provided for as a bride with her marriage portion, Iowa com-

menced "housekeeping" upon her own account.

A majority of the Constitutional Convention of 1846 were of the Democratic party; and the instrument contains some of the peculiar tenets of the party at that day. All banks of issue were prohibited within the State. The State was prohibited from becoming a stockholder in any corporation for pecuniary profit, and the General Assembly could only provide for private corporations by general statutes. The Constitution also limited the State's indebtedness to \$100,000. It required the General Assembly to provide public schools throughout the State for at least three months in the year. Six months' previous residence of any white male citizen of the United States constituted him an elector.

At the time of organization as a State, Iowa had a population of 116,651, as appears by the census of 1847. There were twenty-seven organized counties in the State, and the settlements were rapidly pushing toward the Missouri River.

The first General Assembly was composed of nineteen Senators and forty Representatives. It assembled at Iowa City, November 30, 1846, about a month before the State was admitted into the Union.

The most important business transacted was the passage of a bill authorizing a loan of \$50,000 for means to run the State Government and pay the expenses of the Constitutional conventions. The great excitement of the session, however, was the attempt to choose United States Senators. The Whigs had a majority of two in the House, and the Democrats a majority of one in the Senate. After repeated attempts to control these majorities for caucus nominees and frequent sessions of a joint convention for purposes of an election, the attempt was abandoned. A school law was passed at this session for the organization of public schools in the State.

At the first session also arose the question of the re-location of the capital. The western boundary of the State, as now determined, left Iowa City too far toward the eastern and southern boundary of the State; this was conceded. Congress had appropriated five sections of land for the erection of public buildings, and toward the close of the session a bill was introduced providing for the re-location of the seat of Government, involving to some extent the location of the State University, which had already been discussed. This bill gave rise to much discussion and parliamentary maneuvering, almost purely sectional in its character. It provided for the appointment of three commissioners, who were authorized to make a location as near the geographical center of the State as a healthy and eligible site could be obtained; to select the five sections of land donated by Congress; to survey and plat into town lots not exceeding one section of the land so selected, etc. Soon after, by "An act to locate and establish a State University," approved February 25, 1847, the unfinished public buildings at Iowa City, together with ten acres of land on which they were situated, were granted for the use of the University, reserving their use, however, by the General Assembly and the State officers, until other provisions were made by law.

When the report of the commissioners, showing their financial operations, had been read in the House of Representatives, at the next session, and while it was under consideration, an indignant member, afterward known as the eccentric Judge McFarland, moved to refer the report to a select committee of five, with instructions to report "how much of said city of Monroe was under water, and how much was burned." The report was referred without the instructions, but Monroe City never became the seat of Government. By an

act approved January 15, 1849, the law by which the location had been made was repealed and the new town was vacated, the money paid by purchasers of lots being refunded to them. This, of course, retained the seat of Government at Iowa City, and precluded for the time the occupation of the building and grounds by the University.

After the adjournment of the first General Assembly, the Governor appointed Joseph Williams, Chief Justice, and George Green and John F. Kinney, Judges of the Supreme Court. They were afterward elected by the second General Assembly, and constituted the Supreme Court until 1855, with the exception that Kinney resigned in January, 1854, and J. C. Hall, of Burlington, was appointed in his place.

At this session Charles Mason, William G. Woodward and Stephen Hempstead were appointed commissioners to prepare a code of laws for the State. Their work was finished in 1850 and was adopted by the General Assembly. This "code" contained among other provisions a code of civil practice, superseding the old common-law forms of actions and writs, and it was admirable for its simplicity and method. It remained in force until 1863, when it was superseded by the more complicated and metaphysical system of the revision of that year.

The first Representatives in Congress were S. Clinton Hastings, of Muscatine, and Shepherd Leffler, of Des Moines County. The second General Assembly elected to the United States Senate Augustus Cæsar Dodge and George W. Jones. The State government, after the first session, was under the control of Democratic administrations till 1855. The electoral vote of the State was cast for Lewis Cass in 1848, and for Franklin Pierce in 1852. The popular vote shows that the Free-Soil element of the State during this period very nearly held the balance of power, and that up to

1854 it acted in the State elections to some extent with the Democratic party. In 1858 Lewis Cass received 12,093 votes, Zachary Taylor 11,034, and Martin Van Buren, the Free-Soil candidate, 1,226 votes, being 167 less than a majority for Cass. In 1852 Pierce received 17,762 votes, Scott 15,855, and Hale, Free-Soil, 1,606, being for Pierce 301 votes more than a majority.

The question of the permanent location of the seat of government was not settled, and in 1851 bills were introduced for the removal of the capital to Pella and to Fort Des Moines. The latter appeared to have the support of the majority, but was finally lost in the House on the question of ordering it to its third reading.

At the next session, in 1853, a bill was introduced in the Senate for the removal of the seat of government to Fort Des Moines, and on first vote was just barely defeated. At the next session, however, the effort was more successful, and January 15, 1855, a bill re-locating the capital within two miles of the Raccoon Fork of the Des Moines, and for the appointment of commissioners, was approved by Governor Grimes. The site was selected in 1856, in accordance with the provisions of this act, the land being donated to the State by citizens and property-holders of Des Moines. An association of citizens erected a building for a temporary capitol, and leased it to the State at a nominal rent.

The passage by Congress of the act organizing the Territories of Kansas and Nebraska, and the provision it contained abrogating that portion of the Missouri bill that prohibited slavery and involuntary servitude north of 36° 30' was the beginning of a political revolution in the Northern States, and in none was it more marked than in the State of Iowa. Iowa was the "first free child born of the Missouri Compromise," and has always resented the destruction of her foster parent.

The year 1856 marked a new era in the history of Iowa. In 1854 the Chicago & Rock Island Railroad had been completed to the east bank of the Mississippi River, opposite Davenport. In the same year the cornerstone of a railroad bridge that was to be the first to span the "Father of Waters," was laid with appropriate ceremonies at this point. St. Louis had resolved that the enterprise was unconstitutional, and by writs of injunction made an unsuccessful effort to prevent its completion. Twenty years later in her history, St. Louis repented her folly, and made atonement for her sin by imitating Iowa's example. January 1, 1856, this railroad was completed to Iowa City. In the meantime, two other railroads had reached the east bank of the Mississippi—one opposite Burlington, and one opposite Dubuque—and these were being extended into the interior of the State. Indeed, four other lines of railroads had been projected across the State from the Mississippi to the Missouri, having eastern connections.

May 15, 1856, Congress passed an act granting to the State, to aid in the construction of railroads, the public lands in alternate sections, six miles on either side of the proposed lines. An extra session of the General Assembly was called in July of this year, that disposed of the grant to the several companies that proposed to complete these enterprises. The population of Iowa was now 500,000. Public attention had been called to the necessity of a railroad across the continent. The position of Iowa, in the very heart and center of the republic, on the route of this great highway of the continent, began to attract attention. Cities and towns sprang up through the State as if by magic. Capital began to pour into the State, and had it been employed in developing the vast coal measures and establishing manufactories, or if it had been expended in improving the lands, and

in building houses and barns, it would have been well. But all were in haste to get rich, and the spirit of speculation ruled the hour.

In the meantime, every effort was made to help the speedy completion of the railroads. Nearly every county and city on the Mississippi, and many in the interior, voted large corporate subscriptions to the stock of the railroad companies, and issued their negotiable bonds for the amount. Thus enormous county and city debts were incurred, the payment of which these municipalities tried to avoid, upon the plea that they had exceeded the constitutional limitation of their powers. The Supreme Court of the United States held these bonds to be valid, and the courts by mandamus compelled the city and county authorities to levy taxes to pay the judgments recovered upon them. These debts are not all paid, even to this day; but the worst is over, and the incubus is in the course of ultimate extinction. The most valuable lessons are those learned in the school of experience, and accordingly the corporations of Iowa have ever since been noted for economy.

In 1856 the popular vote was as follows: Fremont, 43,954; Buchanan, 36,170, and Fillmore, 9,180. This was 1,296 less than a majority for Fremont. The following year an election was held, after an exciting campaign, for State officers, resulting in a majority of 1,406 for Ralph P. Lowe, the Republican nominee. The Legislature was largely Republican in both branches.

One of the most injurious results to the State, arising from the spirit of speculation prevalent in 1856, was the purchase and entry of great bodies of Government land within the State by non-residents. This land was held for speculation and placed beyond the reach of actual settlers for many years. From no other one cause has Iowa suffered so much as from the short-sighted

policy of the Federal Government in selling lands within her borders. The money thus obtained by the Federal Government has been comparatively inconsiderable. The value of this magnificent public domain to the United States was not in the few thousands of dollars she might exact from the hardy settlers, or that she might obtain from the speculator who hoped to profit by the settlers' labors in improving the country. Statesmen should have taken a broader and more comprehensive view of national economy, and a view more in harmony with the divine economy that had prepared these vast fertile plains of the West for the "homes of men and the seats of empire." It was here that new States were to be builded up, that should be the future strength of the nation against foreign invasion or home revolt. A single regiment of Iowa soldiers during the dark days of the Rebellion was worth more to the nation than all the money she ever exacted from the toil and sweat of Iowa's early settlers. Could the statesmen of forty years ago have looked forward to this day, when Iowa pays her \$1,000,000 annually into the treasury of the nation for the extinction of the national debt, they would have realized that the founding of new States was a greater enterprise than the retailing of public lands.

In January, 1857, another Constitutional Convention assembled at Iowa City, which framed the present State Constitution. One of the most pressing demands for this convention grew out of the prohibition of banks under the old Constitution. The practical result of this prohibition was to flood the State with every species of "wild-cat" currency.

The new Constitution made ample provisions for home banks under the supervision of our own laws. The limitation of the State debt was enlarged to \$250,000, and the corporate indebtedness of the cities

and counties was also limited to 5 per cent. upon the valuation of their taxable property. The judges of the Supreme Court were to be elected by the popular vote. The permanent seat of government was fixed at Des Moines, and the State University located at Iowa City. The qualifications of electors remained the same as under the old Constitution, but the schedule provided for a vote of the people upon a separate proposition to strike the word "white" out of the suffrage clause, which, had it prevailed, would have resulted in conferring the right of suffrage without distinction of color. Since the early organization of Iowa there had been upon the statute book a law providing that no negro, mulatto nor Indian should be a competent witness in any suit or proceeding to which a white man was a party. The General Assembly of 1856-'7 repealed this law, and the new Constitution contained a clause forbidding such disqualification in the future. It also provided for the education of "all youth of the State" through a system of common schools. This Constitution was adopted at the ensuing election by a vote of 40,311 to 38,681.

October 19, 1857, Governor Grimes issued a proclamation declaring the city of Des Moines to be the capital of the State of Iowa. The removal of the archives and offices was commenced at once and continued through the fall. It was an undertaking of no small magnitude; there was not a mile of railroad to facilitate the work, and the season was unusually disagreeable. Rain, snow and other accompaniments increased the difficulties; and it was not until December that the last of the effects,—the safe of the State Treasurer, loaded on two large "bob sleds" drawn by ten yokes of oxen,—was deposited in the new capitol. It is not imprudent now to remark that during this passage over hills and prairies, across rivers, through bottom lands and timber, the safes belonging to the several depart-

ments contained large sums of money, mostly individual funds, however. Thus Iowa City ceased to be the capital of the State, after four Territorial Legislatures, six State Legislatures and three Constitutional Conventions had held their sessions there. By the exchange, the old capitol at Iowa City became the seat of the university, and, except the rooms occupied by the United States District Court, passed under the immediate and direct control of the trustees of that institution. Des Moines was now the permanent seat of government, made so by the fundamental law of the State, and January 11, 1858, the Seventh General Assembly convened at the new capitol. The citizens' association, which built this temporary building, borrowed the money of James D. Eads, Superintendent of Public Instruction, and leased it to the State. In 1864 the State purchased the building. At the session of the General Assembly in 1858, James W. Grimes was elected United States Senator as successor to George W. Jones.

During the years 1858-'60, the Sioux Indians became troublesome in the north-western part of the State. They made frequent raids for the purpose of plunder, and on several occasions murdered whole families of settlers. In 1861 several companies of militia were ordered to that portion of the State, to hunt down and expel the thieves. No battles were fought. The Indians fled as soon as they ascertained that systematic measures had been adopted for their punishment.

PATRIOTISM.

The Presidential campaign of 1860 was the most remarkable and exciting of all in the history of Iowa. The fact that civil war might be inaugurated and was threatened, in case Mr. Lincoln was elected, was well understood and duly considered. The people of Iowa indulged in no feeling of

hatred or ill-will toward the people of any State or section of the Union. There was, however, on the part of the majority, a cool determination to consider and decide upon our national relations to this institution of slavery, uninfluenced by any threat of violence or civil war. The popular vote of Iowa gave Mr. Lincoln 70,409; Stephen A. Douglas, 55,011; Breckenridge, 1,048.

The General Assembly of the State of Iowa, as early as 1851, had by joint resolution declared that the State of Iowa was "bound to maintain the union of these States by all the means in her power." The same year the State furnished a block of marble for the Washington monument at the national capital, and by order of the General Assembly there was inscribed upon its enduring surface the following: "Iowa: Her affections, like the rivers of her borders, flow to an inseparable Union." The time was now approaching in her history when these declarations of attachment and fidelity to the nation were to be put to a practical test.

The declaration of Mr. Buchanan's last annual message, that the nation possessed no constitutional power to coerce a seceding State, was received by a great majority of our citizens with humiliation and distrust. Anxiously they awaited the expiring hours of his administration, and looked to the incoming President as to an expected deliverer that should rescue the nation from the hands of traitors, and the control of those whose non-resistance invited her destruction. The firing upon the national flag at Sumter aroused a burning indignation throughout the loyal States of the republic, and nowhere was it more intense than in Iowa; and when the proclamation of the President was published, April 15, 1861, calling for 75,000 citizen soldiers to "maintain the honor, the integrity, and the existence of our national Union, and the perpetuity of popular government,"

the good people of Iowa were more than willing to respond to the call. Party lines gave way, and for a while, at least, party spirit was hushed, and the cause of our common country was supreme in the affections of the people. Peculiarly fortunate were the citizens of Iowa at this crisis, in having a truly representative man, Samuel J. Kirkwood, as executive of the State.

Within thirty days after the date of the President's call for troops, the first Iowa regiment was mustered into the service of the United States, a second regiment was in camp ready for the service, and the General Assembly of the State was convened in special session, and had by joint resolution solemnly pledged every resource of men and money to the national cause.

The Constitution of Iowa limited the State debt to \$250,000, except debts contracted to "repel invasion, suppress insurrection, or defend the State in war." The General Assembly authorized a loan of \$800,000 for a war and defense fund, to be expended in organizing, arming, equipping and subsisting the militia of the State to meet the present and future requisitions of the President. Those in power looked to the spirit rather than to the letter of the Constitution, and acted upon the theory that to preserve the nation was to preserve the State, and that to prevent invasion was the most effectual means of repelling it. A few, however, in both branches of the General Assembly were more careful of the letter of the Constitution. Three votes in the Senate and seventeen in the House were cast against the loan bill. These bonds were at 7 per cent. interest. Only \$300,000 were ever issued, and they were purchased and held chiefly by our own citizens. At this crisis James W. Grimes and James Harlan were in the United States Senate, and General Samuel R. Curtis and General Vandever in

the House of Representatives. During the first year of the war, Iowa furnished sixteen regiments of infantry, six of cavalry and three batteries,—in all, 22,000 soldiers. Iowa had no refuse population to enlist as "food for powder." Her cities contained none of that element found about the purlieus of vice in the great centers of population. Her contribution to the armies of the republic was a genuine offering of manhood and patriotism. From her fields, her workshops, her counting-houses, her offices, and the halls of her schools and colleges, she contributed the best muscle, sinew and brain of an industrious, enterprising and educated people. The first regiment of Iowa soldiers fought the battle of Wilson's Creek after their term of enlistment had expired, and after they were entitled to a discharge. They were citizen soldiers, each of whom had a personal interest in the struggle. It was to them no question of enlistment, of bounty or of pay. When the gallant General Lyon placed himself at their head, and told them that the honor of Iowa and of the nation was in their hands, he addressed men who knew what the appeal meant, and to whom such an appeal was never made in vain.

At the fall election of 1861, party spirit had revived; and the contest for the control of the State administration was warm and earnest. Dissensions arose in both parties but the election resulted in a majority of 16,600 votes for Kirkwood, who was thus retained as Governor of Iowa. In 1863 the Republicans elected their candidate for Governor, William M. Stone, by a majority of 29,000.

Meanwhile the General Assembly had passed a law authorizing the "soldiers' vote," that is, citizens of the State in the volunteer military service of the United States, whether within or without the limits of the State, were authorized to open a poll on the day of the election, and to make re-

turn of their votes to the proper civil authorities. In the Presidential contest of 1864 the popular vote at home was as follows: Lincoln, 72,122; McClellan, 47,703. The soldier vote returned was: Lincoln, 16,844; McClellan, 1,883.

The General Assembly did all in its power to encourage enlistment and to protect the soldiers in the field and their families at home. Statutes were enacted suspending all suits against soldiers in the service, and all writs of execution or attachment against their property; and county boards of supervisors were authorized to vote bounties for enlistments, and pecuniary aid to the families of those in the service. The spirits of our people rose and fell, according to the success of the Union armies. One day the bells rung out with joy for the surrender of Vicksburg, and again the air seemed full of heaviness because of our defeats on the Peninsula; but through all these dark and trying days, the faith of the great majority never wavered.

The Emancipation Proclamation of the President was to them an inspiration of a new hope.

In the Adjutant's department at Des Moines are preserved the shot-riddled colors and standards of Iowa's regiments. Upon them, by special authority, were inscribed from time to time during the war the names of the battle-fields upon which these regiments gained distinction. These names constitute the geographical nomenclature of two-thirds of the territory lately in rebellion. From the Des Moines River to the Gulf, from the Mississippi to the Atlantic, in the Mountains of West Virginia and in the valley of the Shenandoah, the Iowa soldier made his presence known and felt, and maintained the honor of the State, and the cause of the nation. They were with Lyon at Wilson's Creek; with Tuttle at Donelson. They fought with Sigel and with Curtis at Pea Ridge; with Crocker

at Champion Hills; with Reid at Shiloh. They were with Grant at the surrender of Vicksburg. They fought above the clouds with Hooker at Lookout Mountain. They were with Sherman in his march to the sea, and were ready for battle when Johnston surrendered. They were with Sheridan in the valley of the Shenandoah, and were in the veteran ranks of the nation's deliverers that stacked their arms in the national capitol at the close of the war.

The State furnished to the armies of the republic, during the war, over 70,000 men, and 20,000 of these perished in battle or from diseases contracted in the service.

We append here a brief notice of each regiment:

The First Regiment was organized under the President's first call for three-months volunteers, with John Francis Bates, of Dubuque, as Colonel. It comprised various independent military companies that had been organized before the war, who tendered their services even before the breaking out of hostilities. They were mustered in May 14, and first saw service under General Lyon in Missouri.

Second Infantry; Samuel R. Curtis, of Keokuk, Colonel. This was the first three-years regiment, and made a most distinguished record throughout the South, going with Sherman to the sea, returning through the Carolinas, etc. After the battle at Fort Donelson, the unenthusiastic General Halleck pronounced this regiment "the bravest of the brave."

Third Infantry; Nelson G. Williams, of Dubuque County, Colonel. Veteranized in 1864, but before the new officers received their commissions the regiment fought itself out of existence at the battle of Atlanta!

Fourth Infantry; G. M. Dodge, of Council Bluffs, Colonel. Engaged in the principal battles of the South.

Fifth Infantry; William H. Worthington, of Keokuk, Colonel; 180 veteranized in

1864 and were transferred to the Fifth Cavalry.

Sixth Infantry; John A. McDowell, of Keokuk, Colonel. Engaged faithfully in many of the prominent battles.

Seventh Infantry; J. G. Lauman, of Burlington, Colonel. It lost 227 at the single battle of Belmont.

Eighth Infantry; Frederick Steele, of the regular army, Colonel. Most of this command suffered in rebel prisons for eight months. Was on duty in Alabama nearly a year after the collapse of the Rebellion.

Ninth Infantry; William Vandever, of Dubuque, Colonel. Was in almost every Southern State, traveling altogether 10,000 miles; marched more than 4,000 miles!

Tenth Infantry; Nicholas Persczel, of Davenport, Colonel. Fought mainly in Mississippi; losing half its number at the battle of Champion Hills alone!

Eleventh Infantry; A. M. Hare, of Muscatine, Colonel. Served mainly in the interior of the South, doing as valiant service as any other regiment.

Twelfth Infantry; J. J. Wood, of Maquoketa, Colonel. In rebel prisons eight months. Veteranized January 4, 1864, a larger proportion of the men re-enlisting than from any other Iowa regiment. Served for several months after the close of the war.

Thirteenth Infantry; M. M. Crocker, of Des Moines, Colonel. Fought in the Southern interior and made the famous round with Sherman to the sea, being the first to enter Columbia, South Carolina, where secession had its rise.

Fourteenth Infantry; William T. Shaw, of Anamosa, Colonel. Nearly all captured at Shiloh, but were released after a few months. Engaged in some of the severest contests.

Fifteenth Infantry; Hugh T. Reid, of Keokuk, Colonel. Served three and a half years in the heart of the Rebellion.

Sixteenth Infantry; Alex. Chambers, of the regular army, Colonel. Bravely served throughout the South.

Seventeenth Infantry; John W. Rankin, of Keokuk, Colonel. Served in the interior of the South.

Eighteenth Infantry; John Edwards, of Chariton, Colonel. Much of its time was spent in garrison duty.

Nineteenth Infantry; Benjamin Crabb, of Washington, Colonel. Served mainly in Mississippi. Were prisoners of war about ten months.

Twentieth Infantry, comprising five companies each from Scott and Linn counties, who vied with each other in patriotism; William M. Dye, of Marion, Colonel. Engaged mainly on the Gulf coast.

Twenty-first Infantry; ex-Governor Samuel Merrill, Colonel. Distinguished in valiant service throughout the South. See Twenty-third Regiment.

Twenty-second Infantry; William M. Stone, of Knoxville, since Governor of the State, was Colonel. Did excellent service, all the way from Mississippi to old Virginia.

Twenty-third Infantry; William Dewey, of Fremont County, Colonel. Its services were mainly in Mississippi. At Black River but a few minutes were required in carrying the rebel works, but those few minutes were fought with fearful loss to the troops. The Twenty-first also participated in this daring assault, and immediately after the victory was gained General Lawler passed down the line and joyfully seized every man by the hand, so great was his emotion.

Twenty-fourth Infantry; the "Iowa Temperance Regiment," was raised by Eber C. Byam, of Linn County. Engaged mainly in the Lower Mississippi Valley.

Twenty-fifth Infantry; George A. Stone, of Mt. Pleasant, Colonel. "To the sea."

Twenty-sixth Infantry; Milo Smith, of Clinton, Colonel. Took part in many great battles.

Twenty-seventh Infantry; James I. Gilbert, of Lansing, Colonel. On duty all the way from Minnesota to the Gulf of Mexico.

Twenty-eighth Infantry; William E. Miller, of Iowa City, Colonel. Service, in the region of the Lower Mississippi.

Twenty-ninth Infantry; Thomas H. Benton, Jr., of Council Bluffs, Colonel. Stationed in Arkansas.

Thirtieth Infantry; Charles B. Abbott, of Louisa County, Colonel. In the thickest of the war, coming home loaded with honors.

Thirty-first Infantry; William Smyth, of Marion, Colonel. Returned from its many hard-fought battles in the interior of the South with only 370 men out of 1,000 enlisted.

Thirty-second Infantry; John Scott, of Nevada, Colonel. Engaged in a number of battles.

Thirty-third Infantry; Samuel A. Rice, a popular politician of Central Iowa, Colonel. Served from Arkansas to Alabama.

Thirty-fourth Infantry; George W. Clark, of Indianola, Colonel. Traveled 15,000 miles in its service!

Thirty-fifth Infantry; S. G. Hill, of Muscatine, Colonel. Served bravely in a dozen battles, and traveled 10,000 miles.

Thirty-sixth Infantry; Charles W. Kittredge, of Ottumwa, Colonel. Suffered a great deal from sickness—small-pox, measles, malaria, etc.

Thirty-seventh Infantry, the "Gray-Beard Regiment," being composed of men over forty-five years of age, and was the only one of its kind in the war. Garrison and post duty.

Thirty-eighth Infantry; D. H. Hughes, of Decorah, Colonel. Most unfortunate of all in respect of sickness, 300 dying during the first two years.

Thirty-ninth Infantry; H. J. B. Cummings, of Winterset, Colonel. One of the most distinguished regiments in the field.

Fortieth Infantry; John A. Garrett, of Newton, Colonel.

Forty-first Infantry was not completed, and the three companies raised for it were attached to the Seventh Cavalry.

There were no regiments numbered Forty-second or Forty-third.

Forty-fourth Infantry for 100 days; Stephen H. Henderson, Colonel. Garrison duty in Tennessee.

Forty-fifth Infantry, for 100 days; A. H. Bereman, of Mt. Pleasant, Colonel. Garrison duty in Tennessee.

Forty-sixth Infantry, for 100 days; D. B. Henderson, of Clermont, Colonel. Garrison duty in Tennessee.

Forty-seventh Infantry, for 100 days; James P. Sanford, of Oskaloosa, Colonel. Stationed at the sickly place of Helena, Arkansas.

Forty-eighth Infantry (battalion), for 100 days; O. H. P. Scott, of Farmington, Lieutenant-Colonel. Guarded prisoners on Rock Island.

First Cavalry; Fitz Henry Warren, of Burlington, Colonel. Served for three years, mainly along the Lower Mississippi.

Second Cavalry; W. L. Elliott, a Captain in the Third Cavalry of the regular army, Colonel. Fought faithfully in many important battles in Tennessee and Mississippi.

Third Cavalry; Cyrus Bussey, of Broomfield, Colonel. Distinguished in war.

Fourth Cavalry; A. B. Porter, of Mt. Pleasant, Colonel. Participated with zeal and judgment in the hottest of battles in Tennessee and Mississippi.

Fifth Cavalry, only in part an Iowa regiment; William W. Lowe, of the regular army, Colonel. Distinguished in the hotly contested battles of Tennessee and vicinity.

Sixth Cavalry; D. S. Wilson, of Dubuque, Colonel. Served against the Indians.

Seventh Cavalry; S. W. Summers, of

Ottumwa, Colonel. Served against the Indians.

Eighth Cavalry; Joseph B. Dorr, of Dubuque, Colonel. Served faithfully in guarding Sherman's communications, etc.

Ninth Cavalry; M. M. Trumbull, of Cedar Falls, Colonel. Scouting, guard and garrison duties in Arkansas.

First Battery of Light Artillery; C. H. Fletcher, of Burlington, Captain. Served in Arkansas and Tennessee.

Second Battery; Nelson I. Spoor, of Council Bluffs, Captain. Engaged at Farmington, Corinth and other places.

Third Battery; M. M. Hayden, of Dubuque, Captain. Engaged at Pea Ridge, and in other important battles.

Fourth Battery; on duty most of the time in Louisiana.

Iowa Regiment of Colored Troops; John G. Hudson, of Missouri, Colonel. Garrison duty at St. Louis and elsewhere.

Northern Border Brigade; James A. Sawyer, of Sioux City, Colonel. Protected the Northwestern frontier.

Southern Border Brigade; protected the southern border of the State.

The following promotions were made by the United States Government from Iowa regiments: To the rank of Major-General—Samuel R. Curtis, Frederick Steele, Frank J. Herron and Grenville M. Dodge; to that of Brigadier-General—Jacob G. Lauman, James M. Tuttle, W. L. Elliott, Fitz Henry Warren, Charles L. Matthies, William Vandever, M. M. Crocker, Hugh T. Reid, Samuel A. Rice, John M. Corse, Cyrus Bussey, Edward Hatch, Elliott W. Rice, William W. Belknap, John Edwards, James A. Williamson, James I. Gilbert and Thomas J. McKean; Corse, Hatch, Belknap, Elliott and Vandever were brevetted Major-Generals; brevetted Brigadier-Generals—William T. Clark, Edward F. Winslow, S. G. Hill, Thomas H. Benton, S. S. Glasgow, Clark R. Weaver, Francis M. Drake,

George A. Stone, Datus E. Coon, George W. Clark, Herman H. Heath, J. M. Hedrick and W. W. Lowe.

IOWA SINCE THE WAR.

The two principal events of political interest in this State since the war have been the popular contests concerning woman suffrage and the liquor traffic. In the popular elections the people gave a majority against the former measure, but in favor of prohibiting the sale or manufacture of intoxicating liquors.

A list of State officers to date is given on a subsequent page. The last vote for Governor, October 9, 1883, stood as follows: For Buren R. Sherman, Republican, 164,141; L. G. Kinne, Democrat, 140,032, and James B. Weaver, National Greenback, 23,093.

STATE INSTITUTIONS.

The present capitol building is a beautiful specimen of modern architecture. Its dimensions are, in general, 246 x 364 feet, with a dome and spire extending up to a height of 275 feet. In 1870 the General Assembly made an appropriation, and provided for the appointment of a board of commissioners to commence the work of building. They were duly appointed and proceeded to work, laying the corner-stone with appropriate ceremonies, November 23, 1871. The structure is not yet completed. When finished it will have cost about \$3,500,000.

The State University, at Iowa City, was established there in 1858, immediately after the removal of the capital to Des Moines. As had already been planned, it occupied the old capitol building. As early as January, 1849, two branches of the university were established—one at Fairfield and one at Dubuque. At Fairfield, the board of directors organized and erected a building at a cost of \$2,500. This was nearly destroyed by a hurricane the following year,

but was rebuilt more substantially by the citizens of Fairfield. This branch never received any aid from the State, and January 24, 1853, at the request of the board, the General Assembly terminated its relation to the State. The branch at Dubuque had only a nominal existence.

By act of Congress, approved July 20, 1840, two entire townships of land were set apart in this State for the support of a university. The Legislature of this State placed the management of this institution in the hands of a board of fifteen trustees, five to be chosen (by the Legislature) every two years, the superintendent of public instruction to be president of the board. This board was also to appoint seven trustees for each of the three normal schools, to be simultaneously established—one each at Andrew, Oskaloosa and Mt. Pleasant. One was never started at the last-named place, and after a feeble existence for a short time the other two were discontinued. The university itself was closed during 1859-'60, for want of funds.

The law department was established in June, 1868, and soon afterward the Iowa Law School at Des Moines, which had been in successful operation for three years, was transferred to Iowa City and merged in the department. The medical department was established in 1869; and in 1874 a chair of military instruction was added.

Since April 11, 1870, the government of the university has been in the hands of a board of regents. The present faculty comprises forty-two professors, and the attendance 560 students.

The State Normal School is located at Cedar Falls, and was opened in 1876. It has now a faculty of nine members, with an attendance of 301 pupils.

The State Agricultural College is located at Ames, in Story County, being established by the legislative act of March 23, 1858. In 1862 Congress granted to Iowa 240,000

acres of land for the endowment of schools of agriculture and the mechanic arts. The main building was completed in 1868, and the institution opened the following year. Tuition is free to pupils from the State over sixteen years of age. The college farm comprises 860 acres, of which a major portion is in cultivation. Professors, twenty-two; scholars, 319.

The Deaf and Dumb Institute was established in 1855, at Iowa City, but was afterward removed to Council Bluffs, to a tract of ninety acres of land two miles south of that city. In October, 1870, the main building and one wing were completed and occupied. In February, 1877, fire destroyed the main building and east wing, and during the summer following a tornado partially demolished the west wing. It is at present (1885) manned with fifteen teachers, and attended by 292 pupils.

The College for the Blind has been at Vinton since 1862. Prof. Samuel Bacon, himself blind, a fine scholar, who had founded the Institution for the Blind, at Jacksonville, Illinois, commenced as early as 1852 a school of instruction at Keokuk. The next year the institution was adopted by the State and moved to Iowa City, with Prof. Bacon as principal. It was moved thence, in 1862, to Vinton. The building was erected and the college manned at vast expenditure of money. It is said that \$282,000 were expended upon the building alone, and that it required an outlay of \$5,000 a year to heat it, while it had accommodations for 130 inmates. At present, however, they have accommodations for more pupils, with an attendance of 132. There are eleven teachers. The annual legislative appropriation is \$8,000, besides \$128 per year for each pupil.

The first Iowa Hospital for the Insane was established by an act of the Legislature approved January 24, 1855. It is located at Mt. Pleasant, where the building was com-

pleted in 1861, at a cost of \$258,555. Within the first three months 100 patients were admitted, and before the close of October, 1877, an aggregate of 3,684 had been admitted. In April, 1876, a portion of the building was destroyed by fire. At this institution there are now ninety-four superintendents and assistants, in charge of 472 patients.

Another Hospital for the Insane, at Independence, was opened May 1, 1873, in a building which cost \$88,114. The present number of inmates is 580, in the care of 111 superintendents and employees.

The Soldiers' Orphans' Home is located at Davenport. It was originated by Mrs. Annie Wittenmeyer, during the late war, who called a convention for the purpose at Muscatine, September 7, 1863, and July 13 following the institution was opened in a brick building at Lawrence, Van Buren County. It was sustained by voluntary contributions until 1866, when the State took charge of it. The Legislature provided at first for three "homes." The one in Cedar Falls was organized in 1865, an old hotel building being fitted up for it, and by the following January there were ninety-six inmates. In October, 1869, the Home was removed to a large brick building about two miles west of Cedar Falls, and was very prosperous for several years; but in 1876 the Legislature devoted this building to the State Normal School, and the buildings and grounds of the Soldiers' Orphans' Home at Glenwood, Mills County, to an institution for the support of feeble-minded children, and also provided for the removal of the soldiers' orphans at the Glenwood and Cedar Falls homes to the institution at Davenport. The latter has now in charge 169 orphans.

The Asylum for Feeble-Minded Children, referred to above, is at Glenwood, established by the Legislature in March, 1876. The institution was opened September 1,

following, with a few pupils; but now the attendance is 215, in the care of four teachers. This asylum is managed by three trustees, one of whom must be a resident of that county, Mills.

The first penitentiary was established in 1841, near Fort Madison, its present location. The cost of the original building was \$55,934, and its capacity was sufficient for 138 convicts. At present there are at this prison 364 convicts, in charge of forty-three employees.

The penitentiary at Anamosa was established in 1872-'3. It now has 239 convicts and thirty-four employees.

The boys' reform school was permanently located at Eldora, Hardin County, in 1872. For the three years previous it was kept at the building of the Iowa Manual Labor Institute at Salem, Henry County. Only boys between seven and sixteen years of age are admitted. Credit of time for good conduct is given, so that occasionally one is discharged before he is of age. There are now (1885) 201 pupils here.

The "girls' department" is at Mitchellville, similarly managed. Inmates, eighty-three.

The State Historical Society is in part supported by the State, the Governor appointing nine of the eighteen curators. This society was provided for in connection with the University, by legislative act of January 28, 1857, and it has published a series of valuable collections, and a large number of finely engraved portraits of prominent and early settlers.

The State Agricultural Society is conducted under the auspices of the State, and is one of the greatest promoters of the welfare of the people among all the State organizations. It holds an annual fair at Des Moines, and its proceedings are also published annually, at the expense of the State.

The Fish-Hatching House has been suc-

cessfully carrying on its good work since its establishment in 1874, near Anamosa. Three fish commissioners are appointed, one for each of the three districts into which the State is for the purpose divided.

The State Board of Health, established in 1880, has an advisory supervision, and to a limited extent also a police supervision, over the health of the people,—especially with reference to the abatement of those nuisances that are most calculated to promulgate dangerous and contagious diseases. Their publications, which are made at the expense of the State, should be studied by every citizen

EDUCATIONAL.

The germ of the free public school system of Iowa, which now ranks second to none in the United States, was planted by the first settlers, and in no other public measure have the people ever since taken so deep an interest. They have expanded and improved their original system until now it is justly considered one of the most complete, comprehensive and liberal in the country.

Nor is this to be wondered at when it is remembered that humble log school-houses were built almost as soon as the log cabins of the earliest settlers were occupied, and school-teachers were among the first immigrants to Iowa. Schools, therefore, the people have had everywhere from the start, and the school-houses, in their character and accommodations, have kept fully abreast with the times.

The first school-house within the limits of Iowa was a log cabin at Dubuque, built by J. L. Langworthy and a few other miners, in the autumn of 1833. When it was completed George Cabbage was employed as teacher during the winter of 1833-'4, thirty-five pupils attending his school. Barrett Whittenmore taught the next school term, with twenty-five pupils in attendance. Mrs. Caroline Dexter commenced teaching in

Dubuque in March, 1836. She was the first female teacher there, and probably the first in Iowa. In 1839 Thomas H. Benton, Jr., afterward for ten years Superintendent of Public Instruction, opened an English and classical school in Dubuque. The first tax for the support of schools at Dubuque was levied in 1840.

At Burlington a commodious log school-house, built in 1834, was among the first buildings erected. A Mr. Johnson taught the first school in the winter of 1834-'5.

In Muscatine County, the first school was taught by George Bumgardner, in the spring of 1837. In 1839 a log school-house was erected in Muscatine, which served for a long time as school-house, church and public hall.

The first school in Davenport was taught in 1838. In Fairfield, Miss Clarissa Sawyer, James F. Chambers and Mrs. Reed taught school in 1839.

Johnson County was an entire wilderness when Iowa City was located as the capital of the Territory of Iowa, in May, 1839. The first sale of lots took place August 18, 1839, and before January 1, 1840, about twenty families had settled within the limits of the town. During the same year Jesse Berry opened a school in a small frame building he had erected on what is now College street.

In Monroe County, the first settlement was made in 1843, by Mr. John R. Gray, about two miles from the present site of Eddyville; and in the summer of 1844 a log school-house was built by Gray, William V. Beedle, C. Renfro, Joseph McMullen and Willoughby Randolph, and the first school was opened by Miss Urania Adams. The building was occupied for school purposes for nearly ten years.

About a year after the first cabin was built at Oskaloosa, a log school-house was built, in which school was opened by Samuel W. Caldwell, in 1844.

At Fort Des Moines, now the capital of the State, the first school was taught by Lewis Whitten, Clerk of the District Court, in the winter of 1846-'7, in one of the rooms on "Coon Row," built for barracks.

The first school in Pottawattamie County was opened by George Green, a Mormon, at Council Point, prior to 1849; and until about 1854 nearly all the teachers in that vicinity were Mormons.

The first school in Decorah was taught in 1855, by Cyrus C. Carpenter, since Governor of the State. In Crawford County the first school-house was built in Mason's Grove, in 1856, and Morris McHenry first occupied it as teacher.

During the first twenty years of the history of Iowa, the log school-house prevailed, and in 1861 there were 893 of these primitive structures in use for school purposes in the State. Since that time they have been gradually disappearing. In 1865 there were 796; in 1870, 336; and in 1875, 121.

In 1846, the year of Iowa's admission as a State, there were 20,000 scholars out of 100,000 inhabitants. About 400 school districts had been organized. In 1850 there were 1,200, and in 1857 the number had increased to 3,265.

In March, 1858, upon the recommendation of Hon. M. L. Fisher, then Superintendent of Public Instruction, the seventh General Assembly enacted that "each civil township is declared a school district," and provided that these should be divided into sub-districts. This law went into force March 20, 1858, and reduced the number of school districts from about 3,500 to less than 900. This change of school organization resulted in a very material reduction of the expenditures for the compensation of district secretaries and treasurers. An effort was made for several years, from 1867 to 1872, to abolish the sub-district system. Mr. Kissell, Superintendent, recommended

this in his report of January 1, 1872, and Governor Merrill forcibly endorsed his views in his annual message. But the Legislature of that year provided for the formation of independent districts from the sub-districts of district townships.

The system of graded schools was inaugurated in 1849, and new schools, in which more than one teacher is employed, are universally graded.

Teachers' institutes were organized early in the history of the State. The first official mention of them occurs in the annual report of Hon. Thomas H. Benton, Jr., made December 2, 1850, who said: "An institution of this character was organized a few years ago, composed of the teachers of the mineral regions of Illinois, Wisconsin and Iowa. An association of teachers has also been formed in the county of Henry, and an effort was made in October last to organize a regular institute in the county of Jones."

No legislation, however, was held until March, 1858, when an act was passed authorizing the holding of teachers' institutes for periods not less than six working days, whenever not less than thirty teachers should desire. The superintendent was authorized to expend not exceeding \$100 for any one institute, to be paid out by the county superintendent, as the institute may direct, for teachers and lecturers, and \$1,000 was appropriated to defray the expenses of these institutes. Mr. Fisher at once pushed the matter of holding institutes, and December 6, 1858, he reported to the Board of Education that institutes had been appointed in twenty counties within the preceding six months, and more would have been held but the appropriation had been exhausted. At the first session of the Board of Education, commencing December 6, 1858, a code of school laws was enacted, which retained the existing provisions for teachers' institutes. In March, 1860, the

General Assembly amended the act of the board by appropriating "a sum not exceeding \$50 annually for one such institute, held as provided by law in each county." In 1865 the superintendent, Mr. Faville, reported that "the provision made by the State for the benefit of teachers' institutes has never been so fully appreciated, both by the people and the teachers, as during the last two years." Under this law an institute is held annually in each county, under the direction of the county superintendent.

By an act approved March 19, 1874, normal institutes were established in each county, to be held annually by the county superintendent. This was regarded as a very decided step in advance by Mr. Abernethy, and in 1876 the General Assembly established the first permanent State Normal School at Cedar Falls, Black Hawk County, appropriating the building and property of the Soldiers' Orphans Home at that place for that purpose. This school is now "in the full tide of successful experiment."

Funds for the support of the public schools are derived in several ways. The sixteenth section of every congressional township was set apart by the General Government for school purposes, being one thirty-sixth part of all the lands of the State. The minimum price of these lands was fixed at \$1.25 per acre. Congress also made an additional donation to the State of 500,000 acres, and an appropriation of 5 per cent. on all the sales of public lands to the school fund. The State gives to this fund the proceeds of the sales of all lands which escheat to it; the proceeds of all fines for the violation of the liquor and criminal laws. The money derived from these sources constitutes the permanent school fund of the State, which cannot be diverted to any other purpose. The penalties collected by the courts for fines and

forfeitures go to the school fund in the counties where collected. The proceeds of the sale of lands and the 5 per cent. fund go into the State Treasury, and the State distributes these proceeds to the several counties according to their request.

In 1844 there were in the State 4,339 school districts, containing 11,244 schools, and employing 21,776 teachers. The average monthly pay of male teachers was \$32.50, and of female teachers \$27.25. There were 594,730 persons of school age, of whom 431,513 were enrolled in the public schools. The average cost of tuition for each pupil per month was \$1.62. The expenditures for all school purposes was \$5,129,819.49. The permanent school fund is now \$3,547,123.82, on which the income for 1881 was \$234,622.40.

Besides the State University, Agricultural College and Normal School, described on preceding pages, ample provision for higher education has been made by the different religious denominations, assisted by local and individual beneficence. There are, exclusive of State institutions, twenty-three universities and colleges, and one hundred and eleven academies and other private schools for the higher branches. All these are in active operation, and most of them stand high.

Amity College, located at College Springs, Page County, has eight instructors and two hundred and forty-five students.

Burlington University, eight instructors and forty-three pupils.

Callanan College, at Des Moines, has eighteen in the faculty and one hundred and twenty students enrolled.

Central University, at Pella, Marion County, is under the auspices of the Baptist church, and has eleven in the faculty and one hundred and two students.

Coe College, at Cedar Rapids, has a faculty of ten, and an attendance of one hundred and ninety-nine.

Cornell College, Methodist Episcopal, at Mt. Vernon, Linn County, has eighteen members of the faculty and four hundred and seventy-nine scholars. This is a strong institution.

Drake University, at Des Moines, has thirty instructors and three hundred and twenty-five pupils.

Griswold College, at Davenport, is under the control of the Episcopal church, and has seven instructors and seventy-five students.

Iowa College, at Grinnell, is permanently endowed. Has fourteen instructors and three hundred and eighty-four students.

Iowa Wesleyan University (Methodist Episcopal), at Mt. Pleasant, has six members of the faculty and one hundred and seventy-five students.

Luther College, at Decorah, Winneshiek County, has a faculty of ten, and one hundred and sixty-five pupils.

Oskaloosa College has a faculty of five, and one hundred and thirty-five students.

Penn College, at Oskaloosa, has a faculty of five members, and one hundred and forty pupils in attendance.

Simpson Centenary College, at Indianola, Warren County (Methodist Episcopal), has a faculty of seven and an attendance of two hundred.

Tabor College, at Tabor, Fremont County, modeled after the Oberlin (Ohio) College, has twelve members in the faculty and an attendance of two hundred and ten scholars.

University of Des Moines has five instructors and fifty pupils.

Upper Iowa University (Methodist Episcopal), located at Fayette, in Fayette County, has eleven instructors and three hundred and fifty students.

Whittier College, at Salem, Henry County, is under the auspices of the Friends. There are two instructors and sixty pupils.

STATISTICAL.

When Wisconsin Territory was organized in 1836, the entire population of that portion of the Territory now embraced in the State of Iowa was 10,531. The Territory then embraced two counties, Dubuque and Des Moines, erected by the Territory of Michigan in 1834. Since then the counties have increased to ninety-nine, and the population in 1880 was 1,624,463. The following table will show the population at different periods since the erection of Iowa Territory :

Year.	Population	Year	Population
1838.....	22,589	1859.....	638,775
1840.....	43,115	1860.....	674,913
1844.....	75,152	1863.....	701,732
1846.....	97,588	1865.....	750,699
1847.....	116,651	1867.....	902,040
1849.....	152,988	1869.....	1,040,819
1850.....	191,982	1870.....	1,191,727
1851.....	204,774	1873.....	1,251,333
1852.....	230,713	1875.....	1,366,000
1854.....	326,013	1880.....	1,624,463
1856.....	519,055		

The most populous county is Dubuque—42,997. Polk County has 42,395, and Scott, 41,270. Not only in population, but in everything contributing to the growth and greatness of a State, has Iowa made rapid progress. In a little more than thirty-five years its wild but beautiful prairies have advanced from the home of the savage to a highly civilized commonwealth.

The first railroad across the State was completed to Council Bluffs in January, 1871. The completion of three others soon followed. In 1854 there was not a mile of railroad in Iowa. Within the succeeding twenty years, 3,765 miles were built and put in successful operation.

The present value of buildings for our State institutions is as follows:

State Capitol.....	\$2,500,000	Institutions for the	
State University.	400,000	Insane.....	\$1,149,000
Agricultural Col.		Orphans' Home..	62,000
and Farm.....	300,000	Penitentiaries....	408,000
Inst. for the Blind	150,000	Normal School..	50,000
Institution for the		Reform School..	90,000
Deaf and Dumb	225,000		

The State has never levied more than two and one-half mills on the dollar for State tax, and this is at present the constitutional limit.

Iowa has no State debt. Whatever obligations have been incurred in the past have been promptly met and fully paid. Many of the counties are in debt, but only four of them to an amount exceeding \$100,000 each. The bonded debt of the counties amounts in the aggregate to \$2,592,222, and the floating debt, \$153,456; total, \$2,745,678.

In the language of Judge C. C. Nourse, we feel compelled to say: "The great ultimate fact that America would demonstrate is, the existence of a people capable of attaining and preserving a superior civilization, with a government self-imposed, self-administered and self-perpetuated. In this age of wonderful progress, America can exhibit nothing to the world of mankind more wonderful or more glorious than her new States—young empires, born of her own enterprise and tutored at her own political hearth-stone. Well may she say to the monarchies of the Old World, who look for evidence of her regal grandeur and state, 'Behold, these are my jewels!' and may she never blush to add, 'This one in the center of the diadem is IOWA!'"

PHYSICAL FEATURES.

Iowa, in the highly figurative and expressive language of the aborigines, is said to signify "The Beautiful Land," and was applied by them to this magnificent section of the country between the two great rivers.

The general shape of the State is that of a rectangle, the northern and southern boundaries being due east and west lines, and its eastern and western boundaries determined by southerly flowing rivers—the Mississippi on the east and the Missouri and the Big Sioux on the west. The width of the State from north to south is over 200 miles, being from the parallel of $43^{\circ} 30'$ to

that of $40^{\circ} 36'$, or merely three degrees; but this does not include the small angle at the southeast corner. The length of the State from east to west is about 265 miles. The area is 55,044 square miles, nearly all of which is readily tillable and highly fertile.

The State lies wholly within, and comprises a part of a vast plain, and there is no mountainous or even hilly country within its borders, excepting the bluffs of the larger rivers. The highest point is near Spirit Lake, and is but 1,200 feet above the lowest, which is in the southeast corner, and is 444 feet above the level of the Gulf of Mexico. The average descent per mile between these two points is four feet, and that from Spirit Lake to the northeast corner of the State, at low-water mark of the Mississippi, is five feet five inches.

It has been estimated that about seven-eighths of Iowa was prairie when the white race first settled here. It seems to be a settled point in science that the annual fires of the Indians, prevented this western country from becoming heavily timbered.

GEOLOGY.

Geologists divide the soil of Iowa into three general divisions, which not only possess different physical characters, but also differ in the mode of their origin. These are drift, bluff and alluvial and belong respectively to the deposits bearing the same names. The drift occupies a much larger part of the surface of the State than both the others. The bluff has the next greatest area of surface.

All soil is disintegrated rock. The drift deposit of Iowa was derived to a considerable extent from the rocks of Minnesota; but the greater part was derived from its own rocks, much of which has been transported but a short distance. In Northern and Northwestern Iowa the drift contains more sand and gravel than elsewhere. In

Southern Iowa the soil is frequently stiff and clayey. The bluff soil is found only in the western part of the State, and adjacent to Missouri River. Although it contains less than 1 per cent. of clay in its composition, it is in no respect inferior to the best drift soil. The alluvial soil is that of the flood plains of the river valleys, or bottom lands. That which is periodically flooded by the rivers is of little value for agricultural purposes; but a large part of it is entirely above the reach of the highest flood, and is very productive.

The stratified rocks of Iowa range from the Azoic to the Mesozoic, inclusive; but the greater portion of the surface of the State is occupied by those of the Palæozoic age. The table below will show each of these formations in their order:

SYSTEMS, AGES.	GROUPS, PERIODS.	FORMATIONS, EPOCHS.	THICKNESS IN FEET.
Cretaceous.....	Post Tertiary.....	Drift.....	10 to 200
	Lower Cretaceous.....	Inoceramus Bed.....	50
	Coal Measures.....	Woodbury Sandstone and Shales.....	130
		Nishnabotany Sandstone.....	100
		Upper Coal Measures.....	200
		Middle Coal Measures.....	200
		Lower Coal Measures.....	200
Carboniferous.....	Subcarboniferous.....	St. Louis Limestone.....	75
		Kerkuk Limestone.....	90
		Burlington Limestone.....	196
		Kinderhook Beds.....	175
Devonian.....	Hamilton.....	Hamilton Limestone and Shales.....	200
Upper Silurian.....	Niagara.....	Niagara Limestone.....	350
	Cincinnati.....	Maquoketa Shales.....	80
Lower Silurian.....	Trenton.....	Galena Limestone.....	250
	Primordial.....	Trenton Limestone.....	200
		St. Peter's Sandstone.....	80
		Lower Magnesian Limestone.....	250
Azoic.....	Huronian.....	Potsdam Sandstone.....	300
		Sioux Quartzite.....	50

The Sioux quartzite, in the azoic system, is found exposed in natural ledges only upon a few acres in the extreme northwest corner of the State, upon the banks of the Big Sioux River, for which reason the specific name of Sioux quartzite has been given them. It is an intensely hard rock, breaks in splintery fracture, and of a color varying, in different localities, from a light to deep red. The process of metamorphism has been so complete throughout the whole formation that the rock is almost everywhere of uniform texture. The dip is four or five degrees to the northward, and the trend of the outcrop is eastward and westward.

The Potsdam sandstone formation is exposed only in a small portion of the northeastern part of the State. It is only to be seen in the bases of the bluffs and steep valley sides which border the river there. It is nearly valueless for economic purposes. No fossils have been discovered in this formation in Iowa.

The Lower Magnesian limestone has but little greater geographical extent in Iowa than the Potsdam sandstone. It lacks a uniformity of texture and stratification, owing to which it is not generally valuable for building purposes.

The St. Peter's sandstone formation is remarkably uniform in thickness throughout its known geographical extent, and it occupies a large portion of the northern half of Allamakee County; immediately beneath the drift.

With the exception of the Trenton limestone, all the limestones of both Upper and Lower Silurian age in Iowa are magnesian limestone. This formation occupies large portions of Winneshiek and Allamakee counties, and a small part of Clayton. The greater part of it is useless for economic purposes; but there are some compact, even layers that furnish fine material for window caps and sills.

The Galena limestone is the upper formation of the Trenton Group. It is 150 miles long and seldom exceeds twelve miles in width. It exhibits its greatest development in Dubuque County. It is nearly a pure dolomite with a slight admixture of silicious matter; good blocks for dressing are sometimes found near the top of the bed, although it is usually unfit for such a purpose. This formation is the source of the lead ore of the Dubuque lead mines. The lead region proper is confined to an area of about fifteen miles square in the vicinity of Dubuque. The ore occurs in vertical fissures, which traverse the rock at regular intervals from east to west; some is found in those which have a north and south direction. This ore is mostly that known as galena, or sulphuret of lead, very small quantities only of the carbonate being found with it.

The surface occupied by the Maquoketa shales is more than 100 miles in length, but is singularly long and narrow, seldom reaching more than a mile or two in width. The most northern exposure yet recognized is in the western part of Winneshiek County, while the most southerly is in Jackson County, in the bluffs of the Mississippi. The formation is largely composed of bluish and brownish shales, sometimes slightly arenaceous, sometimes calcareous, which weather into a tenacious clay upon the surface, and the soil derived from it is usually stiff and clayey.

The area occupied by the Niagara limestone is forty and fifty miles in width and nearly 160 miles long from north to south. This formation is entirely a magnesian limestone, with a considerable portion of silicious matter, in some places, in the form of chert or coarse flint. A large part of it probably affords the best and greatest amount of quarry rock in the State. The quarries at Anamosa, Le Claire and Farley are all opened in this formation

The area of surface occupied by the Hamilton limestone and shales, is as great as those by all the formations of both Upper and Lower Silurian age in the State. Its length is nearly 200 miles, and width from forty to fifty. Portions of it are valuable for economic purposes; and, having a large geographical extent in the State, is a very important formation. Its value for the production of hydraulic lime has been demonstrated at Waverly, Bremer County. The heavier and more uniform magnesian beds furnish material for bridge piers and other material requiring strength and durability. A coral occurs near Iowa City, known as "Iowa City marble" and "bird's-eye marble."

Of the three groups of formations that constitute the carboniferous, viz., the subcarboniferous, coal measures and Permian, only the first two are found in Iowa.

The Subcarboniferous group occupies a very large area of surface. Its eastern border passes from the northeastern part of Winnebago County, with considerable directness in a southeasterly direction to the northern part of Washington County. It then makes a broad and direct bend nearly eastward, striking the Mississippi at Muscatine. The southern and western boundaries are to a considerable extent the same as that which separates it from the real field. From the southern part of Pocahontas County it passes southeast to Fort Dodge, thence to Webster City, thence to a point three or four miles northeast of Eldora, in Hardin County, thence southward to the middle of the north line of Jasper County, thence southeastward to Sigourney, in Keokuk County, thence to the northeastern corner of Jefferson County, thence sweeping a few miles eastward to the southeast corner of Van Buren County. Its arc is about 250 miles long and from twenty to fifty miles wide.

The most southerly exposure of the Kin-

derhook beds is in Des Moines County, near the mouth of Skunk River. The most northerly now known is in the eastern part of Pocahontas County, more than 200 miles distant. The principal exposures of this formation are along the bluffs which border the Mississippi and Skunk rivers, where they form the eastern and northern boundary of Des Moines County; along English River, in Washington County; along the Iowa River, in Tama, Marshall, Hamlin and Franklin counties, and along the Des Moines River, in Humboldt County. This formation has a considerable economic value, particularly in the northern portion of the region it occupies. In Pocahontas and Humboldt counties it is invaluable, as no other stone except a few boulders are found here. At Iowa Falls the lower division is very good for building purposes. In Marshall County all the limestone to be obtained comes from this formation, and the quarries near Le Grand are very valuable. At this point some of the layers are finely veined with peroxide of iron, and are wrought into both useful and ornamental objects. In Tama County the oolitic member is well exposed, where it is manufactured into lime. Upon exposure to atmosphere and frost it crumbles to pieces; consequently it is not valuable for building purposes.

The Burlington limestone is carried down by the southerly dip of the Iowa rocks, so that it is seen for the last time in this State in the valley of Skunk River, near the southern boundary of Des Moines County; it has been recognized in the northern part of Washington County, which is the most northerly point that it has been found; but it probably exists as far north as Marshall County. Much valuable material is afforded by this formation for economic purposes. The upper division furnishes excellent common quarry rock. Geologists are attracted by the great abundance and variety of its

fossils—crinoids—now known to be more than 300.

The Keokuk limestone formation is to be seen only in four counties: Lee, Van Buren, Henry and Des Moines. In some localities the upper silicious portion is known as the Geode bed; it is not recognizable in the northern portion of the formation, nor in connection with it where it is exposed, about eighty miles below Keokuk. The geodes of the Geode bed are more or less masses of silex, usually hollow and lined with crystals of quartz; the outer crust is rough and unsightly, but the crystals which stud the interior are often very beautiful; they vary in size from the size of a walnut to a foot in diameter. This formation is of great economic value. Large quantities of its stone have been used in the finest structures in the State, among which are the postoffices at Dubuque and Des Moines. The principal quarries are along the banks of the Mississippi, from Keokuk to Nauvoo.

The St. Louis limestone is the uppermost of the subcarboniferous group in Iowa. It occupies a small superficial area, consisting of long, narrow strips, yet its extent is very great. It is first seen resting on the Geode division of the Keokuk limestone, near Keokuk; proceeding northward, it forms a narrow border along the edge of the coal fields in Lee, Des Moines, Henry, Jefferson, Washington, Keokuk and Mahaska counties; it is then lost sight of until it appears again in the banks of Boone River, where it again passes out of view under the Coal Measures, until it is next seen in the banks of the Des Moines, near Fort Dodge. As it exists in Iowa, it consists of three tolerably distinct sub-divisions: The magnesian, arenaceous and calcareous. The upper division furnishes excellent material for quicklime, and when quarries are well opened, as in the northwestern part of Van Buren County, large blocks are obtained. The sandstone, or middle division, is of

little value. The lower, or magnesian division, furnishes a valuable and durable stone, exposures of which are found on Lick Creek, in Van Buren County, and on Long Creek, seven miles west of Burlington.

The Coal Measure group is properly divided into three formations, viz.: The Lower, Middle and Upper Coal Measures, each having a vertical thickness of about 200 feet. The Lower Coal Measures exist eastward and northward of the Des Moines River, and also occupy a large area westward and southward of that river, but their southerly dip passes them below the Middle Coal Measures at no great distance from the river. This formation possesses greater economic value than any other in the whole State. The clay that underlies almost every bed of coal furnishes a large amount of material for potter's use. The sandstone of these measures is usually soft and unfit, but in some places, as in Red Rock in Marion County, blocks of large dimensions are obtained, which make good building material, samples of which can be seen in the State Arsenal, at Des Moines.

The Upper Coal Measures occupy a very large area, comprising thirteen whole counties, in the southwestern part of the State. By its northern and eastern boundaries it adjoins the area occupied by the Middle Coal Measures.

The next strata in the geological series are of the Cretaceous age. They are found in the western half of the State, and do not dip, as do all the other formations upon which they rest, to the southward and westward, but have a general dip of their own to the north of westward, which, however, is very slight. Although the actual exposures of cretaceous rocks are few in Iowa, there is reason to believe that nearly all the western half of the State was originally occupied by them; but they have been removed by denudation, which has taken place at two separate periods.

The Nishnabotany sandstone has the most easterly and southerly extent of the cretaceous deposits of Iowa, reaching the southeastern part of Guthrie County and the southern part of Montgomery County. To the northward, it passes beneath the Woodbury sandstones and shales, the latter passing beneath the chalky beds. This sandstone is, with few exceptions, valueless for economic purposes.

The chalky beds rest upon the Woodbury sandstone and shales. They have not been observed in Iowa except in the bluffs which border the Big Sioux River in Woodbury and Plymouth counties. They are composed almost entirely of calcareous material, the upper portion of which is extensively used for lime. No building material can be obtained from these beds, and the only value they possess, except lime, are the marls, which at some time may be useful on the soil of the adjacent region.

Extensive beds of peat exist in Northern Middle Iowa, which, it is estimated, contain the following areas: Cerro Gordo County, 1,500 acres; Worth, 2,000; Winnebago, 2,000; Hancock, 1,500; Wright, 500; Kosuth, 700; Dickinson, 80. Several other counties contain peat beds, but the peat is inferior to that in the northern part of the State. The beds are of an average depth of four feet. It is estimated that each acre of these beds will furnish 250 tons of dry fuel for each foot in depth. At present this peat is not utilized; but owing to its great distance from the coal fields and the absence of timber, the time is coming when its value will be fully realized.

The only sulphate of the alkaline earths of any economic value is gypsum, and it may be found in the vicinity of Fort Dodge in Webster County. The deposit occupies a nearly central position in the county, the Des Moines River running nearly centrally through it, along the valley sides of which the gypsum is seen in the form of ordinary

rock cliff and ledges, and also occurring abundantly in similar positions along both sides of the valleys of the smaller streams and of the numerous ravines coming into the river valley. The most northerly known limit of the deposit is at a point near the mouth of Lizard Creek, a tributary of the Des Moines River and almost adjoining the town of Fort Dodge. The most southerly point at which it has been exposed is about six miles, by way of the river, from the northerly point mentioned. The width of the area is unknown, as the gypsum becomes lost beneath the overlying drift, as one goes up the ravines and minor valleys.

On either side of the creeks and ravines which come into the valley of the Des Moines River, the gypsum is seen jutting out from beneath the drift in the form of ledges and bold quarry fronts, having almost the exact appearance of ordinary limestone exposures, so horizontal and regular its lines of stratification, and so similar in color is it to some varieties of that rock. The principal quarries now opened are on Two Mile Creek, a couple of miles below Fort Dodge.

Epsomite, or native Epsom salts, having been discovered near Burlington, all the sulphates of alkaline earths of natural origin have been recognized in Iowa, all except the sulphate of lime being in very small quantity.

Sulphate of lime in the various forms of fibrous gypsum, selenite and small, amorphous masses, has also been discovered in various formations in different parts of the State, including the Coal Measure shales near Fort Dodge, where it exists in small quantities, quite independently of the great gypsum of deposit there. The quantity of gypsum in these minor deposits is always too small to be of any practical value, usually occurring in shales and shaly clays, associated with strata that contain more or less sulphuret of iron. Gypsum has thus

been detected in the Coal Measures, the St. Louis limestone, the Cretaceous strata, and also in the dead caves of Dubuque.

Sulphate of strontia is found at Fort Dodge.

CLIMATE.

The greatest objection to the climate of this State is the prevalence of wind, which is somewhat greater than in the States south and east, but not so great as farther west. The air is purer than either east or south, as indicated by the bluer sky and consequent deeper green vegetation, and is therefore more bracing. By way of contrast, Northern Illinois has a whiter sky and a consequent more yellowish green vegetation.

The prevailing direction of the wind is from the west.

Thunder-storms are somewhat more violent here than east or south, but not so furious as toward the Rocky Mountains. The greatest rainfall is in the southeastern part of the State, and the least in the north-western portion. The increase of timber growth is increasing the amount of rain, as well as distributing it more evenly throughout the year. As elsewhere in the North-western States, easterly winds bring rain and snow, while westerly ones clear the sky. While the highest temperature occurs here in August, the month of July averages the hottest, and January the coldest. The mean temperature of April and October nearly corresponds to the mean temperature of the year, as well as to the seasons of spring and fall, while that of summer and winter is best represented by August and December. Indian summer is delightful and well prolonged. Untimely frosts sometimes occur, but seldom severely enough to do great injury. The wheat crop being a staple product of this State, and not injured at all by frost, this great resource of the State continues intact.

CENSUS OF IOWA.

COUNTIES.	1850	1860.	1870.	1880.
Adair.....		984	3,982	11,199
Adams.....		1,533	4,614	11,188
Allamakee.....	777	12,237	17,868	19,791
Appanoose	3,131	11,931	16,456	16,636
Audubon.....		454	1,212	7,448
Benton.....	672	8,496	22,454	24,888
Black Hawk.....	135	8,244	21,706	23,913
Boone.....	735	4,232	14,584	20,838
Bremer.....		4,915	12,528	14,081
Buchanan	517	7,906	17,034	18,547
Buena Vista.....		57	1,585	7,537
Butler.....		3,724	9,951	14,293
Calhoun.....		147	1,602	5,595
Carroll.....		281	2,451	12,351
Cass.....		1,612	5,464	16,943
Cedar.....	3,941	12,949	19,731	18,937
Cerro Gordo.....		940	4,722	11,461
Cherokee.....		58	1,967	8,240
Chickasaw.....		4,336	10,180	14,534
Clarke.....	709	5,427	8,735	11,512
Clay.....		52	1,523	4,248
Clayton.....	3,873	20,728	27,771	28,829
Clinton.....	2,822	18,938	35,357	36,764
Crawford.....		383	2,530	12,413
Dallas.....	854	5,244	12,019	18,746
Davis.....	7,264	13,764	15,565	16,468
Decatur.....	965	8,677	12,018	15,336
Delaware.....	1,759	11,024	17,432	17,952
Des Moines.....	12,988	19,611	27,256	33,099
Dickinson.....		130	1,389	1,901
Dubuque.....	10,841	31,164	38,969	42,997
Emmett.....		105	1,392	1,550
Fayette.....	825	12,073	16,973	22,288
Floyd.....		3,744	10,768	14,677
Franklin.....		1,309	4,738	10,248
Freimont.....	1,244	5,074	11,174	17,653
Greene.....		1,374	4,627	12,725
Grundy.....		793	6,399	12,639
Guthrie.....		3,058	7,061	14,863
Hamilton.....		1,699	6,055	11,252
Hancock.....		179	999	3,453
Hardin.....		5,440	13,684	17,808
Harrison.....		3,621	8,931	16,649
Henry.....	8,707	18,701	21,463	20,826
Howard.....		3,168	6,282	10,837
Humboldt.....		332	2,596	6,341
Ida.....		43	226	4,382
Iowa.....	822	8,029	16,664	19,221
Jackson.....	7,210	18,493	22,619	23,771
Jasper.....	1,280	9,883	22,116	25,962
Jefferson.....	9,904	15,038	17,839	17,478
Johnson.....	4,472	17,573	24,898	25,429
Jones.....	3,007	13,306	19,731	21,052
Keokuk.....	4,822	13,271	19,434	21,259
Kossuth.....		416	3,351	6,179
Lee.....	18,861	29,232	37,210	34,859
Linn.....	5,444	18,947	28,852	37,235
Louisa.....	4,939	10,370	12,877	13,146
Lucas.....	471	5,766	10,388	14,530
Lyon.....			221	1,968
Madison.....	1,179	7,339	13,884	17,225
Mahaska.....	5,989	14,816	22,508	25,201
Marion.....	5,482	16,813	24,436	25,111
Marshall.....	338	6,015	17,576	23,752
Mills.....		4,481	8,718	14,135

COUNTIES.	1850.	1860.	1870.	1880.
Mitchell.....		3,409	9,582	14,361
Monona.....		832	3,654	9,055
Monroe.....	2,884	8,612	12,724	13,719
Montgomery.....		1,256	5,934	15,895
Muscatine.....	5,731	16,444	21,688	23,168
O'Brien.....		8	715	4,155
Osceola.....				2,219
Page.....	551	4,419	9,975	19,667
Palo Alto.....		132	1,336	4,131
Plymouth.....		148	2,199	8,567
Pocahontas.....		103	1,446	3,713
Polk.....	4,513	11,625	27,857	42,395
Pottawattamie....	7,828	4,968	16,893	39,846
Poweshiek.....	615	5,668	15,581	18,936
Ringgold.....		2,923	5,691	12,085
Sac.....		246	1,411	8,774
Scott.....	5,986	25,959	38,509	41,270
Shelby.....		818	2,549	12,696
Sioux.....		10	570	5,426
Story.....		4,051	11,651	16,966
Tama.....	8	5,285	16,131	21,585
Taylor.....	204	3,590	6,989	15,635
Union.....		2,012	5,986	14,980
Van Buren.....	12,270	17,081	17,672	17,042
Wapello.....	8,471	14,518	22,346	25,282
Warren.....	961	10,281	17,980	19,578
Washington....	4,957	14,235	18,952	20,375
Wayne.....	340	6,409	11,287	16,127
Webster.....		2,504	10,484	15,950
Winnebago.....		168	1,562	4,917
Winneshek.....	546	13,942	23,570	23,937
Woodbury.....		1,119	6,172	14,997
Worth.....		756	2,892	7,953
Wright.....		653	2,392	5,062
Total.....	192,214	674,913	1,191,792	1,624,463

TERRITORIAL OFFICERS.

Governors.—Robert Lucas, 1838-'41; John Chamber, 1841-'45; James Clark, 1845.

Secretaries.—Wm. B. Conway, 1838, died 1839; James Clark, 1839-'41; O. H. W. Stull, 1841-'43; Samuel J. Burr, 1843-'45; Jesse Williams, 1845.

Auditors.—Jesse Williams, 1840-'43; William L. Gilbert, 1843-'45; Robert M. Secrest, 1845.

Treasurers.—Thornton Baylie, 1839-'40; Morgan Reno, 1840.

Judges.—Charles Mason, Chief Justice, 1838; Joseph Williams, 1838; Thomas S. Wilson, 1838.

Presidents of Council.—Jesse B. Brown, 1838-'49; Stephen Hempstead, 1839-'40; M. Bainridge, 1840-'41; J. W. Parker, 1841-'42; John D. Elbert, 1842-'43; Thomas Cox,

1843-'44; S. Clinton Hasting, 1845; Stephen Hempstead, 1845-'46.

Speakers of the House.—William H. Wallace, 1838-'39; Edward Johnson, 1839-'40; Thomas Cox, 1840-'31; Warner Lewis, 1841-'42; James M. Morgan, 1842-'43; James P. Carleton, 1843-'44; James M. Morgan, 1845; George W. McLeary, 1845-'46.

STATE OFFICERS.

Governors.—Ansel Briggs, 1846-'50; Stephen Hempstead, 1850-'54; James W. Grimes, 1854-'58; Ralph P. Lowe, 1858-'60; Samuel J. Kirkwood, 1860-'64; William M. Stone, 1864-'68; Samuel Morrill, 1868-'72; Cyrus C. Carpenter, 1872-'76; Samuel J. Kirkwood, 1876-'77; J. G. Newbold, 1877-'78; John H. Gear, 1878-'82; Buren R. Sherman, 1882-'86; William Larrabee, 1886.

Lieutenant-Governors.—Oran Faville, 1858-'60; Nicholas J. Rusch, 1860-'62; John R. Needham, 1862-'64; Enoch W. Eastman, 1864-'66; Benjamin F. Gue, 1866-'68; John Scott, 1868-'70; M. M. Walden, 1870-'72; H. C. Bulis, 1872-'74; Joseph Dysart, 1874-'76; Joshua G. Newbold, 1876-'78; Frank T. Campbell, 1878-'82; Orlando H. Manning, 1882-'85; John A. T. Hull, 1886.

This office was created by the new constitution Sept. 3, 1857.

Secretaries of State.—Elisha Cutter, Jr., 1846-'48; Joseph H. Bonney, 1848-'50; George W. McCleary, 1850-'56; Elijah Sells, 1856-'63; James Wright, 1863-'67; Ed. Wright, 1867-'73; Josiah T. Young, 1873-'79; J. A. T. Hull, 1879-'85; Franklin D. Jackson, 1885.

Auditors of State.—Joseph T. Fales, 1846-'50; William Pattee, 1850-'54; Andrew J. Stevens, 1854-'55; John Pattee, 1855-'59; Jonathan W. Cattell, 1859-'65; John A. Elliott, 1865-'71; John Russell, 1871-'75; Buren R. Sherman, 1875-'81; Wm. V. Lucas, 1881; John L. Brown, 1882-'83; J. W. Cattell, acting, 1885-'86.

Treasurers of State.—Morgan Reno, 1846-'50; Israel Kister, 1850-'52; Martin L. Morris, 1852-'59; John W. Jones, 1859-'63; William H. Holmes, 1863-'67; Samuel E. Rankin, 1867-'73; William Christy, 1873-'77; George W. Bemis, 1877-'81; Edwin H. Conger, 1881-'85; Voltaire Twombly, 1885.

Attorney-Generals.—David C. Cloud, 1853-'56; Samuel A. Rice, 1856-'60; Charles C. Nourse, 1860-'64; Isaac L. Allen, 1865-'66; Frederick E. Bissell, 1866-'67; Henry O'Connor, 1867-'72; Marcena E. Cutts, 1872-'76; John F. McJunkin, 1877-'81; Smith McPherson, 1881-'85; A. J. Baker, 1885.

Adjutant-Generals.—Daniel S. Lee, 1851-'55; George W. McCleary, 1855-'57; Elijah Sells, 1857; Jesse Bowen, 1857-'61; Nathaniel Baker, 1861-'77; John H. Looby, 1877-'78; W. L. Alexander, 1878-'84.

Registers of the State Land-Office.—Anson Hart, 1855-'57; Theodore S. Parvin, 1857-'59; Amos B. Miller, 1859-'62; Edwin Mitchell, 1862-'63; Josiah A. Harvey, 1863-'67; Cyrus C. Carpenter, 1867-'71; Aaron Brown, 1871-'75; David Secor, 1875-'79; J. K. Powers, 1879-'82.*

Superintendents of Public Instruction.—James Harlan, 1847-'48; Thos. H. Benton, Jr., 1848-'54; James D. Eads, 1854-'57; Joseph C. Stone, 1857; Maturin L. Fisher, 1857-'58; Oran Faville, 1864-'67; D. Franklin Wells, 1867-'68; A. S. Kissell, 1868-'72; Alonzo Abernethy, 1872-'76; Carl W. Van Coelen, 1876-'82; John W. Akers, 1882-'84.

This office was created in 1847 and abolished in 1858, and the duties then devolved upon the secretary of the Board of Education; it was re-created March 23, 1864.

State Printers.—Garrett D. Palmer and George Paul, 1849-'51; William H. Merritt, 1851-'53; William A. Hornish, 1853; Den-

*Office abolished January 1, 1863, and duties devolved on the Secretary of State.

nis A. Mahoney and Joseph B. Dorr, 1853-'55; Peter Moriarty, 1855-'57; John Teesdale, 1857-'61; Francis W. Palmer, 1861-'69; Frank M. Mills, 1869-'71; G. W. Edwards, 1871-'73; Rich. P. Clarkson, 1873-'79; Frank M. Mills, 1879-'81; Geo. E. Roberts, 1881.

State Binders.—William M. Coles, 1855-'58; Frank M. Mills, 1858-'67; James S. Carter, 1867-'71; J. J. Smart, 1871-'75; H. A. Perkins, 1875-'79; Matt. Parrott, 1879-'85; L. S. Merchant, 1885.

Secretaries of Board of Education.—T. H. Benton, Jr., 1859-'63; Oran Faville, 1863-'64.

This office was abolished March 23, 1864.

Presidents of the Senate.—Thomas Baker, 1846-'47; Thomas Hughes, 1847-'48; John J. Selman, 1848-'49; Enos Lowe, 1849-'51; Wm. E. Leffingwell, 1851-'53; Matur N. L. Fisher, 1853-'55; Wm. W. Hamilton, 1855-'57.

Under the new Constitution the Lieutenant-Governor is President of the Senate.

Speakers of the House.—Jesse B. Brown, 1846-'48; Smiley H. Bonham, 1848-'50; George Temple, 1850-'52; James Grant, 1852-'54; Reuben Noble, 1854-'56; Samuel McFarland, 1856-'57; Stephen B. Sheledy, 1857-'59; John Edwards, 1859-'61; Rush Clark, 1861-'63; Jacob Butler, 1863-'65; Ed. Wright, 1865-'67; John Russell, 1867-'69; Aylett R. Cotton, 1869-'71; James Wilson, 1871-'73; John H. Geer, 1873-'77; John Y. Stone, 1877-'79; Lore Alford, 1880-'81; G. R. Struble, 1882-'83; Wm. P. Wolf, 1884; Albert Head, 1886.

Chief Justices of the Supreme Court.—Charles Mason, 1847; Joseph Williams, 1847-'48; S. Clinton Hastings, 1848-'49; Joseph Williams, 1849-'55; George G. Wright, 1855-'60; Ralph P. Lowe, 1860-'62; Caleb Baldwin, 1862-'64; George G. Wright, 1864-'66; Ralph P. Lowe, 1866-'68; John F. Dillon, 1868-'70; Chester C.

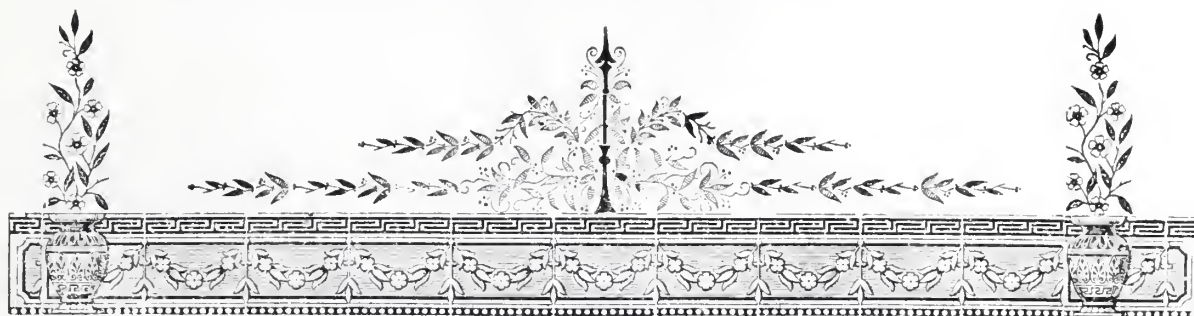
Cole, 1870-'71; James G. Day, 1871-'72; Joseph M. Beck, 1872-'74; W. E. Miller, 1874-'76; Chester C. Cole, 1876; Wm. H. Seevers, 1876-'77; James G. Day, 1877-'78; James H. Rothrock, 1878-'83 and '84; Joseph M. Beck, 1879-'80 and '85; Austin Adams, 1880-'81 and '86; Wm. H. Seevers, 1882.

Associate Justices.—Joseph Williams, held over from territorial government until a successor was appointed; Thomas S. Wilson, 1847; John F. Kinney, 1847-'54; George Greene, 1847-'55; Jonathan C. Hall, 1854-'55; William G. Woodward, 1855; Norman W. Isbell, 1855-'56; Lacon D. Stockton, 1856-'60; Caleb Baldwin, 1860-'64; Ralph P. Lowe, 1860; George G. Wright, 1860; John F. Dillon, 1864-'70; Chester C. Cole, 1864-'77; Joseph M. Beck, 1868; W. E. Miller, 1870; James G. Day, 1870.

United States Senators.—Augustus C. Dodge, 1848-'55; George W. Jones, 1848-'59; James Harlan, 1855-'65; James W. Grimes, 1859-'69; Samuel J. Kirkwood, 1866; James Harlan, 1867-'73; James B. Howell, 1870; George G. Wright, 1871-'77; William B. Allison, 1873-'79; Samuel J. Kirkwood, 1877-'81; Wm. B. Allison, 1879-'85; James W. McDill, 1881; James F. Wilson, 1883.

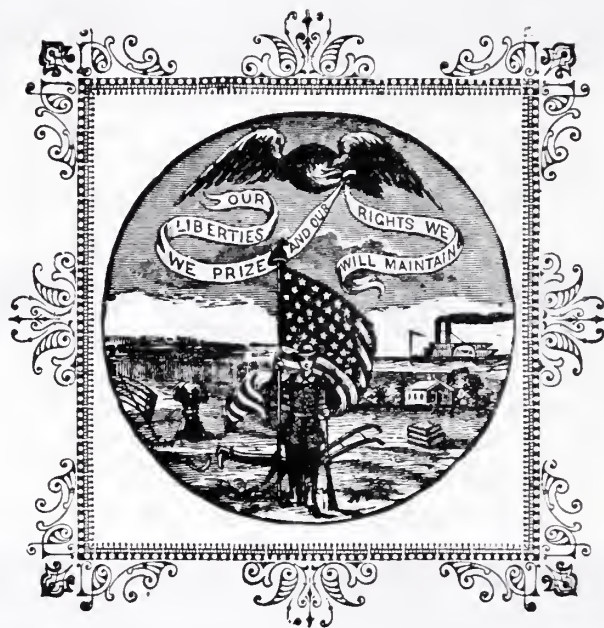
Present State Officers (1886).—Governor, William Larrabee; Secretary of State, Frank D. Jackson; Auditor of State, J. W. Cattell, acting; Treasurer, Voltaire Twombly; Superintendent Public Instruction, John W. Akers; Printer, George E. Roberts; Binder, L. S. Merchant; Adjutant-General, W. L. Alexander; Librarian, Mrs. S. B. Maxwell.

Supreme Court.—William H. Seevers, Chief Justice, Oskaloosa; James G. Day, Sidney, James H. Rothrock, Tipton, Joseph M. Beck, Fort Madison, Austin Adams, Dubuque, Judges; A. J. Baker, Attorney-General.



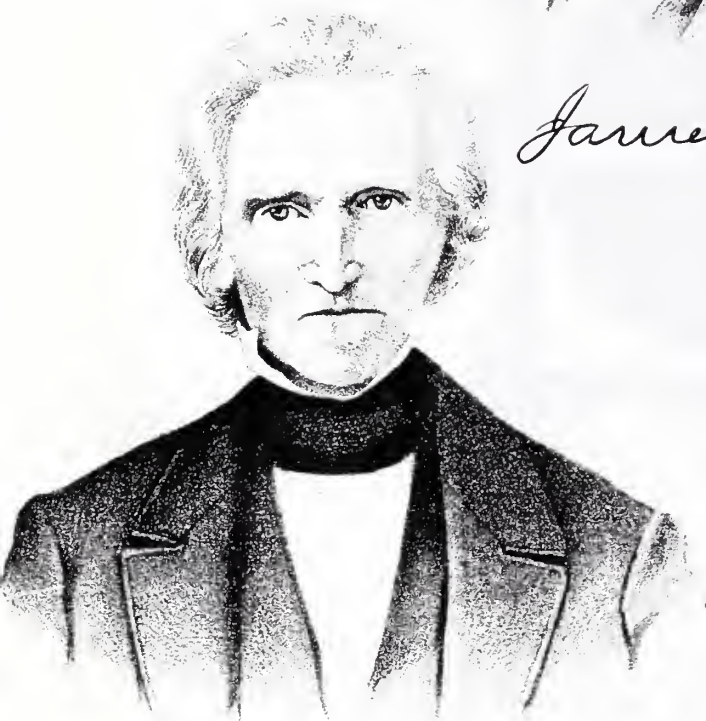
Governors of Iowa.







James Clarke



Nathaniel Hawthorne



Lotu Chambers



ROBERT LUCAS, the first Governor of Iowa Territory, was the fourth son and ninth child of William and Susanah Lucas, and was born April 1, 1781, in Jefferson Valley, at Shepherdstown, Jefferson County, Virginia, a few miles from Harper's Ferry, where his ancestors settled before the Revolution. His father, who was descended from William Penn, was born January 18, 1743, and his mother, of Scotch extraction, was born October 8, 1745. They were married about the year 1760, and reared a family of six sons and six daughters. His father, who had served as a Captain in the Continental army during the Revolutionary war, and had distinguished himself at the battle of Bloody Run, emigrated with his family to Scioto County, Ohio, early in the present century.

At the time of this removal Robert was a young man. He had obtained his education chiefly in Virginia, from an old Scotch schoolmaster named McMullen, who taught him mathematics and surveying. The latter afforded him remunerative employment immediately upon his entrance into Ohio.

He was married at Portsmouth, Ohio, April 3, 1810, to Elizabeth Brown, who died October 18, 1812, leaving an infant daughter,

who afterward became Mrs. Minerva E. B. Sumner. March 7, 1816, he formed a second matrimonial connection; this time with Friendly A. Sumner, who bore to him four sons and three daughters.

The first public office held by Robert Lucas was that of County Surveyor of Scioto County, the commission from Governor Edward Tiffin, of Ohio, appointing him such being dated December 26, 1803. December 16, 1805, he was commissioned by Governor Tiffin justice of the peace for three years. His first military appointment was that of Lieutenant of militia, by virtue of which he was authorized to raise twenty men to assist in filling Ohio's quota of 500 volunteers called for by the President in view of possible difficulties with the Spanish. He was subsequently promoted through all the military grades to Major General of Ohio militia, which latter rank was conferred upon him in 1818.

He was a Brigadier-General on the breaking out of the war of 1812, and had much to do with raising troops. He was appointed a Captain in the regular army, but before his commission reached him he was already in active service, scouting, spying, carrying a musket in the ranks and in other useful capacities. After Hull's surrender he was paroled and returned to Ohio. He was in the course of time made a Lieutenant-Colonel, and then a Colonel, from which position he resigned.

He served in numerous civil offices in

Ohio, and at the time of his second marriage, in 1816, he was and had been for some time a member of the Ohio Legislature, serving successively for nineteen years in one or the other branch, and in the course of his legislative career presiding over first one and then the other branch. In 1820 and again in 1828, he was chosen one of the Presidential electors of Ohio. In May, 1832, at Baltimore, Maryland, he presided over the first Democratic National Convention—that which nominated Andrew Jackson for his second term as President, and Martin Van Buren for Vice President. In 1832 he was elected Governor of Ohio, and re-elected in 1834. He declined a third nomination for the same office.

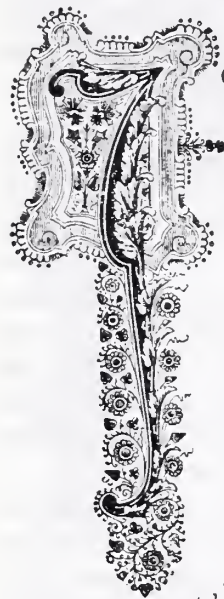
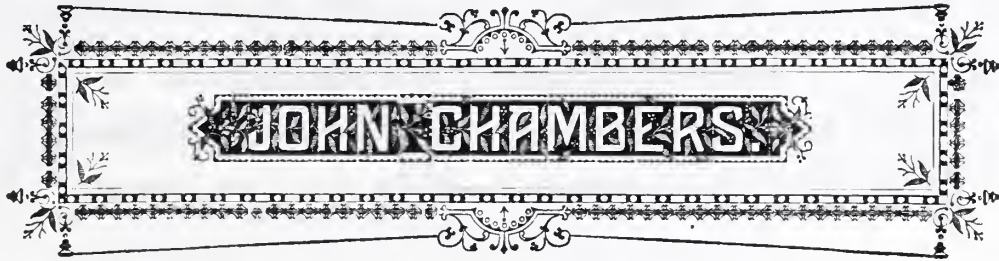
Under the act of Congress to divide the Territory of Wisconsin and to establish the territorial government of Iowa, approved June 12, 1838, the subject of this sketch was appointed Governor of the new Territory, and he immediately accepted the responsibility. A journey from the interior of Ohio to the banks of the Upper Mississippi was then a matter of weeks; so that, although Governor Lucas set out from his home on the 25th of July, delaying on his route a few days at Cincinnati, to arrange for the selection of the books for a territorial library, it was not till nearly the middle of August that he reached Burlington, then the temporary seat of government.

The first official act of Lucas as Governor of Iowa was to issue a proclamation dated August 13, 1838, dividing the Territory into eight representative districts, apportioning the members of the Council and House of Representatives among the nineteen counties then composing the Territory, and appointing the second Monday in September ensuing for the election of members of the Legislative Assembly and a delegate to Congress. His first message to the Legislature, after its organization, was dated November 12, 1838, and related

chiefly to a code of laws for the new commonwealth. He opposed imprisonment for debt, favored the death penalty for murder (executions to be in the presence of only the Sheriff and a suitable number of witnesses), and strenuously urged the organization of a liberal system of common schools. The organization of the militia was also one of his pet measures. There was a broad difference between the views of a majority of this Legislative Assembly and the Governor, on many questions of public policy, as well as points of authority. This resulted in the sending to the President of a memorial, dated January 12, 1839, signed by eight of the council and seven of the Representatives, praying the removal of Governor Lucas. In addition to this, a memorial for the Governor's removal was passed by both Houses, signed in due form by their presiding officers, and transmitted to the President. The charges made were met by a protest signed by eight Representatives, and as a result Governor Lucas was allowed to remain in office until the next change of administration.

In 1839 and '40 occurred the well-known boundary dispute with Missouri, which was finally settled in favor of Iowa, by the Supreme Court of the United States. November 5, 1839, Governor Lucas announced that the Territory had advanced in improvement, wealth and population (which latter was estimated at 50,000) without a parallel in history, and recommended the necessary legislation preparatory to the formation of a State government. This was overruled by the people, however. Among the latest of Governor Lucas's acts was a proclamation dated April 30, 1841, calling the Legislature to assemble, for the first time, at Iowa City, the new capitol.

March 25, 1841, he was succeeded by John Chambers. He lived a private life near Iowa City until his death, February 7, 1853, at the age of seventy-one years.



JOHN CHAMBERS was the second Governor of Iowa Territory. He was born October 6, 1780, at Bromley Bridge, Somerset County, New Jersey. His father, Rowland Chambers, was born in Pennsylvania, of Irish parentage. According to a tradition in the family, their remote ancestors were Scotch, and belonged to the clan Cameron. Having refused to join in the rebellion of 1645, they migrated to Ireland, where, by an act of Parliament, on their own petition, they took the name of Chambers. Rowland Chambers espoused with enthusiasm the cause of American independence, and was commissioned a Colonel of New Jersey militia. At the close of the war, reduced in circumstances, he immigrated to Kentucky and settled in Washington, then the seat of Mason County. John, the youngest of seven children, was then fourteen years old. A few days after the family settled in their new home he found employment in a dry-goods store, and the following spring was sent to Transylvania Seminary, at Lexington. He returned home in less than a year. In 1797

he became deputy under Francis Taylor, Clerk of the District Court. His duties being light, he applied himself to the study of law. In the spring of 1800 he assumed all the duties of the office in which he had been employed, and in November following he was licensed to practice law.

In 1803 Mr. Chambers, who had now entered upon a career of uninterrupted professional prosperity, was married to Miss Margaret Taylor, of Hagerstown, Maryland. She lived but about three years, and in 1807 he married Miss Hannah Taylor, a sister of his first wife. Not long after he engaged in the manufacture of bale rope and bagging for the Southern market. In this he incurred heavy losses.

In the campaign of 1812 he served as aid-de-camp to General Harrison, with the rank of Major. In 1815 Mr. Chambers was sent to the Legislature, and in 1828 he went to Congress to fill the unexpired term of General Thomas Metcalfe. In 1830 and 1831 he was again in the State Legislature. In 1832 he lost his wife. She was a lady of cultivated mind and elegant manners, and had made his home a happy and attractive one. The same year he was offered a seat on the bench of the Supreme Court of Kentucky, but this he declined. The same office was tendered him in 1835, but before the time for taking his seat, he was obliged

to resign, out of consideration for his health. From 1835 to 1839 he was in Congress, making for himself a high reputation.

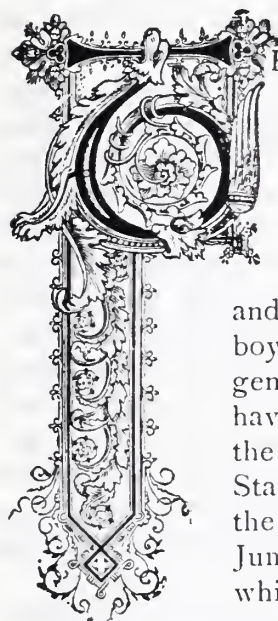
Between 1815 and 1828 Mr. Chambers was, for several years, the commonwealth's attorney for the judicial district in which he lived. He was during that period at the zenith of his reputation as a lawyer and advocate. He met the giants of the Kentucky bar in important civil and criminal trials. His well-known high sense of honor, and his contempt for professional chicanery, commanded the respect of his legal compeers. His appearance and manner were dignified, his tone calm and impressive, and his language singularly direct and vigorous.

He closed his congressional career in 1839 with the purpose of resuming the practice of law, but his old friend General Harrison was nominated for the Presidency and induced him to aid in the personal canvass General Harrison made through the country. He was urged by President Harrison to accept some office requiring his residence in Washington, but this he declined, though he afterward accepted the appointment of Governor of Iowa. He entered upon the duties of this office May 13, 1841. His success in his administration of the affairs of the Territory was well attested by the approbation of the people, and by the hearty commendation of those in authority at Washington, especially for his management of Indian affairs. During his term of office he found it necessary on several occasions to suppress the feuds of the red men, which he did with such firmness and decision that quiet was promptly restored where war seemed imminent. Governor Chambers was repeatedly called on to treat with the Indian tribes

for the purchase of their lands. In October, 1841, he was commissioned jointly with Hon. T. H. Crawford, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, and Governor Doty, of Wisconsin, to hold a treaty with the Sacs and Foxes, which, however, did not result in a purchase. In September, 1842, being appointed sole Commissioner for the same purpose, he succeeded fully in carrying out the wishes of the Government. In 1843 he held a treaty with the Winnebagoes, but in this instance no result was reached.

In 1844, his term of office having expired, he was re-appointed by President Tyler, but was removed in 1845 by President Polk. Shortly afterward, with greatly impaired health, he returned to Kentucky, where, with skillful medical treatment and entire relief from official cares, he partially recovered. During the few remaining years of his life Governor Chambers's recollections of Iowa were of the most agreeable character. He spoke gratefully of the reception extended to him by her people, and often referred with great kindness to his neighbors in Des Moines County.

His infirm health forbade his engaging in any regular employment after his return to Kentucky, but in 1849, at the solicitation of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, he negotiated jointly with Governor Ramsey, of Minnesota, a successful treaty with the Sioux Indians for the purchase of lands. The latter years of Governor Chambers's life were spent mostly with his children, whose affection and respect were the chief conditions of his happiness. During a visit to his daughter in Paris, Kentucky, he was taken sick at the house of his son-in-law, C. S. Brent, and after a few weeks breathed his last, September 21, 1852, in his seventy-second year.



THE third and last Territorial Governor was James Clarke. Sometime in the autumn of the year 1837, when the trees were in the "sear and yellow leaf," a printer boy of slender form and gentle appearance might have been seen crossing the laurel hills of his own State. Behind him rolled the waters of the "Blue Juniata," on the banks of which he had spent, in merry glee, his youthful days. He had heard and read of strange countries that lay far off toward the setting sun, through which broad rivers run, and spreading landscapes unfolded to human eyes the most rare and magnificent beauty. With his youthful gaze fixed upon that star which never sets, he set forth into the wilds of Wisconsin, a stranger in a strange land, an adventurer seeking his own fortune, depending upon his own exertions, with no recommendation save an honest face and genteel deportment. This young man was James Clarke, who afterward became the able, talented and popular Governor of Iowa.

He remained in Wisconsin, working at his trade as a printer, until after the organi-

zation of the Territory of Iowa, when he removed to Burlington, where the first Legislature of Iowa assembled. After the death of Mr. Conway he was appointed by President Van Buren, Secretary of the Territory, which office he filled with great credit to himself and satisfaction to the people. During the time he held this office he contributed by his kind, gentle and amiable manner to soften the feelings of hatred and distrust which at one time existed between leading men of the Territory. Whoever had business at his office found him a kind, gentle, quiet, amiable man, always ready and willing to do whatever was desired of him, regretting, at the same time, that he could do no more. During the time he was Secretary he performed a vast amount of labor, but notwithstanding the large amount of business he transacted, he still found time to write for the press, and contributed many valuable articles touching the future greatness of Iowa.

After he retired from the office of Secretary he again returned to the printing trade, and became the leading editor of the *Burlington Gazette*. To the columns of this paper he devoted his whole energies, and by so doing made it the leading Democratic paper of the Territory. In the early summer of 1845 President Polk removed Mr. Chambers, and appointed Mr. Clarke to succeed him as Governor of Iowa. Previous to his appointment he had been elected by

the people of his county a delegate to the first convention which assembled to form a Constitution for the State of Iowa. In this convention he distinguished himself both for his talent and personal demeanor, and contributed to the pages of that Constitution some of the great elementary principles which lie at the foundation of human rights. And although that Constitution was defeated, he still had the satisfaction of seeing their spirit and meaning transferred to another, and still continued as the fundamental law of our State.

The first Legislature after he received his appointment assembled at Iowa City, on the first Monday of December, 1845. His message to the Legislature after its organization is a model of style and clearness. He set forth the importance of an early extinguishment of the Indian title to all the lands within the limits of Iowa, and urged the Legislature to memorialize Congress to purchase a tract of land on the Upper Mississippi for a future home for the Winnebagoes, and thus induce them to part with their title to a large tract of country known as the "neutral ground," a recommendation which the General Government soon after acted upon and carried out.

January 16, 1846, the Legislature passed once more an act for the purpose of electing delegates to frame a Constitution for the State of Iowa. This time the friends of a State government took it for granted that the people of the Territory wanted a Constitution, so the Legislature provided that at the April election following the passage of this act, the people of the Territory should elect delegates to a convention. Accordingly, at the April election delegates were elected, and the convention, agreeable to said act, consisting of thirty-two members instead of seventy as in the previous convention, met at Iowa City, on the first Monday of May, 1846, and after a

session of eighteen days produced a Constitution which was immediately submitted, adopted, and made the organic law of the State of Iowa. After the result was known the Governor issued his proclamation for a general election to be held in November following, at which Ansel Briggs, of Jackson County, was elected Governor of the State.

This proclamation was the last public act of James Clarke, for as soon as the new Governor was qualified, he turned over to him all the archives of his office, and returned once more to the printing office. Again he scattered through Iowa his beautiful editorials through the columns of the *Burlington Gazette*, until the name and fame of Iowa became known throughout the length and breadth of the land. He appeared at the capitol at the first session of the State Legislature under the new Constitution, delivered to that body an affecting and interesting farewell address, then stood back quietly during the whole of the session, and gazed with indignation upon his countenance at the dreadful strife, storms and bitterness which was manifested during the entire session.

This was the last time that Mr. Clarke ever appeared at the Legislature. He died soon after, at Burlington, of the cholera. Thus closed the earthly career of a just and noble man, cut off in the prime of life and in the midst of an useful career. He was married to a sister of General Dodge, and this fact being known at the time of his appointment as Governor, drew upon the Dodges the title of the "royal family." But whatever might be said in this respect, the appointment could not have been bestowed upon a better man, or one more competent to fill it. His history is without a stain or reproach, and throughout his whole life no man ever imputed aught against his character as a man and a citizen.





Israel Briggs



HE first Governor of Iowa under its State organization, was Ansel Briggs, who, like his two immediate successors, was a son of that wonderful nursery of progress, New England. He was the son of Benjamin Ingley Briggs and Electa his wife, and was born in Vermont, February 3, 1806. His boyhood was spent in his native State, where, in the common schools, he received a fair education,

improved by a term spent at the academy of Norwich. In his youth, about the year 1830, with his parents, he removed to Cambridge, Guernsey County, Ohio, where he engaged in the work of establishing stage lines, and where, as a Whig, he competed with John Ferguson, a Jackson Democrat, for the office of county auditor and was defeated. In his twenty-fourth year he married a wife, born the same day and year as himself, of whom he was soon bereft. Before leaving Ohio he married his second wife, Nancy M., daughter of Major Dunlap, an officer of the war of 1812.

In 1836, removing from Ohio, he joined that hardy band, so honored here to-day, the pioneers of Iowa, and settled with his family at Andrew, in Jackson County. Here he resumed his former business of opening stage lines, sometimes driving the stage himself, and entering into contracts with the postoffice department for carrying the United States mails weekly between Dubuque and Davenport, Dubuque and Iowa City, and other routes.

On coming to Iowa he affiliated with the Democrats, and on their ticket, in 1842, was elected a member of the Territorial House of Representatives from Jackson County, and subsequently sheriff of the same county. On the formation of the State government, he at once became a prominent candidate for Governor. His competitors for the Democratic nomination were Judge Jesse Williams and William Thompson. The question above all others dividing the parties in Iowa in that day was that of banks, favored by the Whigs, and opposed by the Democrats. A short time before the nominating convention met, Briggs, at a banquet, struck a responsive chord in the popular heart by offering the toast, "No banks but earth, and they well tilled," a sententious appeal to the pride of the producer and the prejudice of the partisan, which was at once caught up as a party

cry, and did more to secure its author the nomination for Governor than all else.

The convention was held at Iowa City on Thursday, September 24, 1846, and assembled to nominate State officers and two Congressmen. It was called to order by F. D. Mills, of Des Moines County. William Thompson, of Henry County, presided, and J. T. Fales, of Dubuque, was Secretary. The vote for Governor in the convention stood: Briggs, sixty-two; Jesse Williams, thirty-two; and William Thompson, thirty-one. The two latter withdrew, and Briggs was then chosen by acclamation. Elisha Cutler, Jr., of Van Buren County, was nominated for Secretary of State; Joseph T. Fales, of Linn, for Auditor, and Morgan Reno, of Johnson, for Treasurer. S. C. Hastings and Shepherd Leffler were nominated for Congress. The election was held October 28, 1846, the entire Democratic ticket being successful. Briggs received 7,626 votes, and his competitor, Thomas McKnight, the Whig candidate, 7,379, giving Briggs a majority of 247.

The administration of Governor Briggs was generally placid. Although avoiding excitement and desirous of being in harmonious accord with his party, when occasion required he exhibited an independent firmness not easily shaken. One perplexing controversy bequeathed him by his predecessors was the Missouri boundary question, which had produced much disquiet, and even a resort to arms on the part of both Iowa and Missouri.

After the expiration of his four-years term, Governor Briggs continued his residence in Jackson County, where he engaged in commercial business, having sold out his mail contracts when he became Governor.

By his second marriage he had eight children, all of whom died in infancy save two, and of these latter Ansel, Jr., died May 15, 1867, aged twenty-five years. John S. Briggs, the only survivor of the

family, is the editor of the *Idaho Herald*, published at Blackfoot, Idaho Territory. Mrs. Briggs died December 30, 1847, during her husband's term as Governor. She was an ardent Christian woman, adhering to the Presbyterian faith, and very domestic in her tastes. She was well educated and endowed by nature with such womanly tact and grace as to enable her to adorn the high estate her husband had attained. She dispensed (albeit in a log house, a form of architecture in vogue in Iowa in that day, as the mansion of the rich or the cabin of the poor) a bounteous hospitality to the stranger and a generous charity to the poor, in which gracious ministrations she was always seconded by her benevolent husband.

In 1870 Governor Briggs removed from Andrew to Council Bluffs. He had visited the western part of the State before railroads had penetrated there, and made the trip by carriage. On that occasion he enrolled himself as one of the founders of the town of Florence, on the Nebraska side of the Missouri River, six miles above Council Bluffs, and which, for a time, disputed with Omaha the honor of being the chief town of Nebraska.

He made a trip to Colorado during the mining excitement in 1860. After returning and spending some time at home, he went to Montana in 1863, with his son John, and a large party, remaining until 1865, when he came back.

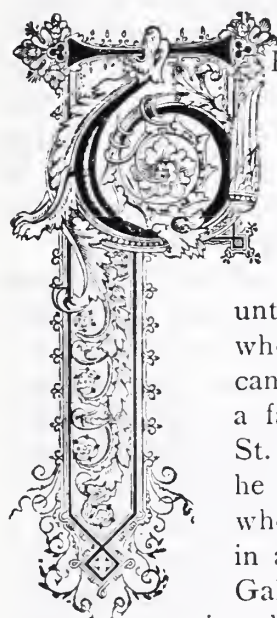
His last illness, ulceration of the stomach, was only five weeks in duration. He was able to be out three days before his death, which occurred at the residence of his son, John S. Briggs, in Omaha, May 5, 1881, at half past three in the morning. Governor Gear issued a proclamation the next day, reciting his services to the State, ordering half-hour guns to be fired and the national flag on the State capitol to be half-masted, during the day of the funeral. He was buried on Sunday succeeding his death.



S. H. Compston



STEPHEN HEMPSTEAD.



HIS gentleman, the second Governor of the State, was born at New London, Connecticut, October 1, 1812, and lived in that State until the spring of 1828, when his father's family came West and settled on a farm a few miles from St. Louis, Missouri. Here he remained until 1830, when he entered as clerk in a commission house in Galena, Illinois, and during the Black Hawk war he was an officer in an artillery company organized for the protection of that place.

At the close of the war he entered as a student of the Illinois College at Jacksonville, Illinois, remaining about two years, leaving to commence the study of law which he finished under Charles S. Hempstead, Esq., then a prominent lawyer at Galena. In 1836 he was admitted to practice his profession in the courts of the Territory of Wisconsin, then embracing Iowa, and in the same year located in Dubuque, being the first lawyer who practiced in that place. At the organization of the

Territorial Legislature in 1838 he was elected to represent the northern portion of the Territory in the Legislative Council, of which he was chairman of the committee on judiciary, one of the important committees of the Council. At the second session of that body he was elected president thereof, was again elected a member of the Council in 1845, which was held in Iowa City, and was again president of the same. In 1844 he was elected one of the delegates to the first constitutional convention of the State of Iowa, and was chairman of the committee on incorporations. In 1848, in connection with Hon. Charles Mason and W. G. Woodward, he was appointed commissioner by the Legislature to revise the laws of the State of Iowa, and which revision, with a few amendments, was adopted as the code of Iowa in 1851. In 1850 he was elected Governor of the State of Iowa, receiving 13,486 votes, against 11,403 for James L. Thompson, 575 for William P. Clarke, and 11 scattering.

The vote was canvassed on the 4th of December, and a committee was appointed to inform the Governor elect that the two Houses of the Legislature were ready to receive him in joint convention, in order that he might receive the oath prescribed by the Constitution. After receiving formal

notification, Governor Hempstead, accompanied by Governor Briggs, the judges of the Supreme Court and the officers of State, entered the hall of the House, and having been duly announced, the Governor elect delivered his inaugural message, after which the oath was administered by the chief justice of the Supreme Court.

This session of the Legislature passed a number of important acts which were approved by Governor Hempstead, and formed fifty-two new counties, most of them having the same names and boundaries to-day. These new counties were: Adair, Union, Adams, Cass, Montgomery, Mills, Pottawattomie, Bremer, Butler, Grundy, Hardin, Franklin, Wright, Risley, Yell, Greene, Guthrie, Carroll, Fox, Sac, Crawford, Shelby, Harrison, Monona, Ida, Waukau, Humboldt, Pocahontas, Buena Vista, Fayette, Cherokee, Plymouth, Allamakee, Chickasaw, Floyd, Cerro Gordo, Hancock, Kossuth, Palo Alto, Clay, O'Brien, Sioux, Howard, Mitchell, Worth, Winnebago, Winneshiek, Bancroft, Emmett, Dickinson, Osceola and Buncombe. The last-named county was so called under peculiar circumstances. The Legislature was composed of a large majority favoring stringent corporation laws, and the liability of individual stockholders for corporate debts. This sentiment, on account of the agitation of railroad enterprises then beginning, brought a large number of prominent men to the capital. To have an effect upon the Legislature, they organized a "lobby legislature," in which these questions were ably discussed. They elected as Governor Verplank Van Antwerp, who delivered to this self-constituted body a lengthy message, in which he sharply criticised the regular general assembly. Some of the members of the latter were in the habit of making long and useless speeches, much to the hindrance of business. To these he especially referred, charging them with

speaking "for buncombe," and recommended that as their lasting memorial, a county should be called by that name. This suggestion was readily seized upon by the Legislature, and the county of "Buncombe" was created with few dissenting voices. By act of the General Assembly approved September 11, 1862, the name was changed to "Lyon," in honor of General Nathaniel Lyon, who was killed in the civil war.

Governor Hempstead's message to the fourth General Assembly, December, 1852, stated, among other things, that the population of the State was by the federal census 192,214, and that the State census showed an increase for one year of 37,786. He also stated that the resources of the State for the coming two years would be sufficient to cancel all that part of the funded debt which was payable at its option.

By 1854 the State had fully recovered from the depression produced by the bad season of 1851, and in 1854 and 1855 the immigration from the East was unprecedented. For miles and miles, day after day, the prairies of Illinois were lined with cattle and wagons, pushing on toward Iowa. At Peoria, one gentleman said that during a single month 1,743 wagons passed through that place, all for Iowa. The *Burlington Telegraph* said: "Twenty thousand immigrants have passed through the city within the last thirty days, and they are still crossing the Mississippi at the rate of 600 a day."

Governor Hempstead's term expired in the latter part of 1854, and he returned to Dubuque, where the following year he was elected county judge. This position he held twelve years, and in 1867 he retired on account of impaired health. He lived, however, till February 16, 1883, when at his home in Dubuque he closed his record on earth. He was a useful and active man, and deserves a prominent place in the esteem of Iowans.





James Robertson



HE third to fill the office of Governor of Iowa, and whose name deserves a foremost rank among the men whose personal history is interwoven inseparably with that of the State, was James Wilson Grimes. He was born in the town of Deering, Hillsborough County, New Hampshire, October 20, 1816. His parents — John Grimes, born August 11, 1772, and Elizabeth Wilson, born

March 19, 1773—were natives of the same town. Of a family of eight children born to them, James was the youngest. In early childhood he evinced a taste for learning, attending the district school and also studying Latin and Greek under the instruction of the village pastor. He completed his preparation for college at Hampton Academy, and entered Dartmouth College in August, 1832, in the sixteenth year of his age. Upon leaving college in February, 1835, he commenced reading law with James Walker, Esq., in Petersburgh, New Hampshire.

Being young and adventurous, and wishing to carve a fortune for himself, he left

his native home in 1836 for the far West, landing in Burlington, then a new town in what was known as the "Black Hawk Purchase." Here he opened an office and soon established a reputation as a rising lawyer. In April, 1837, he was appointed city solicitor; and entering upon the duties of that office he assisted in drawing up the first police laws of that town. In 1838 he was appointed justice of the peace, and became a law partner of William W. Chapman, United States District Attorney for Wisconsin Territory. In the early part of the year 1841 he formed a partnership with Henry W. Starr, Esq., which continued twelve years. This firm stood at the head of the legal profession in Iowa. Mr. Grimes was widely known as a counselor of superior knowledge of the law, and with a clear sense of truth and justice. He was chosen one of the representatives of Des Moines County in the first Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Iowa, which convened at Burlington, November 12, 1838; in the sixth, at Iowa City, December 4, 1843; and in the fourth General Assembly of the State, at Iowa City, December 6, 1852. He early took front rank among the public men of Iowa. He was chairman of the judiciary committee in the House of Representatives of the first Legislative Assembly of the Territory, and all laws for the new Territory passed through his hands.

He was married at Burlington, November 9, 1846, to Miss Elizabeth Sarah Neally.

In February, 1854, Mr. Grimes was nominated by a convention of the Whig party for Governor of the State. It was the largest convention of that party ever held in Iowa, and the last. He was elected, and assumed the duties of the office in December, 1854. Soon after his election it was proposed that he should be sent to the United States Senate, but he made it understood that he should fill the term of office for which he had been chosen, and he served his full term to the entire satisfaction and acceptance of all parties. He was a faithful leader in the political regeneration of the State. He introduced liberal measures to develop the resources of the State, and to promote the interests of all educational and humane establishments. Up to the time of his election as Governor, Democracy reigned supreme in the Territory. The representatives in Congress were allies of the slave power. He, after being elected, gave his whole soul to the work, and it may truly be said that Governor Grimes made Iowa Republican and allied it with the loyal States.

January 14, 1858, he laid down his office, only to be placed in another and greater one; for on the 25th he was nominated by the Republican caucus for United States Senator. He took his seat in the Senate March 4, 1859, and was placed upon the committee on naval affairs January 24, 1861, on which he remained during the remainder of his senatorial career, serving as chairman from December, 1864.

Mr. Grimes voted for the Pacific Railroad bill on June 20, 1862, and for establishing the gauge of the road from the Missouri River to the Pacific Ocean, at four feet eight and a half inches, February 18, 1863.

January 16, 1864, Mr. Grimes was again chosen United States Senator from Iowa

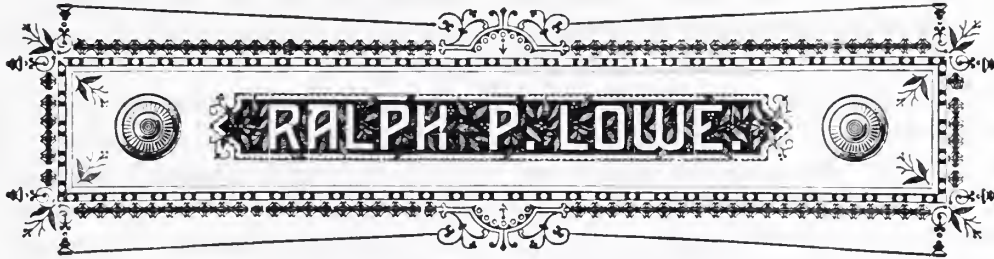
for six years from March 4, 1865, receiving the votes of all but six of the members of the General Assembly in joint convention; 128 out of 134. His council was often sought in matters of great moment, and in cases of peculiar difficulty. Always ready to promote the welfare of the State, he gave, unsolicited, land worth \$6,000 to the Congregational college at Grinnell. It constitutes the "Grimes foundation," and "is to be applied to the establishment and maintenance in Iowa College, forever, of four scholarships, to be awarded by the trustees, on the recommendation of the faculty, to the best scholars, and the most promising, in any department, who may need and seek such aid, and without any regard to the religious tenets or opinions entertained by any person seeking either of said scholarships." These terms were imposed by Mr. Grimes and assumed July 20, 1865, by the trustees. He received the honorary degree of LL.D. in 1865 from Dartmouth College, and also from Iowa College. He also aided in founding a public library in Burlington, donating \$5,000, which was expended in the purchase of costly books, and subsequently sent from Europe 256 volumes in the German language, and also contributed 600 volumes of public documents.

In January, 1869, he made a donation of \$5,000 to Dartmouth College, and \$1,000 to the "Social Friend," a literary society of which he was a member when in college.

His health failing, Mr. Grimes sailed for Europe April 14, 1869, remaining abroad two years, reaching home September 22, 1871, apparently in improved health and spirits. In November he celebrated his silver wedding, and spent the closing months of his life with his family. He voted at the city election February 5, 1872, was suddenly attacked with severe pains in the region of the heart, and died after a few short hours of intense suffering.



R. P. Lowe.



HE fourth Governor of the State, and the seventh of Iowa without reference to the form of government, was Ralph P. Lowe. He was born in Ohio in 1808, and lived just three-fourths of a century. He came to the Territory of Iowa in 1839 or 1840, when he was a little over thirty years old. He settled in Muscatine, where in a short time he became prominent in local affairs and of recognized

ability in questions of public policy. While yet residing in that city, he represented the county of Muscatine in the constitutional convention of 1844 that framed the rejected Constitution.

After this constitutional convention, Mr. Lowe took no further part in public matters for a number of years. He removed to Lee County about 1849 or '50, where he became district judge as a successor to George H. Williams, who was afterward famous as President Grant's Attorney General. He was district judge five years, from 1852 to 1857, being succeeded by Judge Claggett. In the summer of 1857

he was nominated by the Republicans for Governor of Iowa, with Oran Faville for Lieutenant-Governor. The Democracy put in the field Benjamin M. Samuels for Governor and George Gillaspay for Lieutenant Governor. There was a third ticket in the field, supported by the American or "Know Nothing" party, and bearing the names of T. F. Henry and Easton Morris. The election was held in October, 1857, and gave Mr. Lowe 38,498 votes, against 36,088 for Mr. Samuels, and 1,006 for Mr. Henry.

Hitherto the term of office had been four years, but by an amendment to the Constitution this was now reduced to two. Governor Lowe was inaugurated January 14, 1858, and at once sent his first message to the Legislature. Among the measures passed by this Legislature were bills to incorporate the State Bank of Iowa; to provide for an agricultural college; to authorize the business of banking; disposing of the land grant made by Congress to the Des Moines Valley Railroad; to provide for the erection of an institution for the education of the blind; and to provide for taking a State census.

No events of importance occurred during the administration of Governor Lowe, but it was not a period of uninterrupted prosperity. The Governor said in his biennial message of January 10, 1860, re-

viewing the preceding two years: "The period that has elapsed since the last biennial session has been one of great disturbing causes, and of anxious solicitude to all classes of our fellow citizens. The first year of this period was visited with heavy and continuous rains, which reduced the measure of our field crops below one-half of the usual product, whilst the financial revulsion which commenced upon the Atlantic coast in the autumn of 1857 did not reach its climax for evil in our borders until the year just past."

He referred at length to the claim of the State against the Federal Government, and said that he had appealed in vain to the Secretary of the Interior for the payment of the 5 per cent. upon the military land warrants that the State is justly entitled to, which then approximated to a million of dollars. The payment of this fund, he said, "is not a mere favor which is asked of the General Government, but a subsisting right which could be enforced in a court of justice, was there a tribunal of this kind clothed with the requisite jurisdiction."

The subject of the Des Moines River grant received from the Governor special attention, and he gave a history of the operations of the State authorities in reference to obtaining the residue of the lands to which the State was entitled, and other information as to the progress of the work. He also remarked "that under the act authorizing the Governor to raise a company of mounted men for defense and protection of our frontier, approved February 9, 1858, a company of thirty such men, known as the Frontier Guards, armed and equipped as required, were organized and mustered into service under the command of Captain Henry B. Martin, of Webster City, about the first of March then following, and were divided into two companies, one stationed on the Little Sioux River,

the other at Spirit Lake. Their presence afforded security and gave quiet to the settlements in that region, and after a service of four months they were duly disbanded.

"Late in the fall of the year, however, great alarm and consternation was again felt in the region of Spirit Lake and Sioux River settlements, produced by the appearance of large numbers of Indians on the border, whose bearing was insolent and menacing, and who were charged with clandestinely running off the stock of the settlers. The most urgent appeals came from these settlers, invoking again the protection of the State. From the representations made of the imminence of their danger and the losses already sustained, the Governor summoned into the field once more the frontier guards. After a service of four or five months they were again discharged, and paid in the manner prescribed in the act under which they were called out."

Governor Lowe was beaten for the renomination by Honorable S. J. Kirkwood, who was considered much the stronger man. To compensate him for his defeat for the second term, Governor Lowe was appointed one of the three judges under the new Constitution. He drew the short term, which expired in 1861, but was returned and served, all told, eight years. He then returned to the practice of law, gradually working into a claim business at Washington, to which city he removed about 1874. In that city he died, on Saturday, December 22, 1883. He had a large family. Carleton, one of his sons, was an officer in the Third Iowa Cavalry during the war.

Governor Lowe was a man of detail, accurate and industrious. In private and public life he was pure, upright and honest. In religious faith he was inclined to be a Spiritualist.



Samuel J. May

 SAMUEL J. KIRKWOOD.


SAMUEL JORDAN KIRKWOOD, the fifth Governor of the State of Iowa, was born December 20, 1813, in Harford County, Maryland, on his father's farm. His father was twice married, first to a lady named Coulson, by whom he had two sons, and, after her death, to Mary Alexander, by whom he had three children, all sons, the youngest of whom is the subject of these notes. The father of Governor Kirkwood was a native of Maryland, his ancestors having settled there previous to the Revolution; his mother was born in Scotland, and both parents were strict members of the Presbyterian church.

When ten years old young Kirkwood was sent to Washington City to attend a school taught by a relative named John McLeod. He remained at school four years, when he entered a drug store at Washington as clerk, in which occupation he continued till after attaining his majority, with the exception of about eighteen months spent in teaching in York County, Pennsylvania. In 1835 Samuel left Washington and settled in Richland County, Ohio, where he assisted his father and brother (who had re-

moved from Maryland there) in clearing a farm. In 1841 he entered, as a student, the law office of Thomas W. Bartley, afterward Governor of Ohio, and in 1843 was admitted to the bar by the Supreme Court of Ohio. He then engaged in the practice of law with his former preceptor, Mr. Bartley, forming an association which continued for eight years.

From 1845 to 1849 he served as prosecuting attorney of his county. In 1849 he was elected as a Democrat to represent his county and district in the constitutional convention. In 1851 Mr. Bartley, his partner, having been elected to the supreme judiciary of the State, Kirkwood formed a partnership with Barnabas Barns, with whom he continued to practice until the spring of 1855, when he removed to the West.

Up to 1854 Mr. Kirkwood had acted with the Democratic party. But the measures proposed and sustained that year by the Democracy in Congress, concentrated in what was known as the Kansas-Nebraska act, drove him with hosts of anti-slavery Democrats out of the party. He was besought by the opposition in the "Richland district" to become their candidate for Congress, but declined. In 1855 he came to Iowa and settled two miles northwest of Iowa City, entering into a partnership with his brother-in-law, Ezekiel Clark, in the

milling business, and kept aloof from public affairs. He could not long conceal his record and abilities from his neighbors, however, and in 1856 he was elected to the State Senate from the district composed of the counties of Iowa and Johnson, and served through the last session of the Legislature held at Iowa City and the first one held at Des Moines.

In 1859 Mr. Kirkwood was made the standard-bearer of the Republicans of Iowa, and though he had as able and popular a competitor as General A. C. Dodge, he was elected Governor of Iowa by a majority of over 3,000. He was inaugurated January 11, 1860. Before the expiration of his first term came the great civil war. As Governor, during the darkest days of the Rebellion, he performed an exceedingly important duty. He secured a prompt response by volunteers to all requisitions by the federal Government on the State for troops, so that during his Governorship no "draft" took place in Iowa, and no regiment, except the first, enlisted for less than three years. At the same time he maintained the State's financial credit. The Legislature, at its extra session in 1861, authorized the sale of \$800,000 in bonds, to assist in arming and equipping troops. So frugally was this work done, that but \$300,000 of the bonds were sold, and the remaining \$500,000 not having been required, the bonds representing this amount were destroyed by order of the succeeding Legislature.

In October, 1861, Governor Kirkwood was, with comparatively little opposition, re-elected—an honor accorded for the first time in the history of the State. His majority was about 18,000. During his second term he was appointed by President Lincoln to be Minister to Denmark; but he declined to enter upon his diplomatic duties until the expiration of his term as Governor. The position was kept open for him until that time, but, when it came, pressing pri-

vate business compelled a declination of the office altogether.

In January, 1866, he was a prominent candidate before the Legislature for United States Senator. Senator Harlan had resigned the senatorship upon his appointment to the office of Secretary of the Interior by President Lincoln, just before his death, but had withdrawn from the cabinet soon after the accession of Mr. Johnson to the Presidency. In this way it happened that the Legislature had two terms of United States Senator to fill, a short term of two years, to fill Harlan's unexpired term, and a long term of six years, to immediately succeed this; and Harlan had now become a candidate for his own successorship, to which Kirkwood also aspired. Ultimately, Kirkwood was elected for the first and Harlan for the second term. During his brief senatorial service, Kirkwood did not hesitate to measure swords with Senator Sumner, whose natural egotism had begotten in him an arrogant and dictatorial manner, borne with humbly until then by his colleagues, in deference to his long experience and eminent ability, but unpalatable to an independent Western Senator like Kirkwood.

At the close of his senatorial term, March 4, 1867, he resumed the practice of law, which a few years later he relinquished to accept the presidency of the Iowa City Savings Bank. In 1875 he was again elected Governor, and was inaugurated January 13, 1876. He served but little over a year, as early in 1877 he was chosen United States Senator. He filled this position four years, resigning to become Secretary of the Interior in President Garfield's cabinet. In this office he was succeeded, April 17, 1882, by Henry M. Teller, of Colorado.

Governor Kirkwood returned to Iowa City, his home, where he still resides, being now advanced in years. He was married in 1843 to Miss Jane Clark, a native of Ohio.



A. M. Stone



HE subject of this brief sketch was the ninth to hold the position of Governor of Iowa, and the sixth to fill the office under the State organization. He held the office four years, from 1864 to 1868.

William Milo Stone was born October 14, 1827, a son of Truman and Lavina (North) Stone. His great-grandfather on both sides of the family was in the seven years' struggle for independence. His grandfather, Aaron Stone, was in the second war with England. Truman Stone moved to Lewis County, New York, when the son was a year old, and six years later to Coshocton County, Ohio.

Like many other self-made men, William M. had few advantages. He never attended a school of any kind more than twelve months. In boyhood he was for two seasons a team-driver on the Ohio Canal. At seventeen he was apprenticed to the chairmaker's trade, and he followed that business until twenty-three years of age, reading law

meantime during his spare hours, wherever he happened to be. He commenced at Coshocton, with James Mathews, who afterward became his father-in-law; continued his readings with General Lucius V. Pierce, of Akron, and finished with Ezra B. Taylor, of Ravenna. He was admitted to the bar in August, 1851, by Peter Hitchcock and Rufus P. Ranney, supreme judges, holding a term of court at Ravenna.

After practicing three years at Coshocton with his old preceptor, James Mathews, he, in November, 1854, settled in Knoxville, which has remained his home since. The year after locating here Mr. Stone purchased the *Knoxville Journal*, and was one of the prime movers in forming the Republican party in Iowa, being the first editor to suggest a State convention, which met February 22, 1856, and completed the organization. In the autumn of the same year he was a Presidential elector on the Republican ticket.

In April, 1857, Mr. Stone was chosen Judge of the Eleventh Judicial District. He was elected judge of the Sixth Judicial District when the new Constitution went into operation in 1858, and was serving on the bench when the American flag was stricken down at Fort Sumter. At that

time, April, 1861, he was holding court in Fairfield, Jefferson County, and when the news came of the insult to the old flag he immediately adjourned court and prepared for what he believed to be more important duties—duties to his country.

In May he enlisted as a private; was made Captain of Company B, Third Iowa Infantry, and was subsequently promoted to Major. With that regiment he was at the battle of Blue Mills, Missouri, in September, 1861, where he was wounded. At Shiloh, the following spring, he commanded the regiment and was taken prisoner. By order of Jefferson Davis he was paroled for the time of forty days, with orders to repair to Washington, and if possible secure an agreement for a cartel for a general exchange of prisoners, and to return as a prisoner if he did not succeed. Failing to secure that result within the period specified he returned to Richmond and had his parol extended fifteen days; repairing again to Washington, he effected his purpose and was exchanged.

In August, 1862, he was appointed by Governor Kirkwood Colonel of the Twenty-second Iowa Infantry, which rendezvoused and organized at Camp Pope, Iowa City, in August, 1862. The regiment was occupied for several months in guarding supply stores and the railroad, and escorting supply trains to the Army of the Southeast Missouri until January 27, 1863, when it received orders to join the army under General Davidson, at West Plains, Missouri. After a march of five days it reached its destination, and was brigaded with the Twenty-first and Twenty-third Iowa regiments, Colonel Stone commanding, and was designated the First Brigade, First Division, Army of Southeast Missouri. April 1 found Colonel Stone at Milliken's Bend, Louisiana, to assist Grant in the capture of Vicksburg. He was now in immediate command of his regiment, which formed a

part of a brigade under Colonel C. L. Harris, of the Eleventh Wisconsin. In the advance upon Port Gibson Colonel Harris was taken sick, and Colonel Stone was again in charge of a brigade. In the battle of Port Gibson the Colonel and his command distinguished themselves, and were successful. The brigade was in the reserve at Champion Hills, and in active skirmish at Black River.

On the evening of May 21 Colonel Stone received General Grant's order for a general assault on the enemy's lines at 10 A. M. on the 22d. In this charge, which was unsuccessful, Colonel Stone was again wounded, receiving a gunshot in his left forearm. Colonel Stone commanded a brigade until the last of August, when, being ordered to the Gulf department, he resigned. He had become very popular with the people of Iowa, and they were determined to make him Governor.

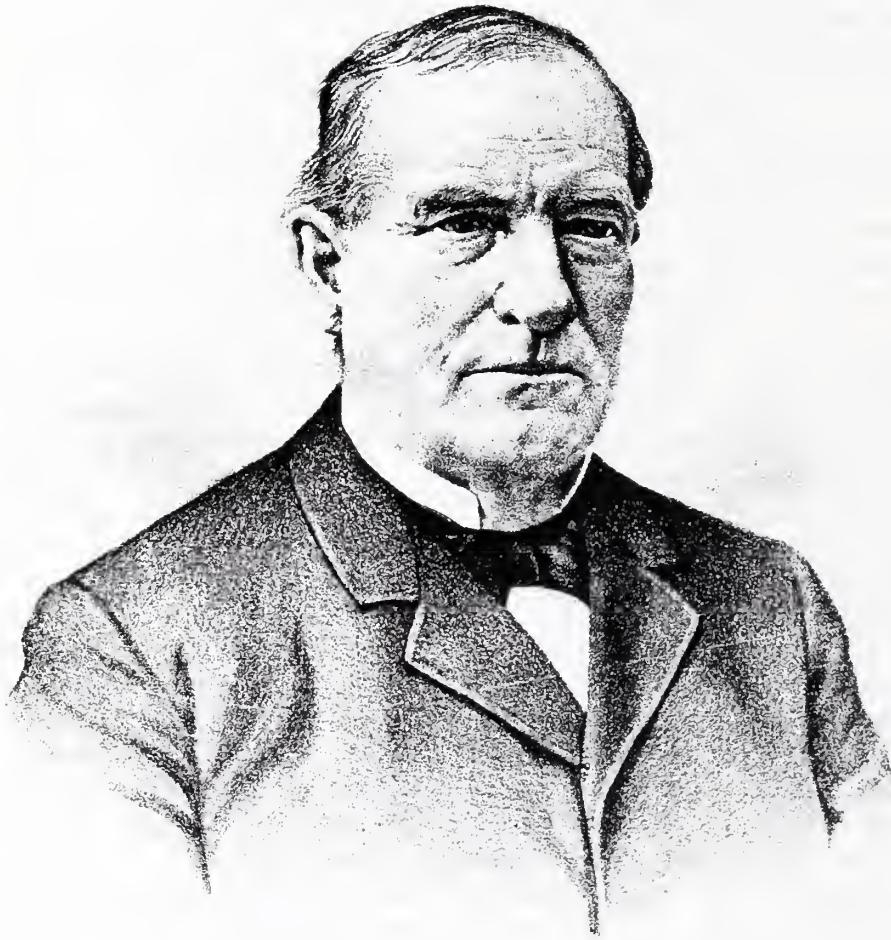
He was nominated in a Republican convention held at Des Moines in June, 1863, and was elected by a large majority. He was brevetted Brigadier-General in 1864, during his first year as Governor. He was inaugurated January 14, 1864, and was re-elected in 1865, his four years in office closing January 16, 1868. His majority in 1863 was nearly 30,000, and in 1865 about 16,500. His diminished vote in 1865 was due to the fact that he was very strongly committed in favor of negro suffrage.

Governor Stone made a very energetic and efficient executive. Since the expiration of his gubernatorial term he has sought to escape the public notice, and has given his time largely to his private business interests. He is in partnership with Hon. O. B. Ayres, of Knoxville, in legal practice.

He was elected to the General Assembly in 1877, and served one term.

In May, 1857, he married Miss Carloaet Mathews, a native of Ohio, then residing in Knoxville. They have one son—William A.





Sam Murray



COLONEL SAMUEL MERRILL, the seventh Governor of the State of Iowa, the successor of Governor Stone, is among the men of the West who have been called from private life to places of trust on account of their peculiar fitness for office. He was born in the town of Turner, Oxford County, Maine, August 7, 1822. He is of English ancestry, being a descendant on his mother's side of Peter Hill, who came from the West of England and settled in Saco, Maine (now known as Biddeford), in 1653. From this ancestry have sprung the most of the Hills of America. On his father's side he is a descendant of Nathaniel Merrill, who, with his brother John, came from Salisbury, England, and settled in Newburg, Massachusetts, in 1636.

Abel Merrill married Abigail Hill, June 25, 1809, in Buxton, Maine. They soon moved to Turner, where they became the parents of eight children, Samuel, the subject of this sketch, being next the youngest, the fourth and youngest son in the family, and in the eighth generation from his Pilgrim fathers.

Samuel was married first to Catherine Thoms, who died in 1847, but fourteen months after their marriage. In January, 1851, he was again married, his second wife being a Miss Hill, of Buxton, Maine. To this union there have been born four children, three of whom died young, the eldest living to be only two and a half years old.

At the age of sixteen he moved with his parents to Buxton, where his time was mostly engaged by turns in teaching and in attending school until he attained his majority. Having determined to make teaching a profession, he set out for that purpose toward the sunny South, but, as he says, he was "born too far north" for his political comfort. Suspicion having been aroused as to his abolitionist proclivities, and finding the elements not altogether congenial, he soon abandoned the land of chivalry for the old Granite State, where he engaged for several years in farming.

In 1847 he removed to Tamworth, New Hampshire, where he embarked in mercantile business in company with a brother. In this, as in all his business enterprises, he was quite successful. Not being satisfied with the limited resources of Northern New England, he determined to try his good fortune on the broad prairies of the new and more fertile West. Accordingly,

in 1856, he turned his face toward the setting sun. He made a final settlement at McGregor, Iowa, where he established a branch house of the old firm.

During all these years of business Mr. Merrill took an active but not a noisy part in politics. In 1854 he was elected as an Abolitionist to the New Hampshire Legislature, at the same time General N. B. Baker, ex-Adjutant General of Iowa, was Governor of the same State. In 1855 he was returned for a second term to the Legislature. In Iowa he was equally fortunate in securing the good will of those who knew him. His neighbors and those who had dealings with him found a man who was honest in his business, fair in his dealings, social in his relations, and benevolent in his disposition. He took an active interest in the prosperity of the town and ever held an open hand to all needed charities. These traits of character had drawn around him, though not realized or intended by himself, a host of personal admirers. This good will resulted in his being nominated for a seat in the State Legislature, and he was the only one on his ticket that was elected. The Legislature met in extra session in 1861 to provide for the exigencies of the Rebellion, and in its deliberations Mr. Merrill rendered effective and unselfish service.

He continued in business at McGregor until the summer of 1862, when he was commissioned as Colonel of the Twenty-first Iowa Infantry, proceeding immediately to Missouri, where active service awaited him. Marmaduke was menacing the Union forces in Central Missouri, which called for prompt action on the part of the Union Generals. Colonel Merrill was placed in command of a detachment of the Twenty-first Iowa, a detachment of the Ninety-ninth Illinois, a portion of the Third Iowa Cavalry and two pieces of artillery, with orders to make a forced march to Springfield, he be-

ing at Houston, eighty miles distant. On the morning of the 11th of January, 1863, they having come across a body of rebels, found them advancing in heavy force. Colonel Merrill immediately made disposition for battle, and brisk firing was kept up for an hour, when the enemy fell back. Colonel Merrill now moved in the direction of Hartville, where he found the rebels in force under Marmaduke, and from six to eight thousand strong, with six pieces of artillery, while Colonel Merrill had but 800 men and two pieces of artillery.

In this engagement the rebels lost several officers and not less than 300 men in killed and wounded. The Union loss was seven killed and sixty-four wounded, five captured and two missing. The regiment performed severe marches and suffered much in sickness during the winter. It was assigned to the Thirteenth Corps, General John A. McClernand; fought gallantly at the battle of Port Gibson; and while the impetuous charge of Black River bridge was being made Colonel Merrill was severely, and reported fatally, wounded. The battle of Black River bridge, the last of the series of engagements during the campaign of Vicksburg in which the rebels fought without their fortifications, was a short but bloody combat. While Colonel Merrill was leading his regiment in this deadly charge he was wounded through the hips. This brought his military career to a close. Suffering from his wounds, he resigned his commission and returned to McGregor, but was unable to attend to his private affairs for many months.

In 1867 he was chosen Governor to succeed William M. Stone. He was inaugurated January 16, 1868, and served till January 11, 1872, being re-elected in 1869. After the expiration of his term of office he returned to McGregor, but as soon as he could adjust his business interests he located in Des Moines, where he is now President of the Citizens' National Bank.





C. C. Carpenter



CYRUS C. CARPENTER.



FROM his numerous official positions, and the ability with which they have been filled, Cyrus C. Carpenter, the eighth Governor of the State of Iowa, deserves to be remembered as one of Iowa's foremost men. He is a native of Susquehanna County, Pennsylvania, and was born November 24, 1829. His parents were Asahel and Amanda M. (Thayer) Carpenter, both of whom died before he was twelve years old. His grandfather, John Carpenter, was one of nine young men who, in 1789, left Attleborough, Massachusetts, for the purpose of finding a home in the "new country." After various vicissitudes they located upon the spot which they called Harford, in Northeastern Pennsylvania, the township in which Cyrus was born. This location at that time was far from any other settlement, Wilkesbarre, in Wyoming Valley, near the scene of the celebrated Indian massacre, being among the nearest, though fifty miles away.

Cyrus attended a common school three or four months in a year until 1846, then

taught winters and worked on a farm summers for three or four years, and with the money thus raised paid his expenses for several months at the academy which had been established in his native town. After leaving this institution, in 1852, he started westward; halted at Johnstown, Licking County, Ohio; taught there a year and a half, and with his funds thus replenished he came to Iowa, loitering some on the way, and reaching Des Moines in June, 1854. A few days later he started on foot up the Des Moines Valley, and found his way to Fort Dodge, eighty miles northwest of Des Moines, from which place the soldiers had moved the previous spring to Fort Ridgely, Minnesota.

He now had but a single half dollar in his pocket. He frankly told the landlord of his straightened circumstances, offering to do any kind of labor until something should "turn up." On the evening of his arrival he heard a Government contractor state that his chief surveyor had left him and that he was going out to find another. Young Carpenter at once offered his services. To the inquiry whether he was a surveyor, he answered that he understood the theory of surveying, but had had no experience in the field. His services were promptly accepted, with a promise of steady

employment if he were found competent. The next morning he met the party and took command. When the first week's work was done he went to Fort Dodge to replenish his wardrobe. As he left, some of the men remarked that that was the last that would be seen of him. He was then of a slight build, jaded and torn by hard work, and, when he left the camp, so utterly tired out it is not surprising that the men who were inured to out-door life thought him completely used up. But they did not know their man. With the few dollars which he had earned, he supplied himself with comfortable clothing, went back to his work on Monday morning and continued it till the contract was completed.

The next winter he taught the first school opened in Fort Dodge, and from that date his general success was assured. For the first two years he was employed much of the time by persons having contracts for surveying Government lands. He was thus naturally led into the land business, and from the autumn of 1855, when the Land Office was established at Fort Dodge, much of his time was devoted to surveying, selecting lands for buyers, tax-paying for foreign owners, and in short a general land agency. During this period he devoted such time as he could spare to reading law, with the view of eventually entering the profession.

Soon after the civil war commenced he entered the army, and before going into the field was commissioned as Captain in the staff department, and served over three years, attaining the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel and being mustered out as brevet Colonel.

He has served his State in numerous civil capacities. He was elected Surveyor of Webster County in the spring of 1856, and the next year was elected a Representative to the General Assembly, and served in the first session of that body held at Des Moines. He was elected Register of the

State Land Office in 1866, re-elected in 1868, and held the office four years, declining to be a candidate for renomination.

He was elected Governor of Iowa in 1871, and was inaugurated January 11, 1872. He was re-elected two years later, and served until January 13, 1874. He made an able and popular executive. In his first inaugural address, delivered January 11, 1872, he made a strong plea for the State University, and especially its normal department, for the agricultural college, and for whatever would advance the material progress and prosperity of the people, urging in particular the introduction of more manufactories.

At the expiration of his second term as Governor Mr. Carpenter was appointed, without his previous knowledge, Second Comptroller of the United States Treasury, and resigned after holding that office about fifteen months. He was influenced to take this step at that time because another bureau officer was to be dismissed, as the head of the department held that Iowa had more heads of bureaus than she was entitled to, and his resigning an office of a higher grade saved a man who deserved to remain in Government employ.

He was in the forty-seventh Congress from 1881 to 1883, and represented Webster County in the twentieth General Assembly. He is now leading the life of a private citizen at Fort Dodge, his chief employment being the carrying on of a farm. He is not rich, which is a striking commentary on his long official service. He has led a pure and upright life.

He has been a Republican since the organization of that party. In religious matters he is orthodox.

He was married in March, 1864, to Miss Susan C. Burkholder, of Fort Dodge. They have no children, but have reared from childhood a niece of Mrs. Carpenter, Miss Fannie Burkholder.





L.G. Newbold



JOSHUA G. NEWBOLD was the tenth Governor of the State, and the thirteenth of Iowa, numbering from the first Territorial Governor.

He is yet living at Mount Pleasant. He is a native of Pennsylvania, and his ancestors in this country were among the very early settlers in New Jersey. They were Friends, and consequently none of them figured in the struggle for the independence of the colonies.

Governor Newbold is the son of Barzilla and Catherine (Houseman) Newbold. He was born in Fayette County, Pennsylvania, May 12, 1830, and reared as a farmer. When he was eight years of age the family moved to Westmoreland County, same State, where he was educated in the common school, and also in a select school or academy, the latter taught by Dr. John Lewis, since of Grinnell, Iowa. At sixteen he returned with the family to Fayette County, where he remained eight years, assisting his father in running a flouring mill, when not teaching. When about nineteen he began the study of medicine, reading a year or more while teaching, and then abandoning the notion of being a physician,

In the month of March, 1854, Mr. Newbold removed to Iowa, locating on a farm, now partly in the corporation of Mount Pleasant, Henry County. At the end of one year he removed to Cedar Township, Van Buren County, there merchandising and farming till about 1860, when he removed to Hillsboro, Henry County, and pursued the same callings.

In 1862, when the call was made for 600,000 men to finish the work of crushing the Rebellion, Mr. Newbold left his farm in the hands of his family and his store in charge of his partner, and went into the army as Captain of Company C, Twenty-fifth Regiment Iowa Infantry. He served nearly three years, resigning just before the war closed, on account of disability. During the last two or three months he served at the South he filled the position of Judge Advocate, with headquarters at Woodville, Alabama.

His regiment was one of those that made Iowa troops famous. It arrived at Helena, Arkansas, in November, 1862, and sailed in December following on the expedition against Vicksburg by way of Chickasaw Bayou. At the latter place was its first engagement. Its second was at Arkansas Post, and there it suffered severely, losing in killed and wounded more than sixty.

After Lookout Mountain it joined in the pursuit of Bragg's flying forces to Ring-

gold, where it engaged the enemy in their strong works, November 27 losing twenty-nine wounded. The following year it joined Sherman in his Atlanta campaign, then on the famous march to the sea and through the Carolinas.

On returning to Iowa he continued in the mercantile trade at Hillsboro for three or four years, and then sold out, giving thereafter his whole attention to agriculture, stock-raising and stock-dealing, making the stock department an important factor in his business for several years. Mr. Newbold was a member of the thirteenth, fourteenth and fifteenth General Assemblies, representing Henry County, and was chairman of the school committee in the fourteenth, and of the committee on appropriations in the fifteenth General Assembly. In the fifteenth (1874) he was temporary Speaker during the deadlock in organizing the House. In 1875 he was elected Lieutenant Governor on the Republican ticket with Samuel J. Kirkwood.

His Democratic competitor was E. B. Woodward, who received 93,060 votes. Mr. Newbold received 134,166, or a majority of 31,106. Governor Kirkwood being elected United States Senator during that session, Mr. Newbold became Governor, taking the chair February 1, 1877, and vacating it for Governor Gear in January, 1878.

Governor Newbold's message to the Legislature in 1878 shows painstaking care and a clear business-like view of the interests of the State. His recommendations were carefully considered and largely adopted. The State's finances were then in a less creditable condition than ever before or since, as there was an increasing floating debt, then amounting to \$340,826.56, more than \$90,000 in excess of the Constitutional limitation. Said Governor Newbold in his message: "The commonwealth ought not to set an example of dila-

toriness in meeting its obligations. Of all forms of indebtedness, that of a floating character is the most objectionable. The uncertainty as to its amount will invariably enter into any computation made by persons contracting with the State for supplies, material or labor. To remove the present difficulty, and to avert its recurrence, I look upon as the most important work that will demand your attention."

One of the greatest problems before statesmen is that of equal and just taxation. The following recommendation shows that Governor Newbold was abreast with foremost thinkers, for it proposes a step which yearly finds more favor with the people: "The inequalities of the personal-property valuations of the several counties suggest to my mind the propriety of so adjusting the State's levy as to require the counties to pay into the State treasury only the tax on realty, leaving the corresponding tax on personalty in the county treasury. This would rest with each county the adjustment of its personal property valuations, without fear that they might be so high as to work injustice to itself in comparison with other counties."

Governor Newbold has always affiliated with the Republican party, and holds to its great cardinal doctrines, having once embraced them, with the same sincerity and honesty that he cherishes his religious sentiments. He has been a Christian for something like twenty-five years, his connection being with the Free-Will Baptist church. He found his wife, Rachel Farquhar, in Fayette County, Pennsylvania, their union taking place on the 2d of May, 1850. They have had five children, and lost two. The names of the living are—Mary Allene, Emma Irene and George C.

The Governor is not yet an old man, and may serve his State or county in other capacities in the coming years.





Mott Gun



HE eleventh to hold the highest official position in the State of Iowa was John H. Gear, of Burlington. He is yet living in that city. He was born in Ithaca, New York, April 7, 1825. His father was Rev. E. G. Gear, a clergyman of the Protestant Episcopal church, who was born in New London, Connecticut, in 1792. When he was quite young his family removed to Pittsfield, Berkshire County, Massachusetts; in 1816, after being ordained, he emigrated to New York and settled at Onondaga Hill, near which is now the thriving city of Syracuse. Soon after locating there he was married to Miranda E. Cook. He was engaged in the ministry in various places in Western New York until 1836, when he removed to Galena, Illinois. There he remained until 1838, when he was appointed Chaplain in the United States Army at Fort Snelling, Minnesota. He died in 1874, aged eighty-two years.

John H., his only son, in 1843, came to Burlington, where he has since continued to reside. On his arrival he commenced

his mercantile career by engaging as clerk with the firm of Bridgeman & Bros. After being with this firm for a little over a year he entered the employ of W. F. Coolbaugh (since president of the Union National Bank, of Chicago), who was even at that early date the leading merchant of Eastern Iowa. He was clerk for Mr. Coolbaugh for about five years, and was then taken into partnership. The firm of W. F. Coolbaugh & Co. continued in business for nearly five years, when Mr. Gear succeeded to the business by purchase, and carried it on until he became known as the oldest wholesale grocer in the State. He is now president of a large rolling mill company at Burlington.

Mr. Gear has been honored by his fellow-citizens with many positions of trust. In 1852 he was elected alderman; in 1863 was elected mayor over A. W. Carpenter, being the first Republican up to that time who had been elected in Burlington on a party issue. In 1867 the Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Minnesota Railroad Company was organized, and he was chosen as its president. His efforts highly contributed to the success of the enterprise, which did much for Burlington. He was also active in promoting the Burlington & Southwestern Railway, as well as the Burlington & Northwestern narrow-gauge road.

He has always acted with the Republican party, and in 1871 was nominated and elected a member of the House of Representatives of the Fourteenth General Assembly. In 1873 he was elected to the Fifteenth General Assembly. The Republican caucus of the House nominated him for Speaker by acclamation, and after a contest of two weeks he was chosen over his opponent, J. W. Dixon. He filled the position of Speaker very acceptably, and at the close of the session all the members of the House, independent of party affiliations, joined in signing their names to a resolution of thanks, which was engraved and presented to him. In 1875 he was the third time nominated to the Assembly by the Republican party, and while his county gave a large Democratic vote he was again elected. He was also again nominated for Speaker, by the Republican caucus, and was elected by a handsome majority over his competitor, Hon. John Y. Stone. He is the only man in the State who ever had the honor of being chosen to this high position a second time. He enjoys the reputation of being an able parliamentarian, his rulings never having been appealed from. At the close of the session he again received the unanimous thanks of the House for his courtesy and impartiality.

In 1877 he was nominated for Governor by the Republican convention which met at Des Moines, June 28, and at the election held the following October he received 121,546 votes, against 79,353 for John P. Irish, 10,639 for Elias Jessup, and 38,228 for D. P. Stubbs. His plurality over Irish was 42,193. He was inaugurated January 17, 1878, and served four years, being re-elected in 1879, by the following handsome vote: Gear, 157,571; Trimble, 85,056; Campbell, 45,439; Dungan, 3,258; Gear's majority over all competitors, 23,828. His second inauguration was in January, 1880.

Governor Gear's business habits enabled

him to discharge the duties of his office with marked ability. He found the financial condition of the State in a low ebb, but raised Iowa's credit to that of the best of our States. In his last biennial message he was able to report: "The warrants outstanding, but not bearing interest, September 30, 1881, amounted to \$22,093.74, and there are now in the treasury ample funds to meet the current expenses of the State. The war and defense debt has been paid, except the warrants for \$125,000 negotiated by the executive, auditor and treasurer, under the law of the Eighteenth General Assembly, and \$2,500 of the original bonds not yet presented for payment. The only other debt owing by the State amounts to \$245,435.19, due to the permanent school fund, a portion of which is made irredeemable by the Constitution. These facts place Iowa practically among the States which have no debt, a consideration which must add much to her reputation. The expenses of the State for the last two years are less than those of any other period since 1869, and this notwithstanding the fact that the State is to-day sustaining several institutions not then in existence; namely, the hospital at Independence, the additional penitentiary, the normal school, and the asylum for the feeble-minded children, besides the girl's department of the reform school. The State also, at present, makes provision for fish culture, for a useful weather service, for sanitary supervision by a board of health, for encouraging immigration to the State, for the inspection of coal mines by a State inspector, and liberally for the military arm of the Government."

Governor Gear is now in the sixty-first year of his age, and is in the full vigor of both his mental and physical faculties. He was married in 1852 to Harriet S. Foot, formerly of Middlebury, Vermont, by whom he has had four children, two of whom are living.



B. P. Sherman,

BUREN R. SHERMAN.

HE twelfth Governor of the State was Buren R. Sherman, who held office two terms, from 1882 to 1886. He was born in Phelps, Ontario County, New York, May 28, 1836, and is the third son of Phineas L. and Eveline (Robinson) Sherman, both of whom were natives of the Empire State.

The subject of this sketch received his early education in the public schools of his native place, and concluded his studies at Elmira, New York, acquiring a thorough knowledge of the English branches. At the close of his studies, acting on the advice of his father, who was a mechanic (an ax maker), he apprenticed himself to Mr. S. Ayres, of Elmira, to learn the watchmaker's trade. In 1855, with his family, he removed to Iowa and settled upon an unbroken prairie, in what is now Geneseo Township, Tama County, where his father had purchased lands from the Government. There young Sherman labored on his father's farm, employing his leisure hours in the study of law, which he had begun at Elmira. He also engaged as bookkeeper in a neighbor-

ing town, and with his wages assisted his parents in improving their farm. In the summer of 1859 he was admitted to the bar, and the following spring removed to Vinton, and began the practice of law with Hon. William Smyth, formerly District Judge, and J. C. Traer, conducting the business under the firm name of Smyth, Traer & Sherman.

They built up a flourishing practice and were prospering when, upon the opening of the war, in 1861, Mr. Sherman enlisted in Company G, Thirteenth Iowa Volunteer Infantry, and immediately went to the front. He entered the service as Second Sergeant, and in February, 1862, was made Second Lieutenant of Company E. On the 6th of April following he was very severely wounded at the battle of Pittsburg Landing, and while in the hospital was promoted to the rank of Captain. He returned to his company while yet obliged to use crutches, and remained on duty till the summer of 1863, when, by reason of his wound, he was compelled to resign and return home. Soon after returning from the army he was elected County Judge of Benton County, and re-elected without opposition in 1865. In the autumn of 1866 he resigned his judgeship and accepted the office of clerk of the District Court, to which he was re-elected in 1868, 1870 and 1872, and in December, 1874, resigned in order to accept the office

of Auditor of State, to which he had been elected by a majority of 28,425 over J. M. King, the "anti-monopoly" candidate. In 1876 he was re-nominated and received 50,272 more votes than W. Grownweg (Democrat) and Leonard Brown (Greenback) together. In 1878 he was again chosen to represent the Republican party in that office, and this time received a majority of 7,164 over the combined votes of Colonel Eiboek (Democrat) and G. V. Swearer (Greenback). In the six years that he held this office, he was untiring in his faithful application to routine work and devotion to his especial share of the State's business. He retired with such an enviable record that it was with no surprise the people learned, June 27, 1881, that he was the nominee of the Republican party for Governor.

The campaign was an exciting one. The General Assembly had submitted to the people the prohibitory amendment to the Constitution. This, while not a partisan question, became uppermost in the mind of the public. Mr. Sherman received 133,330 votes, against 83,244 for Kinne and 28,112 for D. M. Clark, or a plurality of 50,086 and a majority of 21,974. In 1883 he was re-nominated by the Republicans, as was L. G. Kinne by the Democrats. The National party offered J. B. Weaver. During the campaign these candidates held a number of joint discussions at different points in the State. At the election the vote was: Sherman, 164,182; Kinne, 139,093; Weaver, 23,089; Sherman's plurality, 25,089; majority, 2,000. In his second inaugural Governor Sherman said:

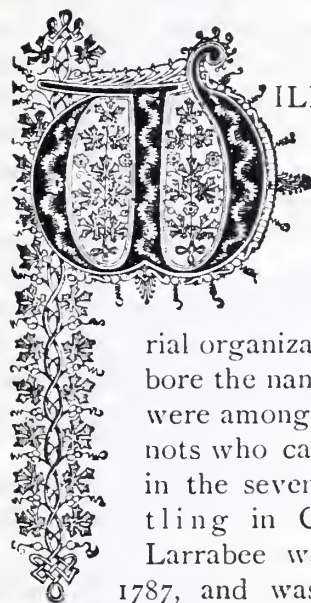
"In assuming, for the second time, the office of Chief Magistrate of the State, I fully realize my grateful obligations to the people of Iowa, through whose generous confidence I am here. I am aware of the duties and grave responsibilities of this exalted position, and as well what is expected of me therein. As in the past I have given

my undivided time and serious attention thereto, so in the future I promise the most earnest devotion and untiring effort in the faithful performance of my official requirements. I have seen the State grow from infancy to mature manhood, and each year one of substantial betterment of its previous position.

"With more railroads than any other State, save two; with a school interest the grandest and strongest, which commands the support and confidence of all the people, and a population, which in its entirety is superior to any other in the sisterhood, it is not strange the pride which attaches to our people. When we remember that the results of our efforts in the direction of good government have been crowned with such magnificent success, and to-day we have a State in most perfect physical and financial condition, no wonder our hearts swell in honest pride as we contemplate the past and so confidently hope for the future. What we may become depends on our own efforts, and to that future I look with earnest and abiding confidence."

Governor Sherman's term of office continued until January 14, 1886, when he was succeeded by William Larrabee, and he is now, temporarily, perhaps, enjoying a well-earned rest. He has been a Republican since the organization of that party, and his services as a campaign speaker have been for many years in great demand. As an officer he has been able to make an enviable record. Himself honorable and thorough, his management of public business has been of the same character, and such as has commended him to the hearty approval of the citizens of the State.

He was married August 20, 1862, to Miss Lena Kendall, of Vinton, Iowa, a young lady of rare accomplishments and strength of character. The union has been happy in every respect. They have two children—Lena Kendall and Oscar Eugene.



WILLIAM LARRABEE is the thirteenth Governor of this State, and the sixteenth Governor of Iowa, counting from the Territorial organization. His ancestors bore the name of d'Larrabee, and were among the French Huguenots who came to America early in the seventeenth century, settling in Connecticut. Adam Larrabee was born March 14, 1787, and was one of the early graduates of West Point Military Academy. He served with distinction in the war of 1812, having been made a Second Lieutenant March 1, 1811. He was promoted to be Captain February 1, 1814, and was soon after, March 30, of the same year, severely wounded at the battle of Lacole Mills, during General Wilkinson's campaign on the St. Lawrence. He recovered from this wound, which was in the lung, and was afterward married to Hannah Gallup Lester, who was born June 8, 1798, and died March 15, 1837. Captain Larrabee died in 1869, aged eighty-two.

The subject of this sketch was born at

Ledyard, Connecticut, January 20, 1832, and was the seventh of nine children. He passed his early life on a rugged New England farm, and received only moderate school advantages. He attended the district schools winters until nineteen years of age, and then taught school for two winters.

He was now of an age when it became necessary to form some plans for the future. In this, however, he was embarrassed by a misfortune which betel him at the age of fourteen. In being trained to the use of fire-arms under his father's direction, an accidental discharge resulted in the loss of sight in the right eye. This unfitted him for many employments usually sought by ambitious youths. The family lived two miles from the sea, and in that locality it was the custom for at least one son in each family to become a sailor. William's two eldest brothers chose this occupation, and the third remained in charge of the home farm.

Thus made free to choose for himself William decided to emigrate West. In 1853, accordingly, he came to Iowa. His elder sister, Hannah, wife of E. H. Williams, was then living at Garnavillo, Clayton County, and there he went first. In that way he selected Northeast Iowa as his

future home. After teaching one winter at Hardin, he was for three years employed as a sort of foreman on the Grand Meadow farm of his brother-in-law, Judge Williams.

In 1857 he bought a one-third interest in the Clermont Mills, and located at Clermont, Fayette County. He soon was able to buy the other two-thirds, and within a year found himself sole owner. He operated this mill until 1874, when he sold to S. M. Leach. On the breaking out of the war he offered to enlist, but was rejected on account of the loss of his right eye. Being informed he might possibly be admitted as a commissioned officer he raised a company and received a commission as First Lieutenant, but was again rejected for the same disability.

After selling the mill Mr. Larrabee devoted himself to farming, and started a private bank at Clermont. He also, experimentally, started a large nursery, but this resulted only in confirming the belief that Northern Iowa has too rigorous a climate for fruit-raising.

Mr. Larrabee did not begin his political career until 1867. He was reared as a Whig, and became a Republican on the organization of that party. While interested in politics he generally refused local offices, serving only as treasurer of the School Board prior to 1867. In the autumn of that year, on the Republican ticket, he was elected to represent his county in the State Senate. To this high position he was re-elected from time to time, so that he served as Senator continuously for eighteen years before being promoted to the highest office in the State. He was so popular at home that he was generally re-nominated by acclamation, and for some years the Democrats did not even make nominations. During the whole eighteen years Senator Larrabee was a member of the principal committee, that on Ways and Means, of which he was generally chairman, and was

also a member of other committees. In the pursuit of the duties thus devolving upon him he was indefatigable. It is said that he never missed a committee meeting. Not alone in this, but in private and public business of all kinds his uniform habit is that of close application to work. Many of the important measures passed by the Legislature owe their existence or present form to him.

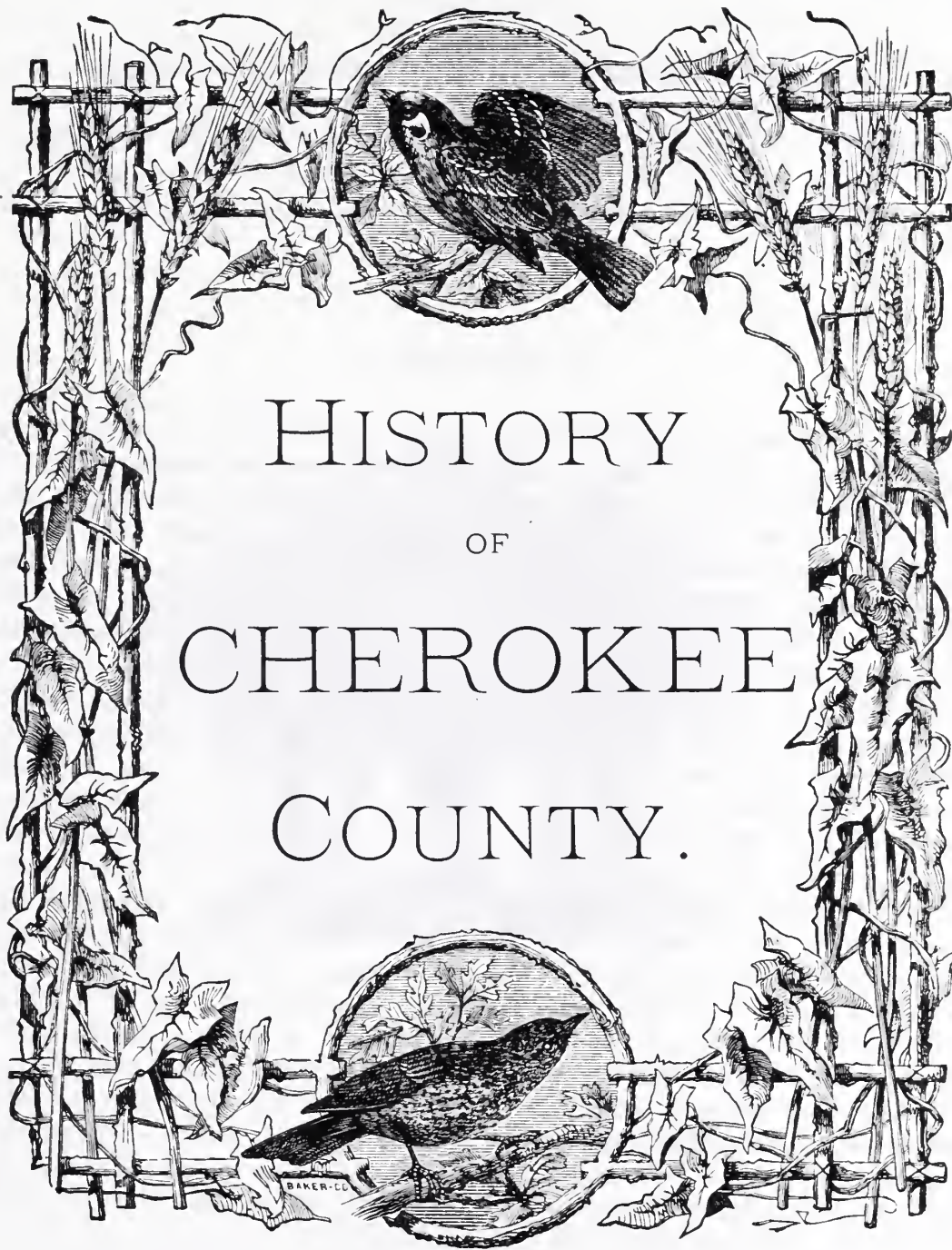
He was a candidate for the gubernatorial nomination in 1881, but entered the contest too late, as Governor Sherman's following had been successfully organized. In 1885 it was generally conceded before the meeting of the convention that he would be nominated, which he was, and his election followed as a matter of course. He was inaugurated January 14, 1886, and so far has made an excellent Governor. His position in regard to the liquor question, that on which political fortunes are made and lost in Iowa, is that the majority should rule. He was personally in favor of high license, but having been elected Governor, and sworn to uphold the Constitution and execute the laws, he proposes to do so.

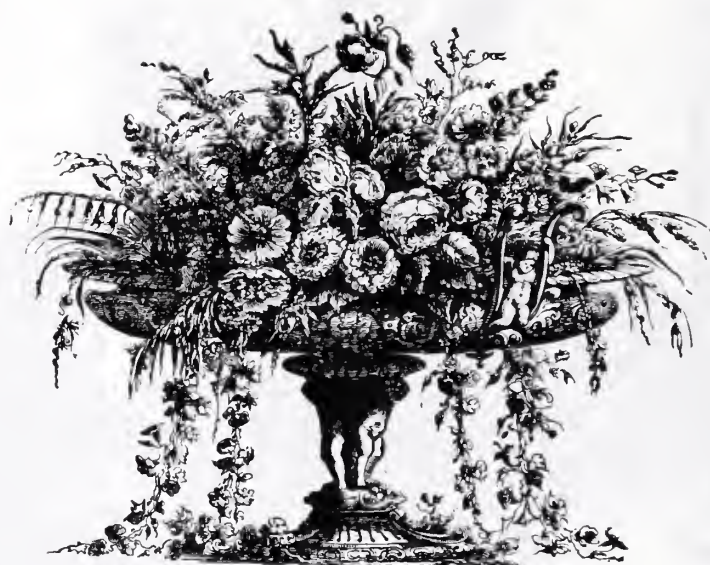
A Senator who sat beside him in the Senate declares him to be "a man of the broadest comprehension and information, an extraordinarily clear reasoner, fair and conscientious in his conclusions, and of Spartan firmness in his matured judgment," and says that "he brings the practical facts and philosophy of human nature, the science and history of law, to aid in his decisions, and adheres with the earnestness of Jefferson and Sumner to the fundamental principles of the people's rights in government and law."

Governor Larrabee was married September 12, 1861, at Clermont, to Anna M. Appelman, daughter of Captain G. A. Appelman. Governor Larrabee has seven children—Charles, Augusta, Julia, Anna, William, Frederic and Helen.



W. Lawrence





INTRODUCTION.

CHAPTER I.

AS the changes of less than half a century are contemplated, one can scarcely realize or comprehend that the wonderful results of Time's marvel-working hand are the achievements of a period so brief as to be within the remembrance, almost, of the present generation.

Let us turn back, as it were, the leaves of Time's great book to but a third of a century ago, and the stranger would have gazed upon a landscape of great beauty, selected by the Sioux and Dakotas as their camping ground, with that singular appreciation of the beautiful which Nature made an instinct in the savage. These vast rolling prairies were as green then as now; the prairie flowers bloomed as thickly and diffused their fragrance as bountifully. We are in the haunt of the red man, with scarcely a trace of civilization. But behold what a contrast! Then all was as Nature had formed it, with its variegated hues of vegetation; in winter a dreary snow-mantled desert, in summer a perfect paradise of flowers. Now all traces of the primitive are obliterated; in place of the tall, rank grass, or tangled underbrush, one beholds the rich waving fields of golden grain. In place of the dusky warriors' rude cabins are the substantial and often elegant dwellings of the

thrifty farmers; and the iron horse, swifter than the nimblest deer, treads the pathway so recently the trail of the Indian. Then the sickle of fire annually cut its swathe of wild herbage, and drove to death the stag; now it nourishes on its broad bosom thousands of tons of the staple products of the great Hawkeye State. Then the storm drove the elk and bison to their hiding places; now the blast drives the herd of the husbandman to a comfortable shelter. The transformation is indeed complete. Three decades ago no attempt had been made to cultivate these rich prairie lands, and the native forests were undisturbed by the woodman's ax. Where once the wigwams of the Indian tribes were erected, prosperous towns and cities now appear; where the red men passed slowly along the trail, the locomotive now whirls by.

It is the duty of the historian to record these changes; to show how they have been made; to narrate the trials of early pioneers, and thus present a lesson to future generations. From the experiences of the past we learn the lessons of to-day. He who writes of events to which eye-witnesses are numerous has no room for flights of imagination, and his fancy is confined between the walls of cold, naked facts.

But let us hasten on to the record of Cherokee County, and record the deeds of her early settlers before they shall have all passed away. As the years, one by one, glide by, none shall remain to bear testimony as to its early history, except it shall here be written.

Before entering into the work of making a suitable history of this county, it is well at first to look about over the surface of this rich soil and beautiful extent of territory, and see what the hand of Creation has done in the way of natural advantages. First learn something of the land, the topography, the streams and forests which lend so much to its charming magnificence. We therefore come to speak of the

LOCATION, TOPOGRAPHY AND GEOLOGY.

Cherokee is the second county from the western boundary of the State, which is the Missouri River, and it is the third county from the northern border, or the line between the States of Iowa and Minnesota. It comprises a territory of twenty-four miles square, and contains 576 square miles, equal to 368,640 acres of land. It is divided into sixteen townships, each being the regular congressional township of six miles square.

The principal streams coursing their way through the county are the Little Sioux River, entering near the northeast corner and passing out about seven miles east of the southwest corner, thus flowing diagonally across the entire extent of the county's domain. West Fork of Little Sioux is a tributary, draining and watering several townships in the northwestern portion of the county. Other beautiful prairie streams that add much to the value and appearance of the territory are what are known in geography as Willow, Rock, Pitcher, Perry, Fiddle and Fourteen-Mile creeks, with the Maple River

and its branches, which traverse the southeastern portion of the county.

While Cherokee County is not abruptly rolling, as is the country farther to the southwest, yet it is uneven enough to drain itself thoroughly into the numerous streams, which have a general southern course. There is but a very small portion of the county which ever "washes" and which cannot be profitably cultivated.

The soil of the county is one peculiar to a belt through which runs the Missouri River, about 100 x 200 miles in width. It differs from the soil in the eastern part of the State, east of the watershed; in the east it belongs to what in geology is known as the drift deposit, while on the western slope it is of the bluff deposit. Here it closely resembles the loess deposit in the valley of the Rhine, famous the world over for its richness. The celebrated geological writer, Owen, calls it "silicious marl," and refers to its origin as an accumulation of sediment in an ancient lake, which was afterward drained.

One of its peculiarities, due to its silicious composition, is its freedom from stagnant pools and ponds, and the advantages it possesses of being constantly and completely underdrained. While it retains a sufficient moisture at the surface, and crops growing upon it suffer less than in ordinary soils from drought, the distinct granular form of silex, of which it is largely composed, enables water to pass through it as effectually, but not so quickly, as through ordinary sand. As a result of this peculiarity, the roads are uniformly good, and plowing is not retarded by wet weather nearly so much as in less favored soils.

Cherokee contains more native timber land than any five Northwestern Iowa counties. The varieties were originally oak, ash, elm, soft maple, black walnut, cotton-wood, and

linn. At an early day some of the finest black-walnut timber in Iowa was found along the larger streams of this county. As might very naturally be expected in a prairie country, the early settlers, from away back on the prairies, used all sorts of timber quite lavishly, and in many instances did not protect the forest lands as they ought, and as many of them now wish they had. The pioneers came from the East where wood was no luxury, and often it was ruthlessly slaughtered. However, the later settlers on the prairies set about planting and transplanting artificial groves, which here and there, almost everywhere, at present beautify and add to the comfort as well as to the material value of the farmer. These groves stand now, with their towering branches, as so many living, growing monuments to the good sense and foresight of the hardy pioneers.

By the record given out in reports officially signed and published by the Auditor of State, there is no county in all Iowa that has planted and transplanted more forest and shade trees than Cherokee, except Buena Vista County. The causes which lead to the planting of so many forest trees are numerous, but mainly on account of wanting them for shade in the summer-time and as a protection against the wild winds and blizzards of winter.

The early county fathers (supervisors) saw this in its true light when they passed the subjoined resolution:

An act of the Board of Supervisors to encourage the planting of forest and fruit trees in Cherokee County:

WHEREAS, By virtue of discretionary power granted the Board of Supervisors at the Twelfth General Assembly, Chapter 92, Section 5,

Resolved, That the board exempt from taxes (except for State purposes) on the real or personal property of each tax payer who shall within the year plant one or more acres of forest trees for timber, or one mile of hedge,

for fence, or one-half mile of shade trees along the public highway, the sum of \$500.

Provided, however, That at least 1,000 forest trees be on each acre claimed exempt; that shade trees shall not be to exceed twelve feet apart, and fruit trees not to exceed thirty-three feet apart, all to be in good growing condition.

By order of Board of Supervisors.

HORATIO PITCHER,
Chairman B. of S.

The minute book of the subsequent supervisors shows that great numbers of farmers took the advantage of this law and at once planted large groves upon their farms, which now have come to be immense trees, large enough for stove wood and posts.

In 1888 there were exempt from taxes property amounting to over \$200,000, by reason of claims made and honestly carried out under the above act, made many years ago. To-day there are 600 acres more of artificial timber in the county than of natural, there being about 1,500 of native and 2,100 of planted timber.

Besides the abundance of pure running water found in swift falling currents in the goodly number of streams in the county, the finest well-water is obtainable, in almost any part of the territory, at an average depth of twenty-five feet. Good soil and pure water are the keys which unlock the secret of Cherokee County's health, wealth and prosperity. Again, flowing wells are to be had by going down from 100 to 200 feet below the surface. Two such natural fountains gush forth within the city plat of Cherokee, the county seat,—the big magnetic well, discovered in 1881, and the one supplying the city water-works, obtained in June, 1889.

The landscape picture presented by the whole domain of this county is one scarcely surpassed in beauty and grandeur in any part of Iowa, especially of the western prairie belt.

The most striking feature of the topography of the county, in common with most of the great West, is the predominance of prairies, a name first applied by the French settlers, and now universally adopted to designate natural grass-land, in contra-distinction to the wooded region, or as it is generally styled throughout the West, timber-land.

Probably nine-tenths of the eastern, and still a larger percentage of the western, half of the State of Iowa is prairie, the timber in general being found skirting the streams, while the prairie occupies the whole of the higher portion of the country, with the exception of here and there an isolated group of trees standing like an island in mid-ocean.





CHAPTER II.

EARLY SETTLEMENT—THE NEW ENGLAND COLONY.

TO the reader of local history this chapter of all others is of greater interest than almost any other; especially is this true of the pioneer himself. Here he sees himself and friends, as in the dim past they first sought out these western wilds and fought for their very existence, in what was then one vast wilderness—even a green, glad solitude left as it came from the hand of a Creator! See the pioneer as he takes the book in his hands, slowly, critically pouring over every word, recalling in his mind the pictures of the vanished past at the mention of some well-known name, or smiling as recollection brings back some ludicrous adventure of the early days. His old associations, the trials and tribulations, the battle against hunger and cold, while the settlers were yet scattered almost a full day's journey apart—all these rise up before him as he reads. Even now, in memory, he hears the wind blow around his humble cabin home that first sheltered him from the wild wintry blasts, and he hears (or seems to hear) the prairie wolves howl about his door as they did in days of yore. The picture of the past rises before him, and he once more re-

joices in the pride of his youth and young manhood.

Notwithstanding the cares and adventures that clustered around the humble cabin door of the pioneer, these first settlers of Cherokee County took solid comfort. Here all were free and equal, and the absence of restraining wealth and position were to him a source of comfort and satisfaction. The rough hospitality, the hearty, free feeling of common brotherhood among these early vanguards to civilization, were the spontaneous overflow of hearts full of regard for humanity, and was practiced more from this feeling than from the teachings of Christian duty.

Thirty years ago, my county,
 You were fair—yes, very fair;
 There were no furrows on your brow,
 No silver in your hair.
 The blush of early womanhood
 Was on your rounded cheek;
 The wild flowers on your bosom
 Exhaled their fragrance sweet.

Dear was the old log cabin,
 Down by the river side;
 'Round it the children romped,
 In it the baby died.
 The cabin sleeps in ruins,
 The ivy from the roof has fled,
 The mould is its only monument,
 All but memories sweet are dead.

—SELECTED.

THE FIRST STAKE DRIVEN.

In most counties it is with much difficulty that the historian can fully and clearly es-

tablish the fact as to who was the first actual settler, but, fortunately, in Cherokee County, there can be no doubt or misunderstanding as to such honor—for an honor it is; it belongs, beyond question, to Robert Perry and the party of New Englanders who came from Milford, Massachusetts, and were organized as the Milford Emigration Company, who effected settlement in the spring of 1856.

[The author is indebted to Carlton Corbett and George W. Lebourveau, two of the remaining band of pioneers, for the facts concerning the early settlement, as hereafter follows.]

During the winter of 1855-'56 two doctors of an enterprising turn of mind, living in Milford, Massachusetts, were impressed with this great, new, northwestern country and frequently consulted such maps and descriptive matter as they could procure, down in their New England home, hard by the Atlantic Coast. These gentlemen were Dr. Dwight Russell and Dr. Slocum, who espied upon the maps, then recently published, several points in Western Iowa which appeared at that long range to be suitable for the founding of a town, or perhaps what might advance into a city.

Growing out of these deliberations there was formed the Milford Emigration Company, which had for its object and central aim the planting of a colony of New Englanders, who sought to better their worldly surroundings by settling in the West. Among the number were many mechanics, especially boot and shoe makers, who had long since tired of laboring at the bench for the mere living they were enabled to earn for themselves and families.

It was finally determined that the colony should first send two of their number on in advance for the purpose of "spying out the land," which, in the spring of 1856, flowed

with anything but milk and honey. The gentlemen chosen for such advance agents were pioneers Carlton Corbett and Lemuel Parkhurst, who left Milford, Massachusetts, February 11, 1856, coming by railroad to Chicago, then a small city. Mr. Parkhurst had his family with him and left them at a sisters, by the name of Crady, then living near Pecatonica. Messrs. Corbett and Parkhurst then went on west to Lyons, Iowa, on the Mississippi River, and thence they went down the river to Davenport, at which point they struck the only railroad then built on Iowa soil—the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific, which then extended as far west as Iowa City, which was then the State capital, Des Moines then only being known as Fort Des Moines, a small trading post, with Government fortifications, as a defense against the Indians or other intruders. From Iowa City Corbett and Parkhurst traveled by stage coach to Council Bluffs, Iowa, a distance of 250 miles, crossing scores of streams, none of which had at that time been spanned by even a foot bridge! Many travelers now who complain of late and slow railroad trains should remember that in 1856, right here in Iowa, these gentlemen had to carry rails and poles with which to pry the stages from out the muddy sloughs and creeks, *en route* from Iowa City to Council Bluffs.

Upon arriving at Council Bluffs it was learned that the objective point for which they were headed, namely, the confluence of the Big Sioux and the Missouri rivers, had been already visited and a town platted, known now as Sioux City, Iowa! Hence vanished all the bright dreams of founding a city, as talked of by the little band of New Englanders while they were seated in their quiet, cozy homes. But the Northwest was a big territory, and our subjects were not by any means dismayed, though somewhat dis-

appointed at thus early being baffled in the plans already laid. Out came the maps again and the eye traced out the streams, sufficient to tell the home-seekers that other fields were open for their conquest. They continued to the point where the new town of Sioux City was platted, and from there followed the Big Sioux River for a considerable distance; but the scarcity of timber in the region caused them to retrace their steps to Sergeant's Bluffs, eight miles below Sioux City, where they met with Robert Perry (now deceased), who had just returned from Cherokee County, and who informed them of the beauty and natural resources of the Little Sioux Valley—of its numerous meandering streams and heavy belts of timber. Corbett and Parkhurst talked the matter over and finally concluded to know more of the country described. Mr. Corbett and a man named John Martin visited this county, while Parkhurst remained at Sergeant's Bluffs. They walked across the trackless prairies toward Correctionville, in Woodbury County, thence up the Little Sioux to a large grove situated in what is now Pilot Township. Here they remained over night in the grove, a portion of which belongs to the Perry estate. They were awakened in the early morning by the gobbling of wild turkeys. That day they proceeded to the present site of Old Cherokee, which they afterward platted. On their way up they stopped to view the big red rock, the largest in Iowa, now known as Pilot Rock, upon the top of which they found Indian relics and painted hieroglyphics, abundant proof of recent visits by the Indians.

After having satisfied themselves as to the quality of soil, the abundance of pure water and timber lands in the county, they spent a couple of days tramping over the territory, and then went toward Correctionville again. During this time they subsisted on a plain,

healthy, though not very pleasing diet, the same consisting of corn-meal and cold water baked in a "Dutch oven"—a heavy iron frying-pan tightly covered, and surrounded with embers. The corn-dodgers thus made were hard, one pioneer says "harder than Pharaoh's heart!" Indeed this was no summer pleasure trip, yet not without its pleasing aspect, as young manhood was then in the veins of those we now interview as aged pioneers.

At Correctionville they met a part of their colony, under the leadership of Dr. Dwight Russell, who now saw Iowa in reality and not in pretty tints with which his maps had been embellished! Yet it looked beautiful, garbed as the wild prairies were at that season with its royal robe of grass, bedecked with many a rare collection of sweetly perfumed wild flowers. Reality, romance and beauty were here strangely blended, which blending charmed the New England colony.

The portion of the colony spoken of had been six weeks *en route*, and landed during the first days of May, 1856. Corbett then piloted the colony back up the valley to the "promised land," having sent word to Parkhurst to that effect. On their way up a deer was shot, which gave all a good taste of fresh meat, seasoned with a wild flavor. They pitched tents on the east side of the Little Sioux River, within a grove, near the present location of the Martin Harrington farm. They plowed and put in two acres of corn, which yielded a fair crop considering the advanced stage of the season.

Owing to the fact that Congress had granted large tracts of land across Iowa to aid in building four railway lines from river to river, the land office at Sioux City had been ordered closed until the railroad companies could select their lands, after which it would open again to settlers. The time

ordered by law gave the Milford Colony just twenty days in which to select their lands, which were pre-empted. No time was lost in securing surveyors to help the settlers in making choice selections for themselves. The lands thus claimed gave each member of the company about 100 acres.

While the above will serve well to show the origin of the colony that led to the first settlement in this county, it may be well in this connection to speak also briefly of the incidents connected with the overland trip made by the colony itself in coming from "the wild New England shore" to a wilder Iowa prairie land.

For the subjoined facts, we are indebted to pioneer George W. Lebourveau, who was among the band:

"During the winter of 1855-'56 there was formed, at Milford, Massachusetts, a company called the Milford Western Emigration Society. The object of this company was to take up land and make a settlement together. There were fifty-four members. There was also a joint-stock company formed, each member of which was to pay \$100, for the purpose of buying teams and making improvements.

"In the month of February, 1856, L. Parkhurst and C. Corbett were sent as advance agents. On the 14th day of April part of the company left Milford; among the number were Dr. Dwight Russell, General Agent; George Kay, Treasurer; and George W. Lebourveau, Albert Phipps, Asa Slayton, Benjamin Sawtell, Lycander Sawtell, Albert Simonds, Samuel Wheeler, Robert Hamond, Albert Haynes, James A. Brown, wife and children—George, Clara and Thomas; James Hamond, wife and children—James and Mary.

"Our route was to Albany, New York, and through New York to Ohio, thence on to

Chicago, Illinois. We stopped one day in that muddy city, built on the lake marshes, where if one stepped off the walk he would go out of sight. From Chicago we came to Dunleath (now East Dubuque). Just at that point commenced pioneer experience, as here the railroad ended as it touched the waters of the Mississippi River.

"We remained at Dubuque two days, bought flour, horses, harness and wagon, after which we commenced wading in Iowa mud. At this point, however, Messrs. Brown, Hamond and their families took passage on a boat and went to St. Louis and from there up to Council Bluffs, where they remained until the coming autumn.

"We were sometimes in mud, sometimes in water, but seldom found on dry ground! There were no bridges at that early date, worthy of mention; some days we would travel twenty-five miles, but usually much less distance. We met all kinds of people as we continued our journey westward. The third night out from Dubuque was the first time we ever met a man from Hooppole Township, Posey County, Indiana! We inquired how much corn he raised there, and he replied, '*A right smart; sold a heap and had a power left!*'"

"We were a nice looking set of men, with our boiled shirts, plug hats and fine spun clothing. I brought an umbrella along with me and the first rainstorm I used it in the wind took it from my hands and up it went! I have not been stuck on such things since!

"When we got as far as Eldora, court was in session. We stopped a day to rest and attend an Iowa court, and it will go without saying, we were well paid for the time it took. In the East we had been accustomed to see a portly man with gray hair for a judge; here it was different, you know! Upon entering the court-room, I looked around to

see the judge and at last saw a young man away from the others in the room with his feet on a small table. The attorneys (?) likewise had their feet higher than their heads, were all smoking old pipes, and I think each one had his pants tucked into his boot legs! Yet I did not blame them, as I saw the dirt and mud upon the floor was several inches deep!

"From Eldora we journeyed on westward until we came to Skunk Grove, Hamilton County, now called Rose Grove. We traveled five miles in a drenching rain storm, in mud a foot and more deep—some places there seemed to be no bottom; one wagon got fast in a 'slew,' the bottom of which no man ever fathomed, even unto this day! Leaving the wagon there over night, we all remained in a shanty 10 x 12 feet. We met Robert Perry, 'Gus' Kirchner and Henry Brookshienk, who told us about the Little Sioux River. Our next stopping place was Webster City; from this place George Kay sent a letter back East, dated 'four miles beyond Sundown and seven beyond the knowledge of God!' We left Albert Phipps, Slayton and Haynes with one team and a portion of our goods. They remained there until some time in June. The balance of the company came on with our goods to Fort Dodge, where we put up at the largest hotel in the place—a double log structure, more noted for solidity than for extreme beauty! It was kept by a German named Shaifner. There were two rows of beds made on the floor, with scant room to go between. There was a man there with some money with which to enter land and he wanted a room by himself and the landlord told him, 'Yah, you gits him.' The beds were then all full, and he took him to one corner. 'There your room.' But the stranger guest said 'No, I have considerable money by me.' '*Money!* how much you gots?' He told

him \$500, whereupon the landlord said: 'Oh, every pody gots more money as that—throw him down here any vare, no pody steals him, but if you gots a bottle of whisky, look out for him, for some one steals him before morning!' I will remark the last statement proved true, as was revealed by the early morning light!

"At Fort Dodge we met our first serious experience in crossing an unbridged and angry stream, a half mile wide. We hired a ferryman to take us over. His ferry consisted of a cottonwood log 'dug-out,' sharpened at one end and left rounding at the other, propelled by the ferryman with a paddle. Our wagons were taken apart and carried over, a piece at a time. Our horses had to swim by the side of the 'dng-out.' All were safely landed on the western shore of the Des Moines River, except four men. We then got a ducking. George Kay insisted on standing up, and when we got out about thirty feet from shore he got frightened and leaned over toward one side, causing us all to be overturned. Out we went into twenty feet of water! Kay and the ferryman hung to the 'dug-out' and got to shore. We then made Kay lie flat down in the boat, which had enough water inside to weight it down, and in that way he went over alone. It should be recorded of friend Kay that he was ever afterward afraid to even wade a prairie slough!

"At Twin Lakes, our next stopping place, we caught some very fine fish, and from that point we passed on to 'Hell's Slough' and 'Purgatory,' which were rightly named by some experienced pioneer. It was in 'Hell's Slough' our horses got down, and all hands had to get out in mud and water up to our arm-pits, and fasten a rope of about 200 feet in length to the end of the tongue, which gave our teams a chance to draw from hard ground. At this memorable place friend

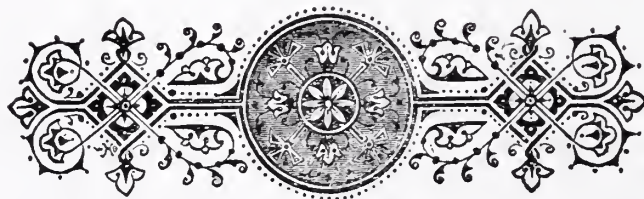
George Kay had a great time again. He would not ride into the swamp with us, but paced up and down the slough for two miles to find a place to cross, but finally had to come back and have one of the party come over and lead him across.

"The following day we got to Sac City, a place large on maps, but in fact only one house complete, and the second in course of erection. Here we divided up, a part of us stopping at Judge Crisse's, and a part at Austin's. The former pioneer still lives on the same lot he lived on at that time—thirty-three years ago!

"The day following we got to Ida Grove, where there was one house, owned by Judge Moorhead, who was judge, treasurer and recorder; it may as well be said he principally composed the government of that county. There were some other county officials, but were all hired by him to fill these honorable positions!

"The next day brought us to Correction-

ville, where we stopped three days, our fare consisting of corn bread, baked very hard, with coffee without milk or sugar—pretty tough diet for old Yankees! We were granted the privilege of sleeping on the floor. Here we met advance agent Carlton Corbett, who had just come from the Little Sioux River, and wanted us to go back and see the 'goodly heritage.' Accordingly, we started out with three horses, our tents and cooking utensils strapped to them. After coming seven miles we shot a deer, and stopped for a square meal. The next day we landed in Cherokee—May 11, 1856. Fish were very plentiful, and while looking about here we almost wholly lived on them. But alas for poor Kay, he could not eat fish without salt! While the boys were cooking them, he would go out by the tent's side and pull his vest around him to see how much he had lost in flesh, then go back to the tent and sit with his hands to his face. This he repeated three or four times during the cooking of each meal!"





CHAPTER III.

THE first settlement of the county was made during the spring and summer of 1856, by Robert Perry, of Clayton County, Iowa, the Milford Emigration Company, and the colony in Pilot Township, headed by G. W. Banister.

The first deed granted for land in the county was filed for record (according to the transcript from Woodbury County) August 5, 1856, the description of said land being the southwest quarter of the southeast quarter of section 28, township 91, range 40. It was conveyed by Robert Perry, in consideration of \$100 "in hand paid" by William R. Henry, George A. Jackson and H. C. Campbell, of Woodbury County, Iowa.

The first real-estate mortgage made was that of Michael Pendergrast, in consideration of \$300, on township 91, range 41, to one Augustus Kirwan. The instrument was recorded December 28, 1857.

The first house ever erected in the county was that built by the "Milford Colony," in the summer of 1856. It was of logs and was 12 x 20 feet, one and a half stories high.

The first saw-mill was built in 1865 by a Mr. Twiford.

The first flour-mill (aside from coffee mills)

was first operated in the fall of 1870, by Mr. Bliss.

The first election was held in the month of August, 1857, at George W. Lebourveau's log house at Old Cherokee.

The first postoffice was established at the log house of Benjamin Halbrooks, on section 26 of what is now Cherokee Township. It dated from some time in the autumn of 1857. Mails were carried once each week—without fail! The mails were carried by a footman, who waded the streams with his precious burden. The old Iowa Falls and Sioux City stage line ran through Correctionville, away to the south of Cherokee, hence the mail route here was the one running from Spirit Lake to Sioux City. Before the postoffice had been secured here in Cherokee County, mails were a scarce article and indeed highly prized—no one thought of "kicking" even though the mail should happen to be six or eight weeks late! It is related by pioneer Carlton Corbett that in March, 1857, before Mr. Halbrook had been appointed postmaster, that he (Corbett) went to Sioux City, via Correctionville, to get the mail belonging to the Milford Colony. The hard, long-to-be-remembered winter of 1856-'57 had left its

impress on the whole surface of the country, as the drifted snows had crusted hard enough to enable him to walk over them, quite readily. He returned with mail matter for the colony and it was the first they had seen for about six months, which was a long period for these people to be shut off from all communication with their old New England and Ohio homes.

The first marriage in the county was that of Mr. Carlton Corbett and Miss Rosabella Cummings, in the autumn of 1859.

The first birth within Cherokee County was Ida M. Brown, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James A. Brown. She was born January 28, 1858. She is now the wife of Henry Hubbard, of Hazelton, South Dakota.

The first death to occur in the county was that of a Mr. Davis, who was frozen in January, 1857.

The next death was that of Elizabeth Jane, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Lemuel Parkhurst, which occurred August 5, 1859. Her sister Annie died two weeks later.

The first general store of merchandise was kept within the old block-house at the stockade built for protection against the Indians in 1862-'63.

The first furrow of ground plowed in the county was on section 26-92-40, below where the mill now stands. The team was oxen and the land thus broken was used by the colony.

The first Fourth of July celebration within Cherokee County was held in 1858, on Benjamin Halbrook's land. County Judge G. W. F. Sherwin was the orator. A basket picnic was had in the hay barn, and a pig was roasted.

At the celebration of 1861, the first year of the Civil War, George Killem made a speech, under a new wagon bridge, where the celebration was held. During his speech he referred to the South trying to destroy the Union, and remarked in his loyal zeal that

they might tear down this bridge a hundred times and yet loyal hands will re-build it *a hundred and one times.*

The first frame house erected was built as his residence, by G. W. F. Sherwin, on section 24-92-40, in 1858. The material was brought by wagon from Sioux City, Iowa.

The first county fair was held in 1872.

The first law firm of the county was Kellogg & Lewis.

The first Democratic County Convention was held in a corn-field in 1858, during the month of June. The members of this pioneer convention were: Silas Parkhurst, Lemuel Parkhurst, Benjamin Holbrook and Robert Perry.

The first kiln of brick burned in the county was that owned by George Filer and made in 1867, on land near the present trotting park. They were excellent in quality.

The first brick house in Cherokee County was the school-house erected in 1867; it stood in the old village, and, after being used as a residence awhile, was blown down in June, 1881.

The first term of school was taught in 1858, by Mrs. Lemuel Parkhurst, now of Linn County, Iowa. The amount paid her, in advance, was \$55. The same was sent from the home "colony" in Milford, Massachusetts, and was her wages for a three-months' term, which was taught in their own log house. Mrs. Parkhurst who gave the writer these facts, says the names of her pupils were: Adeline, Luther, John and Henry Phipps; George, Clara and Thomas Brown, William Haynes, Mellen Holbrook and her own three children. She remarks that one familiar school song they had was one, the chorus of which was:

"Our lands they are broad enough, don't be alarmed!
For Uncle Sam is rich enough, he'll give us all a farm."

The pioneer bridge of the county was the one spanning the Little Sioux River, built by R. M. Blain, in 1859 at a cost of \$1,600.



INDIAN TROUBLES.

CHAPTER IV.

BY a treaty made between the United States and the Sioux Indians, July 15, 1815, almost three-quarters of a century ago, this tribe was duly considered at peace with the whites. Their treaty made at Portage des Sioux of Minnesota and Upper Iowa, by William Clark and Ninan Edwards, Indian Commissioners, was merely a treaty of peace and friendship on the part of these Indians toward the United States Government at the termination of the War of 1812.

We now come to speak of the Great Spirit Lake Massacre of 1857, which, even after thirty years, sends a thrill of terror through one's veins. Its history is too well known and recorded in various Iowa historical works to be enlarged upon here, only so far as the causes which, indirectly, lead to it and to the immediate effect it had upon the settlement of Cherokee County. After carefully studying these causes, it must be said that the imprudence and bad faith of our white race brought on that series of depredations and inhuman outrages which finally culminated in the Spirit Lake trouble, causing data for one of the bloodiest chapters in the history of Indian ferocity. If the whites at no other time broke faith with the treaty made

to the Indians in July, 1815, in this one instance they did. Not as a Government, by any means, but personally was this too true. While there is more of poetry and romance regarding the truly noble and honorable conduct of Lo! the poor Indian than of real truth, yet it must be admitted that even a civilized, Christian people have from time to time acted in bad faith and virtually forfeited all protection and rights under their various treaties of peace.

Some time during the month of February, 1857, a hunting party of Sioux Indians passed down the Little Sioux River. They made a short but quite friendly stop at the Cherokee settlement and then proceeded to Smithland, in Woodbury County. Here the whites demanded of the Indians where they were journeying and insisted on knowing something concerning their business before allowing them to go by. The Sioux replied that they were going down to shake hands with the Omahas; at this the whites made the Indians give up their guns—which is to the savage what virtue is to a woman—the last thing she will compromise. Their surrendering of arms enraged the Indian band, who turned up stream breathing vengeance upon the

whites. White men stole their guns and now white men must make restitution, which would only be satisfied in the sacrifice of human blood. Consequently they entered every cabin home, insulting the helpless inmates and taking what guns they possessed. Arriving at Cherokee, furious with passion for the wrongs they had sustained, they acted in a brutal manner. What arms they had picked up before arriving at this point were directed against the settlers to frighten them into giving up more and also to suffer any indignity that an uncivilized race might conceive of. Cattle were stolen and scanty provisions seized and devoured by them, standing the while with cocked guns to enforce any command. They remained feasting for three days, seeming to debate whether to murder the whole settlement or not. These were the longest days and nights ever experienced by the "colony!"

On the third evening pioneers Parkhurst and Lebourveau returned from Sac City. The Indians, suspicious that the Smithland people might be on their trail, were anxious to know where these men came from, but the cunning of the white man played on the Indian's fears—they would not tell them, so, apprehensive of danger, they set off in the early morning, up the river. When far enough away to feel safe, they became ungovernable and murderous. In O'Brien County they entered homes, which were very far apart, and there they destroyed property, took guns, and in several cases ravished women in the most revolting and fiendish manner. They grew more blood thirsty until the terrible climax was reached at Spirit Lake, Iowa, where about forty were killed and four innocent women (including Miss Abie Gardner, who was then a frail girl of but fourteen summers) taken captives. Some of the four captured were inhumanly treated and died on

the march, while Miss Gardner and another lady were rescued by the State of Minnesota a few months later.

For this terrible outrage the people of Smithland were directly responsible and eternally accountable.* When the sickening tale of the Spirit Lake Massacre reached the ears of the Cherokee settlement, every heart was bruised and saddened. Parties from Smithland advised the Milford Colony to leave, and in a few days not a settler was left, some going to Ashland, some to Onawa, and some to Smithland. Soon as the place was deserted the people of Smithland—be it said to their shame and everlasting disgrace—visited their houses at Cherokee, plundering what was left, including flour and provisions, as well as opening up boxes of household goods, which the latter settlers had never unpacked since their arrival from New England. Matters now looked gloomy, indeed; word having gone to their Eastern home that the entire colony had been ruthlessly slaughtered, Dr. Russell's Society of Milford, Massachusetts, became disorganized. The people here were disheartened, and the bright visions that fancy had woven were torn by cruel realities. However, in May of that year most of them returned and put in a considerable crop.

In the summer of 1861 there were again indications of hostilities from the Indians on the frontier, and a company of Home Guards was organized, with George W. Lebourveau commissioned as Lieutenant in command. The company was armed by the State, and two scouts employed, named Purcell. These precautions doubtless put the Indians on the

* It should here be stated that the Indians were by no means blameless, for they plundered the settlement, killed stock and did many things to exasperate the whites. This is one of the unsettled questions; the people of Cherokee very generally placed the greatest blame on the whites at Smithland, while the early settlers there show they acted only in self-defense against the Indians.

alert and quieted their movements for the time being.

In August of 1861 an incident of quite an exciting nature occurred. Scouts had been employed in various sections, to learn, if possible, and report any Indian movements. Two of these scouts, Samuel and Andrew Purcell, were staying over night at George W. Lebonrveau's; at a late hour they were awakened, and discovered two Indians making off with a span of horses, one animal the property of Lebonrveau and the other belonging to Andrew Purcell. They at once gave chase, each firing a shot. Andrew's aim proved fatal, and thus was killed the first horse thief of this county! However, they succeeded in getting to the Indian camp with one of the horses. The Indian soon after expired. This is the only instance of human life taking in the county, except a boy murder in Grand Meadow Township. Matters went on gently and peacefully for a number of years. These pioneers were a little world by themselves, being sixty miles from Sioux City and railroads only built on paper; they endured great hardships, but bore all with courage, hoping for better days to dawn. But in the summer of 1862 the Indian massacre at New Ulm with a general Indian war in Minnesota gave another alarm and a set-back to the growth of Cherokee County. For some time the Indians had been troublesome along the frontier. Companies had been organized, and troops sent to different points to guard the settlements. A number of volunteers, under Captain Millard, of Sioux City, were placed at Cherokee, while others were at Spirit Lake. When news of the New Ulm massacre reached the Cherokee people, Captain Millard advised the settlement to leave, as he felt unable to give protection to them. His advice was taken, and thus a second time Cherokee County was depopulated. It was during this

campaign that the stockade and fort were built, both of which stood until a few years ago, reminders of the sad past. Most of the settlers sought refuge at Sioux City, where all was Indian excitement. A few went East, and from all who left only six settlers returned. Carlton Corbett, who was then county treasurer, returned in the autumn to collect taxes, as required by law. The commander had notified him that he would be protected at the garrison, and that he and his family could find shelter at the Fort. The census of 1863 shows there were but ten males and five females within the county. During the winters of 1862-'63 the only whites in this county were (with the exception of the soldiers) Carlton Corbett and wife, James A. Brown and family, Orange Wight, of Pilot Rock, and Robert Perry, of the same place.

A TERRIBLE EXPERIENCE.

The following reminiscence of the early times in Cherokee were written by A. E. Parkhurst, wife of Lemuel Parkhurst, a pioneer, and published in the Cedar Rapids papers and also in the Walker, Iowa, paper, during the severe winter of 1880-'81:

"The present winter with its furious storms brings forcibly to mind a winter spent in Cherokee, on the Little Sioux River, about a quarter of a century ago, the winter of 1856-'57—just such terrible storms, mercury way down below zero for the space of three months, and snow banks interminable; no communication from the world from which we had seemingly banished ourselves, and with anxious forebodings whether we should ever again hear from our loved New England homes. Our little settlement consisted of five cabins, containing five females, nine males and seven children. The cabins were a mile apart. It was seldom we saw each other, and not a sign of life could we see, as

we looked from our cabin homes, on all the broad expanse of prairie (and bluff save now and then a wolf), not even the friendly smoke of a chimney to give us greeting. Often the soliloquy of Alexander Selkirk would obtrude upon our mind, every line of which was fraught with a significance heartfelt and real. There were no settlers on the prairies whichever way we would turn, for sixty or seventy miles, and but a few straggling cabins up and down the river. Our isolated position can easily be imagined, rendered doubly so by the winter's severity, and to complete our desolation, about the first of February we were surprised by a large band of Sioux Indians. They entered our houses, and before we became aware of their purpose had managed to appropriate a number of guns; they then began their savage work. They killed cattle and fired into the cabins, which we distinctly heard one evening, though two miles distant. The following evening while watching and listening, as usual, it being too dark to distinguish objects, we heard the unmistakable jargon of Indians approaching. My feelings may be realized in some degree as I took my youngest child in my arms, and, seating myself with my other two, awaited their entrance. My husband, meantime, had hidden his shot gun and loaded his rifle, ready for whatever might occur. Two stalwart Indians, frightfully painted, soon appeared with wild gesticulations, striking their tomahawks into the sleepers as well as in the cabin floor. This was kept up for an hour or more, then a scalping knife was produced and flourished over our heads. One of them then espied the rifle, which was partly concealed, and requested my husband to get it for him; refusing to comply, he stepped across the room, took it and handed it over to another Indian. I now expected they would kill my family and take me a prisoner, the idea of which

was more terrible than death. Accordingly I secured a razor and made up my mind to take my own life, rather than go with them. I begged them not to kill any of us, and told them I would get supper, and I made coffee and placed bread and meat before them, but it was sometime before they would condescend to notice my efforts, which, however, they finally did. Eating seemed to have a salutary effect, for they grew very friendly, smoked and passed it to us. I took the pipe without a particle of fastidiousness, thankful for this sign of peace. They then shook hands and left our cabin; in a few days they proceeded up the river, and grew worse in their treatment of the settlers all the way, and upon reaching Spirit Lake they killed the whole settlement (between thirty and forty people), except four females, whom they took as captives; two of them they killed, not being able to endure the hardships of the march, and the following summer the other two were rescued by the State of Minnesota."

PIONEER JAMES A. BROWN'S EXPERIENCE.

On their way back up the Little Sioux River, after having been disarmed by the whites at Smithland, the band of Indians, consisting of about forty, including seventeen warriors, visited all the houses of the Cherokee settlement, committing different depredations, and on the way north they stopped at James A. Brown's residence. In addition to the Brown family, members of George W. Lebourveau's family were also present. The Indian squad filed into the house and took Brown's rifle away from him and made him believe they wanted some hay. He motioned them to the hay-stack, indicating that they were welcome to all they needed; but two of them insisted on his accompanying them to the stack. So he followed them, one of the dusky warriors having the rifle just stolen

from Brown. Upon getting to the hay-stack, which was quite a distance from the house, they wanted him to mount the stack with them, which he did—he by that time having become quite passive! One Indian was armed with the gun, and the other, at the extreme end of the stack, picked up a four-tined pitchfork and made several ugly threats, by way of violent false motions, toward Mr. Brown. His first thought was to jump and run, and then he felt certain that was to be only a fatal leap as the rifle ball would doubtless pierce his form, should he attempt an escape. There he stood between two savage warriors, each armed and himself helpless. By this time he believed they intended foul play and imagined those at the cabin had probably killed the family, dear to his heart. But he displayed no signs of fear, and when again and again the Indian who held the fork would start toward him and then recede, he kept his eyes on their every movement, hoping to ward off or dodge the blow, if finally the fork should be thrust in his breast. The two Indians kept up a constant conversation, one to the other, and seemed to have the angry and murderous spirit only found in the savage Sioux Indian. They finally motioned him to

get down from the stack. He supposed his time had then come; he became somewhat resigned to his fate, throwing himself into the care of an all-wise Providence, hoping for the best. But the Indians seemed to admire his coolness or bravery and allowed him to go unharmed. They then went to his stables and killed an ox and attempted to take a horse, but the animal was of an ugly, ill temper and charged on them, trying to kick and trample them down. “Lo” evidently thought the animal too vicious for them to manage and accordingly left the stable.

Upon going to the cabin with them, Mr. Brown found all quiet—the squaws and bucks enjoying the fire and snooping about in search of powder, shot and caps. They soon left the premises, harming no one. Beyond question two factors in the case saved the massacre of the Brown household—one the fact that the Indians felt their numbers too small to attempt to kill any of the settlers, for fear they themselves would, in turn, all be killed, and again the kindness tendered them at the cabin hearth-stone; the calm bravery exhibited by Brown at the stack seemed to be duly appreciated by the Indians.





CHAPTER V.

CREATION AND ORGANIZATION OF THE COUNTY.

THE third General Assembly, which convened at Iowa City (then the capital of the State of Iowa), December 2, 1851, devoted much of its time to the creation of new counties. About fifty counties were set off at that time, in the north and northwestern portion of the commonwealth of Iowa.

Cherokee was established at this session of the Legislature. Its boundaries were minutely described and defined, and an organization was authorized as soon as the proper time should come. Who first suggested the name "Cherokee" is not now fully established, but that it was named after the famous southern Indian tribe, the Cherokees, there is no question. In the spring or summer of 1853 it was attached to Woodbury, then known as Waukaw (Indian) County, for judicial purposes. At that date the laws of Iowa provided that any organized county might petition the county judge of the nearest organized county, and be attached thereto as a civil township for judicial purposes. Hence it was that the domain now known as Cherokee County was attached to Woodbury. In 1857, however, a sufficient population being

found as regular residents of what was then styled Cherokee Civil Township, it was regularly organized into a county by itself.

The first election was held some time during the month of August, 1857, at the log house of pioneer George W. Lebourveau. At that election the following officers were elected: A. P. Thayer, County Judge; Carlton Corbett, Prosecuting Attorney; George W. Lebourveau, Treasurer and Recorder; Samuel W. Hayward, Sheriff; Benjamin Sawtell, District Clerk; George Killein, Surveyor.

Every voter in the newly made county was present, and everything passed off fair and quietly, it being pretty much one-sided, all voting for what seemed the best interests of the county. The number of votes cast was nineteen.

There were levied taxes as follows: For county purposes, six mills; for State purposes, one and one-half mills; for schools, two mills; for roads, three mills. The number of acres of land then entered was 46,178, valued at \$92,356. Number of town lots (Old Cherokee plat), 371, valued at \$3,710. The personal property was assessed at \$1,754. The total value of all property was \$97,-

820, from which a total tax of \$1,222 was raised.

Among those who cast a vote at this first election in Cherokee County were George W. Banister, Carlton Corbett, George W. Lebourvean, S. Parkhurst, Robert Hammond, Benjamin Holbrook, A. P. Thayer, Samuel W. Hayward, George Killeen, George Webber, James Holden, B. Sawtell, John Moore, Alfred Moore, Charles Moore, J. T. Lane, Martin Burns, I. N. W. Mahaffy, Martin Allison and Jacob Miller. The remainder are not omitted because of intention, but because the few men left at this date to tell the story cannot recall their names. There were possibly two or three more.

THE COUNTY SEAT.

Soon after the organization of the county there were three men appointed by the court as commissioners to locate a county seat for the new county. One was selected from Sac City, one from Woodbury County, and G. W. F. Sherwin, of Cherokee. This commission decided to establish the seat of justice at what was then the platted village of Cherokee, located on sections 22 and 23 of township 92, range 40, known now as the plat of Old Cherokee.

At the general election held in October, 1861, the proposition of levying a six-mill court-house tax was submitted to the voters of the county, and the result was: For court-house tax, seven votes; against court-house tax, three votes. So, by a majority of four votes the said tax was levied upon the property of Cherokee County. It is found by the county records that at the January, 1863, session of the Board of Supervisors, the contract was then let to Jacob H. Cornell, to erect a court-house as contemplated by the above six-mill levy. The building was to be thirty feet square, and two stories high, the

contract price being fixed at \$1,900. O. S. Wight was the chairman of the Board of Supervisors at the time this contract was let. This did not include the foundation. It is found by the same record (Minute Book "A") that this contract was let at the same session to Robert Perry, for \$150. The same was to be set in a trench two feet deep and two feet wide, filled with loose stones, upon which was erected a two-foot stone wall, pointed "in workmanlike manner."

Thus it was that the seat of justice of Cherokee County was first established. In the autumn of 1864 the plastering was finished and part of the building ready for occupancy by the county officials, who had for several years held their respective offices within their own private buildings, which was anything but pleasant to both officers and their constituents.

The construction of the railroad to Cherokee County in 1870 marked a new era and necessitated numerous changes, as all business gravitates toward the pathway of the iron steed! At the general election, held in October, 1871, the proposition was made of removing the court-house and re-locating the county seat in *New* Cherokee, platted, by reason of the railroad, at a point something more than a mile southwest of the original plat. The vote stood 291 majority for the removal and re-location at the new town, on the line of the Dubuque & Sioux City Railroad. From a vote of 366 there were but seventy-six votes against the proposed removal. But whoever saw that number of men think alike on any question—especially where their financial interests were at stake!

The following January, 1872, a committee was selected by the Board of Supervisors to move and repair the court-house. In April, 1871, the jail had been built on lots purchased in the new town, and the court-house

was to be removed to the same location and at the point where it now stands. The committee just mentioned consisted of D. J. Hays, James Henderson and Carlton Corbett. There has never been a county-seat contest of the animated kind that most Iowa counties have had, hence less bad blood.

ORGANIZATION OF TOWNSHIPS.

From the organization of the county up to 1865 all was included in one civil township, but by an act of the Board of County Supervisors, at their October session of that year, the territory was divided into two equal civil townships, the north half of the county still retaining the name of Cherokee, while the southern half was named Pilot on account of the largest rock (known as Pilot Rock) in Iowa, which is found in this portion of Cherokee County, the same having served as a land-mark to the first settlers in going and coming across the broad prairies. This township comprises all of congressional township 91-40, at present, but originally the south half of the county.

Amherst Township was created by act of Board of Supervisors, September 5, 1870, comprising township 92-42. This subdivision is located on the western border of the county and the second from the north line, being south of Marcus, west of Sheridan and north of Tilden townships.

Afton Township was created by act of Board of Supervisors, September 6, 1869, and comprises congressional township 92-39. It is on the eastern line of the county, south of Spring, north of Pitcher, and east of Cherokee townships.

Cedar Township was constituted September 6, 1869, comprising all of congressional township 93-40. It is situated in the northern tier of townships, the second from the eastern line of the county.

Diamond Township, constituted September 7, 1871, is all of congressional township 90-39. It is the southeastern township of the county, south of Pitcher and east of Silver townships. It originally belonged to Silver Township.

Grand Meadow Township was formed January 10, 1877. Its territory is congressional township 90-42, situated in the extreme southwestern portion of the county, with Willow Township on the east and Tilden north of it.

Liberty Township, situated on the north line of the county east of Marcus and west of Cedar townships, with Sheridan on the south, was created by the Board of Supervisors, June 9, 1870. Originally it belonged to Cedar Township, but now is confined to township 93-41.

Marcus Township, formed by Board of Supervisors, act of September 7, 1874, is situated in the northwestern corner of the county, west of Liberty and north from Amherst townships, comprising all of congressional township 93-42. It originally belonged to Liberty Township.

Pitcher Township, originally belonging to Pilot Township, was detached by act of Board of Supervisors, September 6, 1869. Its former name was Fairview, but later changed to Pitcher. Its location is on the east line of the county, south of Afton and north from Diamond townships, with Pilot on the western border. As now constituted it comprises all of congressional township 91-39.

Rock Township formerly belonged to the territory of Tilden Township, but at the June session of the Board of Supervisors congressional township 91-41 was detached and named Rock. It is located south of Sheridan, east of Tilden and north of Willow townships.

Sheridan Township, situated south of Lib-

erty, east of Cherokee, north of Rock and east from Amherst townships, was formerly a part of Cherokee Township, but sub-divided and named by act of Board of Supervisors, June 9, 1870. As now constituted it comprises all of congressional township 92-41.

Silver Township, originally a part of Willow, was detached and formed into a separate civil township, by act of Supervisors, September 5, 1870, and now comprises congressional township 90-40, situated on the southern border of the county, west of Diamond and east from Willow townships, with Pilot on the north.

Spring Township, as now constituted, was formed in 1868. Before that year it had been embraced in Cherokee Township. Its

territory is now congressional township 93-39. It is the northeast township in Cherokee County, with Cedar west and Afton south of it.

Tilden Township is on the western border of the county and the second tier from the south line. It was once embraced in Pilot Township, but June 9, 1870, set off and styled Tilden Township and comprises all of congressional township 91-42.

Willow Township, formerly comprising congressional township 90-42 and 90-41 (so created October, 1866), was made a separate civil township January 10, 1877, by cutting off township 90-42 and calling that portion Grand Meadow. Willow is on the south line of the county and south of Rock Township.





COUNTY GOVERNMENT.

CHAPTER VI.

COUNTY COURT.

WHEN Cherokee County was organized, in 1857, the local government was, vested in what was termed the County Court, which consisted of a county judge, a clerk and a sheriff. The county judge had supreme and sole jurisdiction in all matters which could not properly be brought before the District Court, and which to-day is vested in the Board of County Supervisors, and was, therefore, to a great degree, supreme ruler of his twenty-four mile square domain! His office was the most important one in the gift of the people of the county.

The official history of this county is quite clear, except for the first year or two, which exception was caused by not having suitable books to record the official action in, and they were of necessity kept on sheets of paper, some of which were lost before they had been properly transcribed into regular record books. But suffice to say, nothing of any considerable importance was thus lost or destroyed.

On the 1st of November, 1858, G. W. F. Sherwin, County Judge, ordered suitable books of record wherein were properly recorded each official act, and from which the

data for this chapter have been mostly compiled. At the general election of 1858, the following officers were elected: G. W. F. Sherwin, County Judge; B. W. Sawtell, District Clerk; G. W. Banister, Sheriff; G. Coonley, School Superintendent.

At this election there were nineteen votes cast. On the 22d of November, Mr. Lebourveau resigned from the combined office of treasurer and recorder, and Lemuel Parkhurst was appointed to fill the vacancy thus made. On the 6th of December, 1858, H. D. Betts was appointed swamp land agent, and a contract was made with him to select and plat the swamp lands for two cents per acre. In accordance with this contract Mr. Betts selected and platted 26,400 acres as swamp land, receiving therefor the sum of \$528. The general land office at Washington, District of Columbia, however, cut down this claim and only patented 2,780 acres from the large amount selected by Mr. Betts.

The year 1859 witnessed numerous changes; in the office of school superintendent, George Coonley resigned March 19, and on July 22 the vacancy was filled by George S. Killem, who soon resigned, and October 20 O. S.

Wight was appointed to fill the place. In May, 1859, the people voted, at the house of Silas B. Parkhurst, upon the question of levying a seven-mill tax to construct a bridge across the Little Sionx River. The vote stood fourteen for and one against the measure.

The bridge—the first of Cherokee County—was built by R. M. Blain, at the contract price of \$1,600, and was completed in November of that year. It spanned the river at or near what pioneers knew as the Old Ford, and now within the limits of *Old Cherokee*. There being no saw-mill in reasonable distance, the plank and stringers for the structure were worked out by a whip-saw by the workmen. To accommodate the traveling public, while this bridge was being constructed, a ferry franchise was granted to Albert Phipps for a term of three years. In this license it was stipulated that he should not exceed the following charges: Span of horses and wagon, 50 cents; extra teams, 10 cents; man and horse, 20 cents; foot passenger, 10 cents; cattle per head, 3 cents. Date of license, May 30, 1859.

On the 14th of November, 1859, Judge Sherwin granted the first marriage license in the county to Carlton Corbett and Rosabella Cummings, who were married the 20th of the same month, and are still residents of the county.

In his official statement with the treasurer and recorder, the county judge found, October 10, 1859, that there had been paid into the county, as fees, from all sources, the large(?) sum of \$33.55! The taxes for 1857 were, however, \$743. At the general election of 1859, twenty votes were polled. [See official vote.]

The county lost an efficient officer when His Honor Judge Sherwin resigned his seat, his office then being filled by the clerk of the District Courts, B. W. Sawtell. On the 16th

of November, that year, in the general settlement of the accounts with the various county officers, it was found that the clerk was allowed \$38 for his services during the past year; the treasurer and recorder, \$69; the sheriff, \$2.50. "Haleyon days, those!"

In 1860 there were only eleven votes cast for the various county officers. July 2, 1860, the funds on hand were: State fund, \$7.79; county fund, \$103.36; school fund, \$111.78; road fund, \$130.51; bridge fund, \$1.28.

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.

During the winter of 1859-'60 an act was passed by the General Assembly, which was approved by the Governor of Iowa, changing the mode of legal government, and creating the Board of Supervisors of the county. This board took charge and had the power formerly vested in the County Court system, except the issuance of marriage licenses, probate matters and civil cases at law. The County Court still held its session and continued to do so until 1869, when it was abolished by law; but little of interest transpired, as the time was all spent in routine business.

The Board of Supervisors consisted (under the law) of one member from each civil township in the county. The first session of such body convened in this county January 7, 1861, and as the county only contained one township, the "board" consisted of one member—Albert Phipps; however, there was no great amount of business and Mr. Phipps bore his honors lightly, and the board was characterized by a complete spirit of unanimity seldom witnessed since that day! Both the January and February sessions of the board had but little to attend to, other than to approve or reject the bonds offered by the several officials elected the fall before.

It may here be stated that on January 1,

1861, the county treasurer had \$557 on hand. The year 1862 but little business was transacted by the supervisors. At the fall election only sixteen votes were cast. There were two supervisors elected, the regular one and one "at large," the board the following year, 1863, being composed of O. S. Wight and J. A. Brown. January, 1863, they made a contract with one Jacob H. Cornell to erect the court-house for \$1,900, to be completed November of that year.

The vote cast at the fall election of 1863 numbered only seven—the smallest ever had in the county at a general election. A good share of the male adults at that time were serving their country as soldiers, either at the South, fighting the "Rebs," or taking care of the savage Indians in the western border States. At this time O. S. Wight was the legal incumbent of only four different offices, but be it said to his honor he bore the positions of trust with meekness, and all old settlers say, "He made a good officer."

On January 12, 1864, the board consisted of Albert Phipps and Thomas Scurlock, who, as a Board of Supervisors, deemed it wise and prudent to dispose of the swamp lands then owned by Cherokee County. It was submitted to vote on the board—the vote being unanimously in favor of selling the same to Carlton Corbett. It was submitted to the people, at a special election in February, and was then ratified by the tax-payers. The amount received for these lands was \$2,000, which was soon paid out to T. B. Twiford, for the construction of a bridge. The bridge was across the Little Sioux River, on road No. 7, near Rogers' Mills. It was completed in the fall of 1866, and in the high water of the spring of 1867 it was all washed away. Thus, unfortunately, the county's swamp land, which many Iowa counties saved for advanced prices, and finally built fine court-houses

with, was washed down stream in the angry spring floods of the uncertain Little Sioux.

At the September session of the supervisors in 1864, it was resolved that there shall be paid to each man who has already enlisted, or who shall enlist as a soldier in the Union Army for three years, the sum of \$75. And also that the sum of \$20 be paid for all hundred-day men.

During the year 1865 the principal historic action of the supervisors was the dividing of the county, then all in one township, into two—Cherokee and Pilot. In March of that year the board ordered the county treasurer to dispose of all gold coin on hand. The amount was \$140, which brought the county \$245, or a premium of \$105.

At the March session of 1866 a contract was let to Jared Palmer to bridge the Little Sioux at Cherokee Centre. The contract price was \$1,140.

A portion of the court-house was rented for a winter school, the school district paying \$1 per month. September 2, 1867, was the birthday of two newly created townships, one called Willow, and another called Spring. The office of sheriff went begging this year; Mr. Stiles resigning, G. E. Fisher was appointed, but refused to serve, whereupon Luther Phipps was tendered the office, held it four months and resigned, when S. Miller took it for the remainder of the term.

In 1868 nothing of sufficient importance transpired to record in this book, except the fall election, at which eighty votes were polled.

In 1869 three new townships were formed by a subdivision of others. The offices of sheriff, recorder and school superintendent became vacant by resignation, and were supplied by appointment.

The year 1870 marked a new era in Cherokee County matters. It was that year in

which the Iowa Falls & Sioux City Railway was extended and completed through the county.

More money was appropriated for public improvements than any previous year in the settlement of the county. The bridge at Old Cherokee was repaired at a cost of \$2,900; Mill Creek was bridged at an expense of \$5,140, and six bridges spanning the Maple River were constructed at a cost of \$2,240. Five more townships were formed—Silver, Tilden, Sheridan, Amherst and Liberty. Three hundred and sixty-one votes were polled at the annual election, and other indexes of rapid growth were to be seen on every hand.

In April, 1871, the supervisors ordered a jail built. It was made of 2 x 8 plank; was 14 x 14 feet, and seven feet high in the clear. Nathan Bell built it.

The county at this session engaged Robert Buchanan, who was editing a paper at the time, to publish 1,000 copies of a small descriptive and historic pamphlet of Cherokee County, for which he was paid \$100. [The publishers of this volume you now hold regret to say no appropriation for this work was ever tendered them.]

The only case of default occurring in this county was that of County Treasurer D. T. Gearhart, in 1870-'71, which amounted to about \$4,000, which sum had to be made good by his bondsmen.

In 1872 the board ordered a bridge built at Rogers' Mills. The contract was awarded to George Satterlee for the sum of \$3,700. The same was completed in August, 1872. Nothing of interest is found on the records until January, 1873, when two fire-proof safes were ordered for county use, of the Hall Safe and Lock Company. Price paid, \$1,000. Another safe (for the treasury) was ordered in that same month from the above firm, which cost the county, laid down, \$1,500.

These three safes were insured for \$2,000 against loss. Up to this date Cherokee County had never had a safe place of deposit for her records and money. The vault was completed during that year.

At a meeting of the board, January 5, 1877, \$300 was appropriated from the general county fund, to aid in procuring suitable tools and implements with which to prospect for coal.

In 1878 the county offered George Satterlee, then prospecting for coal, the sum of \$1,000 for fifty tons of coal, mined within the county, from a vein not less than three feet thick. It must go into history, however, that the coal was never discovered, hence no money paid! During this year the practice of purchasing tobacco for persons within jail was discontinued. Another act of the board during that year was the purchasing of Fairbanks & Co.'s proper standard weights and measures for the use of the scales of weights and measures, a county office created about that time by the General Assembly.

No important matters came up before the Board of Supervisors, except those relating to bridge or road work and the paying of warrants, until September, 1881, when a vote was submitted to the people on a proposition to build a court-house, levying a four-mill tax annually until \$40,000 should be raised with which to pay for bonds to be issued bearing not more than six per cent. This measure stood, For building, 422 votes; against building, 865; defeated by 443 votes.

In January, 1882, a court-house site was purchased by the board, of George W. Wakefield, for \$1,400, and a part from the Sioux City and Iowa Falls Town Lot Company, at \$600. These grounds are situated upon one of the most elevated and beautiful spots found in the city of Cherokee, and to-day ought to be the foundation place for a mag-

nificent temple of justice, a court-house in keeping with the progress and development made by the county at least.

During the September session of 1882 the board decided to submit the proposition to build a suitable jail for the county. The proposition was to levy a one and one-half mill tax for the years 1882-'83 and '84, the jail to cost not to exceed \$8,000. The measure went before the people but was by them badly defeated, as all other court-house and jail propositions had been, the people of the county seat always being favorable and the outside voting population opposing such measures for improvement.

Again, at the general election of 1884, a proposition to erect a \$40,000 court-house, by the levy of a three-mill tax for the years 1885-'86-'87-'88 and '89, was submitted. The measure before the Board of Supervisors stood three for and one against. But the people's vote stood 723 majority against the proposition to build.

At the general election, held November 3, 1885, the people voted on the question of improving a Poor Farm, not to exceed the cost of \$10,000. Bonds were to be issued drawing eight per cent. A tax of one mill for the years 1886-'87-'88 and '89 was to be levied for the payment of these bonds. This measure carried by a majority of 753 votes, and the enterprise was successfully carried out.

It was this year, 1885, that the Board of Supervisors gave Germany to understand that paupers from that Empire could not be supported at the expense of our country. A North German woman who had come to our shores with a husband and two children had been bereft of her companion soon after coming here; and it was found that the family were without means, so Cherokee County provided for their immediate needs, while

Judge Wakefield, then district judge, was consulted concerning the question. He finally decided to order the county to return the woman and her children to their native land, which was promptly executed.

January 1, 1886, came before the supervisors the first contest for county printing, by the rival newspapers of the county. Under the law, each contestant was compelled to show his list of *bona fide* subscribers. The paper men each had attorneys employed to represent their respective interests. The *Cherokee Times* proved a list of 868; the *Enterprise* a list of 770, and the *Democrat* a list of 797. The printing was awarded to the two higher. The same session the votes for and against the Poor Farm proposition were officially canvassed, when it was found that there had been cast for the \$10,000 improvement 1,084 ballots, and 331 as against the measure.

At the same session of the board, land on the northeast quarter of section 8, township 92-40, was purchased of John Jehu, at \$30 per acre, the same being agreed to by a unanimous vote of the members of the board.

At their April meeting the board contracted with Messrs. Brown & Runnings to erect suitable buildings on the newly purchased Poor Farm, for the sum of \$4,250.

At the January session we again find the newspaper men having another tussel over county printing—the *Times*, *Democrat* and *Register* all taking a hand in the contest, which was settled in favor of the *Times* and *Democrat*.

At the June session, 1888, again came up the court-house question and it was resolved to submit it again to the people, which was done at a special election, held July 17, that year. The proposition being for and against building a court-house and jail, costing not less than \$50,000, to be paid for in bonds,

running not to exceed ten years, at six per cent. interest, to be raised by a three-mill tax each year until paid off; the vote stood 1,449 against and 897 for the proposition.

This brings all the important transactions of the County Court, together with the proceedings of the Board of Supervisors, down to the present year—1889.

COURT-HOUSE.

Cherokee County is remarkable in this one particular—that the county seat, which was located by the legal commissioners in 1857, at Old Cherokee, has never been removed, only the short distance to the railroad town. The same location and the same building, originally erected in 1863, still serve the county.

There never have been but two attempts (proper) to re-locate the seat of justice; one of these attempts was in June, 1879, when the eastern portion of the county tried to remove it to the little village of Aurelia, which thing was of course foolish, from the fact that that town is in the extreme eastern portion of the county. However, the number of signatures to the remonstrance outnumbered the petition, hence the contest ended, without even an official mention on the county records. The petition and counterbalancing remonstrance, however, are still on file in the auditor's office.

The second attempt to re-locate the county-seat was in 1885. This time the measure came quite near carrying. The people of the entire west part of the county were arrayed against those of the eastern portion, and the proposition was to move to the village of Meriden, which in fact is about a mile nearer the exact geographical center of Cherokee County than the present court-house site. The contest was a spirited one, however, mostly on paper! Petitions and remon-

strances were the weapons used to settle the question as to whether the measure should be submitted to a vote of the people or not. The census of 1885 (State) had just been taken—the advance sheets were out but the work proper had not yet been published by authority of the State. This fact virtually settled the matter as the majority of names were found on the remonstrances. The old frame court-house was, at the day it was erected, good enough, but it hardly does justice to the now rich county. Neither does it do justice to the county officials and the modern mode of caring for public records. Not one of the county offices is large enough for business to be properly transacted, and the court-house hall excludes about all at court time but the members of the bar, witnesses and court officials. It would seem the people in the county always (as a class) oppose the building of a court-house, simply because the same might be of advantage to the city of Cherokee. The question has many times come up and been voted down. Those from outside say that when they fail to find men coming up for county offices, at the regular nominating conventions, that they will then think it time to build a new court-house.

The only thing Cherokee County needs, to make her fully up to the times we live in, is a good court-house. The present dilapidated concern does not do justice to the intelligence and wealth the county possesses.

TAXES LEVIED, ETC.

The following is an exhibit of county funds in the year 1860:

State fund on hand.....	\$ 7.71
County “ “ “	101.36
School “ “ “	111.78
Road “ “ “	130.51
Bridge “ “ “	1.28
Total	\$352.64

The following is an exhibit of taxes levied for the years 1861, 1864, 1865 and 1885:

	1861.	1864.	1865.	1885.
	Mills.	Mills.	Mills.	Mills.
State taxes.....	2	2	2	2½
County taxes.....	4	4	3	6
Road taxes.....	3	2	3	1¼
Bridge taxes.....			6	2½
School house and schools..	2½	2	5	1
Court-house.....	6	6	3	
Relief taxes (war purpose)		2	2	
Insane taxes.....				¾
Bounty.....		5		
Total tax in mills.....	17½	23	24	14

MARRIAGE RECORD.

In the early history of Cherokee County the marriage ceremony was not performed in that grand style which characterizes our present age. Then there were no tinted wedding cards, with the formal invitation printed in letters of gold; no royally dressed bride and bridegroom made their appearance before the hymeneal altar, in the austere presence of priest or clergyman. Most of the earliest marriages were solemnized before a justice of the peace, whose hearth-stone was sheltered by the logs of a rough, though usually cozy, cabin. Here were found genuine love and hospitality. And who dare say the hearts thus united in these rude, uncouth cabin homes were not as closely and lastingly united as those of our modern pomp and show, who celebrate the occasion in expensive mansions, and have free access to the most costly of bridal chambers?

The newly married pair in those pioneer days here in Cherokee County went to "keeping house" in a log cabin and willingly awaited the future tide of their good fortune to provide for them a more spacious and comfortable place of abode. Their parents were plain and perchance had been united in a similar humble home in some one of the Eastern or Middle States, and very naturally their children imbibed the same attributes which had so graciously gifted their fathers and mothers.

They were *then* willing to begin life at the bottom, in a manner in keeping with their financial surroundings.

The first marriage in Cherokee County was that of the first settler, Carlton Corbett, to Miss Rosabella Cummings, November 20, 1859. The ceremony was performed by His Honor G. W. F. Sherwin, then county judge. Marriages were not of frequent occurrence in this thinly settled country, as it has been found by consulting the records that no others were united in marriage until March, 1866—after the boys came home from the Civil War, when William H. Mead and H. E. Twifford were married. The next marriages were those uniting James H. McKinley and Lovina Fisher; Jasper Scurlock and Angeline Huntly; Newton Scurlock and Anice Huntly; Abner B. Stimson and Annie Eliza Jackson; Jernb Palmer and Eliza Ann Terwilager.





CHAPTER VII.

POPULATION BY TOWNSHIPS.

AS the county was not all subdivided into its present civil townships until about 1876, it is impossible to give the census returns, by townships, until a period subsequent to that date. By reference to the United States census taken in 1860, '70 and '80, it is found that in 1860 the county had a population of fifty-eight; in 1870, its total population was 1,967, and in 1880 it had grown to 8,240.

The following showing is found by consulting the State and Federal census books and will give the correct population, by townships, for the years 1875, '80 and '85:

TOWNSHIP.	1875.	1880.	1885.
Afton.....	483	690	831
Amherst	130	341	683
Cedar	331	459	574
Cherokee	1,142	1,940	2,381
Diamond.....	118	490	680
Grand Meadow	80		384
Liberty.....	175	298	572
Marcus.....	44	412	1,065
Pilot.....	631	462	672
Pitcher.....	326	864	1,278
Rock.....		236	555
Sheridan	381	657	902
Silver	174	463	725
Spring	96	194	316
Tilden.....	183	217	499
Willow.....	200	259	459
Totals.....	4,245	8,240	12,584

On account of the next census not coming out until 1890, the exact population of 1889, the present year, cannot be given only by estimate, on results found in general election of 1888. But it is safe to say the total population in January, 1889, was 16,300, or an increase of 4,000 during the last four years.

STATISTICS OF POPULATION—1885.

TOWNSHIP.	Families.	Native Born.	Foreign Born.	Total Populat'n
Afton.....	155	622	169	831
Amherst	139	460	223	683
Cedar	113	457	117	574
Cherokee.....	501	2,137	312	2,481
Diamond.....	123	482	198	680
Grand Meadow..	80	368	16	384
Liberty.....	111	401	171	572
Marcus	205	404	121	525
Pilot.....	131	603	69	672
Pitcher.....	127	455	113	558
Rock.....	99	413	142	555
Sheridan.....	175	736	166	902
Silver.....	147	658	67	725
Spring.....	61	261	55	316
Tilden.....	93	361	138	499
Willow.....	91	425	34	459
Totals.....	2,481	10,204	2,380	12,584

CHURCH PROPERTY IN 1885.

According to the record made in the State census of 1885, Cherokee County had the following religious denominations. The same also gives value of church property (church

buildings) and the seating capacity of each building belonging to the same:

Adventists, church property, \$4,000; seating capacity, 200.

Baptist, church property, \$2,500; seating capacity, 200.

Christians, church property, \$2,500; seating capacity, 200.

Congregationalists, church property, \$8,800; seating capacity, 750.

Episcopal, church property, \$2,000; seating capacity, 175.

Methodist, church property, \$18,980; seating capacity, 1,520.

Presbyterian, church property, \$7,000; seating capacity, 350.

Roman Catholic, church property, \$13,800; seating capacity, 650.

Total church edifice property, \$50,780.

Total seating capacity, 4,225.

RECORDED PLATS.

The subjoined is a transcript of the recorded plats of the various towns and villages in Cherokee County, as found in the recorded plat-books of the county—including live and defunct town sites, together with their numerous additions:

Cherokee Center (defunct), situated on the east half of section 28-92-40. George Detwiler, Justus Townsend and Jay Sternburg, proprietors; filed November 19, 1856.

Cherokee (original and now defunct), containing 320 acres of land, was filed for record December 16, 1857, by Samuel W. Hayward, the same being located on sections 22 and 23, 92-40.

New Cherokee is situated on the northwest quarter of the northeast quarter of section 34, and the southwest quarter of the southeast quarter of section 27-92-40. A. L. Porter executed the surveying, March 21,

1870, the same being recorded the following September, by C. H. Lewis, County Recorder. The proprietors were: George W. Lebourveau and wife, and Carlton Corbett and wife.

Blair City (defunct) was platted and filed for record July 1, 1869, by proprietor William Van Eps. This was a twenty-acre plat of land, just west from where pioneer Albert Phipps's residence stands, and is the east half of the southeast of the northwest of section 26. It was hoped by Mr. Van Eps to draw the depot of the railroad, then being built, and which came the next year and located its station at New Cherokee. Mr. Van Eps sold many lots in Blair City, but the site never materialized after the road was built. No plat appears on the county plat-books; however a description is found therein of the platting as above given.

Lebourveau's Addition to New Chester, on the northeast quarter of section 34-92-40, was filed for record by George W. Lebourveau and wife, October 10, 1879.

Blair's Addition to New Cherokee was platted October 10, 1870, by John I. Blair and wife, on section 34-92-40.

Huxford's Extension to New Cherokee was platted by F. W. Huxford and wife, April 8, 1871.

Lebourveau's Second Addition to New Cherokee was platted by George W. Lebourveau and wife, October 9, 1879.

First Addition to New Cherokee, by Town Lot Company, was platted on the northwest quarter of section 34-92-40, April 23, 1875.

Second Addition by Town Lot Company, June 26, 1875, on the west half of the southeast quarter of section 27-92-40.

Third Addition by Town Lot Company, on section 27, was platted October 14, 1878.

Fourth Addition by Town Lot Company, filed January 30, 1882, on the southeast quarter of section 27-92-40.

Fifth Addition by Town Lot Company, January 9, 1882.

Sixth Addition by Town Lot Company, on the southwest quarter of section 27-92-40, June 27, 1883.

Huxford's Second Addition, surveyed and platted August 8, 1881, by J. H. Davenport, County Surveyor.

Huxford's Third Addition, April 27, 1882.

Corbett's Addition to New Cherokee, surveyed by J. H. Davenport, and filed for record by O. Gage, County Recorder, August 26, 1885.

Satterlee's Addition to New Cherokee was platted by J. H. Davenport, surveyor, and filed for record July 16, 1881, by George Satterlee and wife.

Burroughs's Magnetic Addition to New Cherokee was filed for record by N. T. Burroughs and wife, George W. Lebourveau and wife, with R. B. Taylor and wife, April 27, 1882. This is situated on section 26-92-40.

Sanford & Moore's Addition to New Cherokee was filed for record June 10, 1887, by W. A. Sanford and Charles E. Moore.

Seventh Addition to New Cherokee, filed for record by the Town Lot Company, July 28, 1887.

Sullivan's Addition to New Cherokee was surveyed by a civil engineer from Sioux City, and filed for record April 16, 1888. The proprietors were: W. A. Sanford, Charles E. Moore and Con Sullivan.

Sanford & Moore's Annex to New Cherokee was filed by William A. Sanford, Charles E. Moore and Con Sullivan, April 13, 1888.

Eighth Addition to New Cherokee, by Town Lot Company, filed April 25, 1888.

Darius Hall's Addition to New Cherokee, filed November 16, 1888, by Darius Hall and Mary Hall.

Ninth Addition to New Cherokee, filed

March 2, 1889, by Iowa Railroad Land Company.

Young's Addition to New Cherokee, filed March 26, 1889, by G. W. and Martha A. Young.

Riverside Addition to New Cherokee, filed April 13, 1889, by W. A. Sanford, Charles E. Moore and Con Sullivan.

Pilot Rock (defunct), filed March 15, 1859, George Coonley, proprietor. The same was located on section 10-91-40.

Aurelia, original plat was made February 6, 1873. Its location is section 10-91-39. J. H. McAlvin executed the surveying for the Town Lot Company.

First Addition to Aurelia, by Town Lot Company, January 17, 1880.

Second Addition to Aurelia, by Town Lot Company, filed September 23, 1883.

Third Addition to Aurelia, by Town Lot Company, filed June 27, 1883.

Fourth Addition to Aurelia, filed by Town Lot Company, May 23, 1888.

Hazzard (now Meriden), was platted and filed for record by John I. Blair and wife, December 22, 1870. Its location is on the south half of section 12 and the north half of section 13-92-41.

First Addition to Hazzard, filed by the Town Lot Company, September 3, 1881.

Second Addition to Hazzard, filed by Town Lot Company, May 27, 1882.

Marcus was platted originally on the south half of section 33-93-42, by the Town Lot Company, November 27, 1871.

First Addition to Marcus, filed by Town Lot Company, June 26, 1876.

Second Addition to Marcus, filed by Town Lot Company, May 27, 1882.

Fourth Addition to Marcus, filed by the Town Lot Company, June 27, 1884.

Fifth Addition to Marcus, filed by the Town Lot Company, May 24, 1888.

Quimby original plat, located on section 11-90-41, was filed by the Cherokee and Western Town Lot and Land Company, October 3, 1887. Work of plat executed by F. K. Baldwin, civil engineer of Sioux City, Iowa.

Washta, located on sections 29 and 32-90-41, was filed for record by the Cherokee and

Western Town Lot and Land Company, October 27, 1887.

Allen's Addition to Washta, filed May 7, 1888, by J. Hugh Allen and Abbie E. Allen.

Larrabee, located on the northeast quarter of section 22-93-40, was platted November 25, 1887. A. H. Meservey and J. P. B. Primrose, proprietors.





POLITICAL.

CHAPTER VIII.

THE political history of a country is always one of general interest, and especially is this true in a free land, where in the eyes of the law all are upon an equality, where it has been shown that even the humblest—the rail-splitter or the tow-path boy—can attain the highest honor within the gift of the American people. We delight to see merit rewarded; we are pleased with the onward progress of one from the humblest walks of life, as step by step he mounts the ladder of fame. Every citizen has a kind of political ambition, and while he may never reach the highest pinnacle, there is a possibility that his children may.

There is an excitement about a political campaign which nearly every American citizen rather enjoys, and although personalities are often indulged in, as a general thing all yield gracefully to the verdict of the people, a majority vote, and submit themselves to the "powers that be."

The political history of Cherokee County is more fully and much more authentically shown in giving the abstract of votes for the various years than in any other manner. The county has been Republican by large

majorities ever since its organization; yet at times Democrats and Independent nominees have been elected by virtue of their own popularity, or at times by cross-fights between regular candidates in the county conventions.

It should here be recorded that with but few exceptions the Government affairs of Cherokee County have been well administered. The bleak, wild prairies of 1856, when the Government survey was completed, have been developed; the angry and deceiving streams, which so greatly harrassed the early settlers, have been bridged at numerous points; over 100 school buildings adorn the landscape and add value to the county; over 2,000 acres of artificial timber have been successfully planted and cultivated; railroads have crossed and re-crossed the territory. The prairie wilderness has been dotted with enterprising towns and cities, until to-day, standing thirty-three years distant from the landing of the pioneer colony, we look out upon a fruitful, valuable landscape of agriculture, and observe the coming and going of upward of 16,000 prosperous and contented people.

OFFICIAL VOTE.

In this connection is presented the official vote of Cherokee County for every general and special election from 1857 to 1888, inclusive, so far as could be ascertained from the county records.

The following is the record transcript of the elections during the period mentioned, the figures on the right hand denoting the majorities of the successful candidates.

ELECTION OF 1857.*

County Judge.

H. P. Thayer.....

Prosecuting Attorney.

Carlton Corbett.....

Treasurer and Recorder.

George Lebourveau.....

Sheriff.

Samuel W. Hayward.....

District Clerk.

Benjamin Sawtell.....

Surveyor.

George Killem.....

OCTOBER, 1858.

County Judge.

George W. Sherwin..... 18— 17

George Coonley..... 1

Clerk of Courts.

Benjamin W. Sawtell..... 13— 11

Chester Banister..... 1

James A. Brown..... 1

Sheriff.

George W. Banister..... 18— 17

Albert Phipps..... 1

Superintendent of Schools.

George Coonley..... 12— 10

James A. Brown..... 2

OCTOBER, 1859.

County Judge.

George W. Sherwin..... 19

Treasurer and Recorder.

Lemuel Parkhurst..... 11

Drainage Commissioner.

George W. Lebourveau..... 17— 15

G. W. Sherwin..... 1

Enoch Taylor..... 1

County Surveyor.

George S. Killem..... 20

Superintendent of Schools.

Orange S. Wright..... 12

Sheriff.

George W. Banister..... 20

Coroner.

Albert Haynes..... 19— 18

Albert Phipps..... 1

Justice of Peace for County.

Charles Webber..... 10— 2

Carlton Corbett..... 8

Chester Banister..... 1

August Alber..... 1

Jacob Miller..... 1

Albert Phipps..... 1

NOVEMBER, 1860.

County Judge.

Orange S. Wight..... 9

Clerk of Courts.

Benjamin W. Sawtell..... 11

County Supervisor.

Albert Phipps..... 7— 4

George S. Killem..... 3

Justice of Peace.

E. M. Wilcox..... 9— 7

James A. Brown..... 1

O. S. Wight..... 1

Coroner.

B. W. Sawtell..... 5

OCTOBER, 1861.

County Judge.

O. S. Wight..... 10— 9

George S. Killem..... 1

Treasurer and Recorder.

Carlton Corbett..... 7— 5

Lemuel Parkhurst..... 2

*No record of the first election is found, but beyond doubt the above were the officers elected.

<i>Sheriff.</i>			<i>Court-House Tax.</i>		
G. W. Banister.....	9—	8	For the tax.....	7	
B. W. Sawtell.....	1		Against the tax.....		
<i>Surveyor.</i>			NOVEMBER, 1864.		
George S. Killem.....	9		<i>President of United States.</i>		
<i>Superintendent of Schools.</i>			Abraham Lincoln.....	8—	7
O. S. Wight.....	10—	9	George B. McClellen.....	1	
Lemuel Parkhurst.....	1		<i>Clerk of Courts.</i>		
<i>Supervisor.</i>			Orange S. Wight.....	6	
Albert Phipps.....	6—	3	<i>Recorder.</i>		
G. W. Banister.....	3		Carlton Corbett.....	6	
<i>Six-mill Court-House Tax.</i>			<i>Superintendent of Schools.</i>		
For the levy.....	7—	4	Joel H. Davenport.....	6	
Against “.....	3		<i>Surveyor.</i>		
OCTOBER, 1862.			Joel H. Davenport.....	6	
<i>Clerk of Courts.</i>			<i>Supervisor—District No. 1.</i>		
B. W. Sawtell.....	15—	14	James Brown.....	8—	1
G. J. Hoffman.....	1		George W. Lebourveau.....	7	
<i>Sheriff.</i>			OCTOBER, 1865.		
Robert Perry.....	14		<i>Governor of State.</i>		
<i>Supervisor.</i>			William M. Stone.....	22—	14
Albert Phipps (T. P.).....	16		Thomas H. Benton.....	8	
O. S. Wight (at large).....	15		<i>County Judge.</i>		
J. A. Brown (at large).....	15		Fletcher Mills.....	16—	14
<i>Justices of Peace.</i>			James A. Brown.....	2	
George Killem.....	15		<i>Treasurer.</i>		
J. A. Brown.....	15		Carlton Corbett.....	18	
OCTOBER, 1863.			<i>Sheriff.</i>		
<i>Governor of State.</i>			Frederick Steles.....	16—	14
William M. Stone.....	6—	5	Albert Phipps.....	2	
James W. Tuttle.....	1		<i>Surveyor.</i>		
<i>County Judge.</i>			Joel H. Davenport.....	18	
Orange Wight.....	6		<i>School Superintendent.</i>		
<i>Treasurer and Recorder.</i>			George E. Fisher.....	19	
Carlton Corbett.....	6—	5	<i>Drainage Commissioner.</i>		
Albert Phipps.....	1		Robert Perry.....	14	
<i>Sheriff.</i>			<i>Coroner.</i>		
Robert Perry.....	6		O. S. Wight.....	14	
<i>School Superintendent.</i>			<i>Supervisor—At Large.</i>		
Orange Wight.....	6		George W. Lebourveau.....	14—	7
<i>Supervisor.</i>			Thomas Scurlock.....	7	
Albert Phipps.....	7—	1			
Thomas Scurlock.....	6				

OCTOBER, 1866.		<i>County Auditor.*</i>	
<i>Clerk of Courts.</i>		J. Armstrong.....	125— 40
Elisha Kingsbury.....	29	G. W. Banister.....	85
<i>County Judge (Vacancy).</i>		<i>Treasurer.</i>	
George W. Banister.....	22— 20	D. T. Gearhart.....	120— 41
William Crooks.....	2	M. D. Butler.....	79
<i>Recorder.</i>		<i>Sheriff.</i>	
Luther Phipps.....	16— 12	George Filer.....	106— 3
D. T. Gearhart.....	3	R. I. Smith.....	103
E. Kingsbury.....	1	<i>Surveyor.</i>	
<i>Coroner.</i>		A. F. Potter.....	108— 10
Joseph Scurlock.....	1	C. F. Biddle.....	98
OCTOBER, 1867.		<i>School Superintendent.</i>	
<i>County Judge.</i>		O. Chase.....	94— 8
George W. Banister.....	40— 31	E. C. Combs.....	86
D. T. Gearhart.....	9	<i>Coroner.</i>	
<i>Treasurer.</i>		Levi Rogers.....	199
Carlton Corbett.....	44— 38	OCTOBER, 1870.	
George Fisher.....	6	<i>Recorder.</i>	
<i>Sheriff.</i>		Carlton Corbett.....(majority)	37
Samuel T. Miller.....	32— 14	<i>Clerk of Courts.</i>	
George Fisher.....	18	C. F. Biddle.....(majority)	31
<i>Surveyor.</i>		<i>Supervisors.</i>	
J. H. Davenport.....	43	J. H. Graves (one year).	
<i>School Superintendent.</i>		George Hopkins (two years).	
George E. Fisher.....	47— 46	W. Nettleton (three years).	
O. S. Wight.....	1	OCTOBER, 1871.	
<i>Coroner.</i>		<i>Governor of State.</i>	
Z. B. Parkhurst.....	45	C. C. Carpenter.....	393—290
NOVEMBER, 1868.		J. C. Knapp.....	103
<i>President of United States.</i>		<i>County Treasurer.</i>	
U. S. Grant.....	64— 48	James Henderson.....	252— 15
Horatio Seymour.....	16	D. T. Gearhart.....	134
<i>Secretary of State.</i>		J. D. F. Smith.....	103
Republican.....	64— 48	<i>Auditor.</i>	
Democratic.....	16	M. Baumgardner.....	390—292
<i>Recorder.</i>		Perry Vebber.....	98
E. Kingsbury.....	50— 22	<i>Sheriff.</i>	
George E. Fisher.....	28	N. Bell.....	352
OCTOBER, 1869.		Scattering.....	201
<i>Governor of State.</i>		E. B. Baily.....	141
Samuel Merrill.....	181—151	* At this date the office of county judge was dropped and the new office of auditor created.	
George Gellespy.....	30		

<i>School Superintendent.</i>		<i>Treasurer.</i>	
J. E. Sanders.....	367—247	James Henderson	546—536
E. C. Herrick.....	120	Caleb Chase.....	5
<i>Supervisor.</i>		Scattering	5
D. J. Hays	333—179	<i>Sheriff.</i>	
John F. Potter.....	154	William Whipple	288— 11
<i>Surveyor.</i>		Oscar Chase.....	267
H. W. Bowman.....	349—101	<i>School Superintendent.</i>	
W. H. Michael.....	94	W. F. Harriman	319— 90
J. H. Davenport.....	44	E. C. Combs	229
<i>Proposition to Locate County Seat at New Cherokee.</i>		<i>Surveyor.</i>	
For the relocation.....	367—291	J. H. Davenport	560
Against relocation	76	<i>Coroner.</i>	
NOVEMBER, 1872.		Watson Pelton.....	581—579
<i>President of United States.</i>		Scattering	2
U. S. Grant.....		<i>Supervisor.</i>	
Horace Greeley.....		C. W. Gillman	558—536
<i>Clerk of Courts.</i>		E. A. Caswell	22
C. F. Biddle.....	310— 51	<i>Six Mill Court-House Tax.</i>	
F. E. Whitmore.....	259	For the tax	109
<i>Recorder.</i>		Against the tax	376—267
John E. Davis.....	335— 76	OCTOBER, 1874.	
Carlton Corbett.....	259	<i>Secretary of State.</i>	
<i>Supervisors.</i>		Josiah T. Young.....	545—308
J. W. Tilden.....	556—209	David Morgan.....	237
Alvah Potter.....	347	<i>Clerk of Courts.</i>	
E. I. Carr.....	309 —66	O. Chase	420— 67
E. B. Baily.....	243	C. F. Biddle.....	266
<i>Sheriff.</i>		E. W. Parker.....	85
William M. Whipple.....	297— 16	<i>Recorder.</i>	
William McKay.....	281	J. E. Davis	736
<i>Coroner.</i>		<i>Supervisors.</i>	
Z. A. Wellman.....	555—545	E. A. Caswell (Dist. No. 2)....	44— 4
B. Sweeney.....	10	Richard Gilbert.....	40
OCTOBER, 1873.		John Gilbert	18
<i>Governor of State.</i>		H. J. McMannus (Dist. No. 4) .	40— 11
C. C. Carpenter.....	472—464	Elias Duber.....	29
J. G. Vail.....	8	A. J. Simmons	24
<i>Auditor.</i>		D. J. Hays (Dist. No. 5).....	77— 33
M. Baumgardner.....	580—579	G. W. Prescott	44
William McKay.....	1	OCTOBER, 1875.	
		<i>Governor of State.</i>	
		Samuel J. Kirkwood	536—332
		Shepherd Leffler	204
		John Hogarth Lozier	6

<i>Auditor.</i>			<i>School Superintendent.</i>		
William B. Chick	721—	714	W. S. Rose	443—	84
Scattering	7		R. L. Robie	359	
<i>Treasurer.</i>			F. Hard	304	
Morgan Baumgardner	456—	181	Emma Richards	6	
S. F. Russell	275		<i>Surveyor.</i>		
<i>Sheriff.</i>			J. H. Davenport	562—	19
Leon Moore	558—	379	W. C. Adsit	543	
J. A. Hickey	179		<i>Coroner.</i>		
<i>Surveyor.</i>			E. B. Bailey	567—	31
J. H. Davenport	723—	716	W. Pelton	536	
Scattering	7		<i>Supervisors.</i>		
<i>Coroner.</i>			E. A. Caswell (Dist. No. 2)...	61—	8
W. Pelton	432—	127	G. Braasch	53	
G. W. Peck	305		William Cooks	28	
<i>Supervisors.</i>			J. C. West	107—	21
R. Ruthford (Dist. No. 3)....	102—	83	Joseph Umhalfer	86	
Alvah Potter	15		OCTOBER, 1878.		
William Crouch	19		<i>Clerk of Courts.</i>		
H. J. McMannus (Dist. No. 4).	82—	39	Oscar Chase	446—	33
J. A. Warburton	43		M. E. Hinkley	413	
NOVEMBER, 1876.			C. R. Pomroy	65	
<i>Clerk of Courts.</i>			<i>Recorder.</i>		
Oscar Chase	766—	350	J. E. Davis	1,089—	1,072
R. M. Smith	416		Scattering	17	
<i>Recorder.</i>			<i>Surveyor (Vacancy).</i>		
J. E. Davis	1,034—	881	W. C. Adsit	621—	123
G. C. Conant	153		J. H. Davenport	498	
<i>Supervisors.</i>			<i>Supervisors.</i>		
Albert Phipps (Dist. No. 1)...	264—	172	George Cline (Dist. No. 3)....	112—	29
George W. Lebonrveau	92		E. Eshleman	83	
OCTOBER, 1877.			Charles Millard	22	
<i>Auditor.</i>			Daniel Unger (Dist. No. 4)...	156—	101
William B. Chick	1,100—	1,099	H. J. McMannus	55	
Scattering	1		OCTOBER, 1879.		
<i>Treasurer.</i>			<i>Governor of State.</i>		
M. Baumgardner	636—	160	John H. Gear	860—	489
Carlton Corbett	476		David Campbell	371	
<i>Sheriff.</i>			H. H. Trumble	116	
L. H. Moore	702—	404	<i>Auditor.</i>		
W. D. F. Holly	398		William B. Chick	970—	610
			Frank A. Foster	360	
			<i>Treasurer.</i>		
			Eli Eshleman	669—	2
			M. Baumgardner	667	

<i>Sheriff.</i>		OCTOBER, 1881.	
L. H. Moore.....	703—206	<i>Governor of State.</i>	
F. D. Yaw.....	597	B. R. Sherman.....	919—723
<i>School Superintendent.</i>		L. G. Kinnie.....	192
H. B. Strever.....	784—251	D. M. Clark.....	196
W. F. Rose.....	533	<i>Auditor.</i>	
<i>Surveyor.</i>		R. L. Robie.....	851—610
W. C. Adsit.....	796—270	E. K. Walbridge.....	241
J. H. Davenport.....	526	W. P. Miller.....	211
<i>Coroner.</i>		<i>Treasurer.</i>	
L. Rogers.....	787—268	Eli Eshleman.....	897—693
G. Braasch.....	519	E. I. Carr.....	204
<i>Supervisor.</i>		R. B. Taylor.....	186
Cyrus Snyder (Dist. No. 1)....	202— 69	<i>Sheriff.</i>	
E. B. Bailey.....	133	R. J. Smyth.....	661—239
NOVEMBER, 1880.		C. A. Durkee.....	422
<i>President of United States.</i>		R. C. Opil.....	121
James A. Garfield.....	1,118—706	H. Kennedy.....	68
W. S. Hancock.....	412	<i>School Superintendent.</i>	
James B. Weaver.....	100	Eli M. Slater.....	738—411
Neal Dow.....	10	J. V. Ward.....	327
<i>Secretary of State.</i>		F. M. McHoes.....	202
A. B. Keith.....	411	<i>Surveyor.</i>	
G. M. Walker.....	100	J. H. Davenport.....	852—404
J. A. T. Hull.....	1,128—717	L. E. Parker.....	448
<i>Clerk of Courts.</i>		<i>Coroner.</i>	
W. C. Bundy.....	895—154	E. Duber.....	908—724
Oscar Chase.....	741	B. Spinhamy.....	184
<i>Recorder.</i>		J. O'Donnell.....	15
E. Miller.....	892—150	<i>Supervisor.</i>	
D. W. McNeal.....	742	Daniel Phelan (Dist. No. 3)....	123— 27
<i>Coroner.</i>		A. F. Rigby.....	96
Elias Duber.....	1,111—622	F. M. Langly (Dist. No. 4)....	107— 9
P. Donovan.....	489	S. W. Lyman.....	98
<i>Supervisors.</i>		<i>Court-House Proposition.</i>	
Richard Gilbert (Dist. No. 2)..	167— 49	For building.....	422
E. A. Caswell.....	118	Against “.....	865—443
J. H. Wilder (Dist. No. 5)....	153— 7	JUNE, 1882 (SPECIAL).	
M. B. Whisman.....	146	<i>Prohibition Amendment.</i>	
<i>Constitutional Amendment.</i>		For Amendment.....	1,151—799
For striking out words “free white”	488—152	Against “.....	352
Against “ “ “.....	326	NOVEMBER, 1882.	
		<i>Secretary of State.</i>	
		J. A. T. Hull.....	1,261—891
		F. O. Walker.....	370

<i>Clerk of Courts.</i>		Daniel Metter (Dist. No. 5)..... 236— 92	
W. C. Bundy.....	1,032— 306	J. C. West.....	144
Morgan Baumgardner.....	726	NOVEMBER, 1884.	
<i>Recorder.</i>		<i>President of United States.</i>	
Ed. Miller.....	1,091— 420	James G. Blaine.....	1,651—759
C. R. Pomroy.....	671	Grover Cleveland.....	892
<i>Supervisor.</i>		John P. St. John.....	23
Cyrus Snyder (Dist. No. 1)...	465	<i>Secretary of State.</i>	
<i>Court-House Proposition.</i>		Frank T. Jackson.....	1,676—787
For building court-house.....	420	J. Dooley.....	889
Against building court-house..	1,096— 676	<i>Clerk of Courts.</i>	
OCTOBER, 1883.		Charles E. Moore.....	1,260
<i>Governor of State.</i>		J. H. Butts.....	1,286— 26
B. R. Sherman.....	1,115— 557	<i>Recorder.</i>	
L. G. Kinnie.....	558	Orson Gage.....	2,522
J. B. Weaver.....	198	<i>Surveyor.</i>	
<i>Treasurer.</i>		D. H. Finch.....	1,517—487
William B. Chick.....	1,164— 702	Robert De Lass.....	1,030
Eli Eshleman.....	229	<i>Supervisors.</i>	
Joseph Umhoefer.....	462	W. C. Marsh (Dist. No. 3).....	244— 75
<i>Auditor.</i>		Daniel Phelan.....	169
R. L. Robie.....	885— 367	F. M. Langley.....	162— 59
F. A. Willis.....	518	G. W. Banister.....	103
Benjamin H. Hayden.....	429	<i>Amendment as to County Attorney.</i>	
<i>Sheriff.</i>		For creating the office.....	342—239
R. J. Smyth.....	1,428— 997	Against creating the office.....	103
J. F. Potter.....	431	<i>Proposition to Build a \$40,000 Court-House.</i>	
<i>School Superintendent.</i>		For building court-house and jail.	821
H. B. Strever.....	1,157— 491	Against building court-house and	
J. V. Ward.....	666	jail.....	1,544—723
<i>Coroner.</i>		NOVEMBER, 1885.	
Elias Duber.....	1,358— 863	<i>Governor of State.</i>	
Patrick Donovan.....	495	William Larrabee.....	1,343—512
<i>Surveyor.</i>		Charles E. Whiting.....	835
J. H. Davenport.....	1,669—1,484	<i>Treasurer.</i>	
L. E. Parker.....	185	William B. Chick.....	2,179
<i>Supervisors.</i>		<i>Auditor.</i>	
A. McKinney (Dist. No. 2)...	186— 58	L. W. Beal.....	2,173
Jacob Hopkins.....	128	<i>Sheriff.</i>	
		R. J. Smyth.....	1,446—712
		P. M. Price.....	734

<i>School Superintendent.</i>	
H. B. Strever.....	2,177
<i>Surveyor.</i>	
D. H. Finch.....	1,350—528
R. De Loss.....	822
<i>Coroner.</i>	
W. Pelton	2,164
<i>Supervisor.</i>	
L. A. Hunter (Dist. No. 1)	491
<i>Poor Farm Proposition.</i>	
For Poor Farm	1,084—753
Against Poor Farm.....	331
NOVEMBER, 1886.	
<i>Secretary of State.</i>	
Frank D. Jackson.....	1,438—697
Cato Sells.....	741
<i>Clerk of Courts.</i>	
A. C. Hobart.....	1,117— 35
J. H. Butts.....	1,082
<i>Recorder.</i>	
Orson Gage	2,090
<i>Supervisors.</i>	
Frank Barnes (Dist. No. 2)	313— 79
J. P. Foster.....	234
J. H. Baker (Dist. No. 5).....	251
Dan Melter	89
<i>County Attorney.*</i>	
A. R. Molyneux.....	2,057
NOVEMBER, 1887.	
<i>Governor of State.</i>	
William Larrabee	1,413—610
T. J. Anderson	803
<i>Auditor.</i>	
L. W. Beal.....	1,449—659
John Donovan.....	790
<i>Treasurer.</i>	
William B. Chick	2,210—2,203
Scattering	7

* This office was created at this date.

<i>Sheriff.</i>	
Daniel Unger.....	1,220—1,211
Daniel Phelan.....	1,009
<i>Superintendent of Schools.</i>	
Eva L. Gregg.....	2,182—2,175
Scattering	7
<i>Coroner.</i>	
M. Z. Sawtell.....	1,436—1,419
Scattering	17
<i>Supervisors.</i>	
James Archer (Dist. No. 1)...	305— 39
A. A. Terrell.....	266
Moses Hummert (Dist. No. 3).	215— 208
J. C. Marsh.....	207
J. M. Duncan (Dist. No. 4)...	183— 88
Levi Pearson	95
JULY, 1888 (SPECIAL).	
<i>Proposition to build Court-House to cost \$50,000.</i>	
For building court-house and jail	897
Against “ “ “	1,449— 552
NOVEMBER, 1888.	
<i>President of United States.</i>	
Benjamin Harrison.....	1,961— 799
Grover Cleveland.....	1,162
<i>Secretary of State.</i>	
Frank D. Jackson.....	1,971—1,521
Walter McHenry.....	450
J. B. Van Court.....	74
<i>Recorder.</i>	
Orson Gage	2,057— 913
J. W. Dywer	1,144
<i>Clerk of Courts.</i>	
O. B. Fobes.....	1,640— 45
H. A. Skarlan.....	1,595
<i>County Attorney.</i>	
A. R. Molyneux.....	1,665— 134
J. D. F. Smith.....	1,531
<i>Coroner.</i>	
Watson Pelton.....	1,956
<i>Supervisor.</i>	
George Johnson (Dist. No. 1).	817

PROHIBITORY LIQUOR AMENDMENT VOTE.

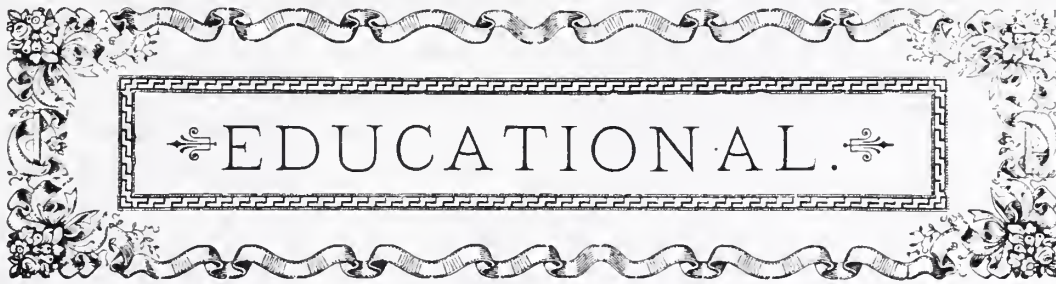
At the special election held June 27, 1882, the question as to whether the following should become an amendment to the State constitution of Iowa was voted upon:

No person shall manufacture for sale, or sell, or keep for sale, as a beverage, any intoxicating liquor whatsoever, including ale, wine and beer.

The subjoined table shows the vote of Cherokee County, exhibited by townships—the same being a creditable reflection upon the moral sentiment of this most highly progressive people:

TOWNSHIP.	For....	Against.
Spring.....	14	11
Cedar.....	27	18
Liberty	57	6
Marcus.....	91	37
Amherst.....	71	4
Sheridan.....	76	36
Cherokee.....	291	88
Afton.....	66	26
Pitcher.....	75	16
Pilot.....	60	17
Rock.....	21	40
Tilden.....	30	11
Grand Meadow.....	28	3
Willow.....	44	16
Silver.....	53	21
Diamond.....	61	2
Total	1,065	361





CHAPTER IX.

AS well informed as scholars are in this the noon-day of the nineteenth century, none are well enough versed in ancient day history to trace out the first school system (if such it may have been styled), that at the very dawn of civilization and human intelligence undertook to instruct the young. It appears like some fixed star, which has been for ages lost in the far-away sky of mythology and is to-day obscure in the shadows of the dim and misty past. We know something of the history of the schools of old Babylon, at least 3,000 years before the advent of the Christian era—schools of medicine—schools of science—even in the Chinese Empire. We have a fair idea of the schools of Egypt in Moses' time, and the schools and lyceums of Greece, back to the siege of Troy. However, but comparatively little is now known of the mode of teaching in those earlier days, and not until the fifteenth century does it appear there was much in the way of intelligent effort toward the instruction of the masses.

In our own time and country the history of education has been a varied one. The Puritans had no sooner landed and established themselves on the wave-washed and stormy

coast of a wild New England shore than they planted the precious seeds, the germ of which is the vital part of our great free public-school system. These seeds were sown deep, and roots were far-reaching and sufficiently strong to enable them to endure the storms and trials of two and a half centuries, yet unshaken, not disturbed or interrupted in its onward course, or in the least caused to lessen its grip on the free and native soil.

This system, with such modifications as time and surroundings dictated, was brought from that far-away shore—the land of our forefathers, where they turned their faces toward the setting sun; and some of these precious seeds, thus sown, have found lodgment in this the great State of Iowa, which to-day ranks first in point of education among the galaxy of forty-two brilliant State-stars, now comprising our Union!

It is conceded by all thinking minds that the safety and perpetuity of our highly prized republican institutions depend upon the diffusion of intelligence among the masses of the people—for we are a self-governed people. The statistics from prisons and almshouses throughout our American domain furnish the most abundant proof that edu-

cation is the best and cheapest cure for crime and pauperism. Again, education is the great equalizer of human rights and conditions. It places the poor and the rich on a more even footing, both socially and legally. It subjects the evil passions and morbid appetites of the rich to the restraint of sense and reason, and thus prepares the two classes for positions of usefulness and honor. Every consideration, therefore, impels us to sustain and improve our common-school system to the highest possible degree of efficiency.

Not unlike their Puritan ancestors, the little band known as the Milford Colony, together with the Ohio Colony, who effected the first settlement in Cherokee County, forgot not the benefits of the public schools, but at once established the same here in Iowa.

They came to the State when every act of the Legislature, for a series of years, tended to foster and encourage the public schools.

The Twelfth section of the act of Congress, establishing the Territory of Iowa, declares "that the citizens of Iowa shall enjoy all the rights and privileges hitherto granted to the domain of Wisconsin, from which it was taken." This then brings us within the rights given by the third article of the ordinance granted by Congress July 13, 1787—"That religion, morality and knowledge being necessary to good government and the happiness of mankind, schools and all the means of education shall be forever encouraged."

The people of Cherokee County have ever been in accord with these broad and liberal views concerning educational matters, as will be observed by the following report and table concerning the public schools, given by townships.

SCHOOL REPORT FOR 1888.

(The following is a partial transcript from School Superintendent Miss Eva L.

Gregg's Annual Report made October 31, 1888:)

TOWNSHIP—DIST.	Graded Rooms.	Ungraded Schools.	Male Teachers During Year.	Female Teachers During Year.	Total Enrollment.	Cost per Pupil.	Number of Trees on School Grounds.
Afton.....	9	6	11	246	\$2.16	62	
Amherst	9	2	9	185	3.62	204	
Cedar.....	8	3	13	182	2.80	41	
Cherokee	7	4	16	123	3.12	261	
Diamond.....	9	4	16	138	4.33	127	
Grand Meadow....	8	3	13	152	3.16	16	
Liberty.....	9	3	10	181	2.63	25	
Marcus.....	7	4	7	133	3.41	...	
Pilot ..	8	6	13	145	3.50	...	
Pitcher	8	5	6	212	2.18	...	
Rock	8	5	13	178	3.03	68	
Sheridan.....	8	8	8	158	4.30	...	
Silver.....	9	8	14	251	2.55	85	
Spring.....	9	14	134	3.32	15		
Tilden....	7	2	12	136	2.79	110	
Willow.....	6	4	8	135	2.49	...	
Aurelia (Ind.).....	4	1	3	145	1.75	164	
Marcus (Ind.).....	4	1	4	201	2.01	198	
Meriden (Ind.).....	2	1	1	112	.89	50	
New Cherokee(Ind)	9	1	10	655	1.39	48	
Total	19	130	67	201	3,802	\$2.77	1,474

At the above date of compiling, there were 2,383 males within Cherokee County between the ages of five and twenty-one years; 2,272 between the same ages of females.

The county was provided with 132 frame and two brick school-houses, making total of school buildings 134, which were valued at \$92,555. Apparatus, \$3,961.

Indeed this is a true record, which any county in the Union of forty-two States cannot excel and of which any may well be proud

"A school house on every hill-top and no saloon within the valleys!"

Great has been the change and material improvement in educational facilities in Iowa since Cherokee County was first settled. And it is a pleasing fact to record, that the lady teachers are ardent, successful competitors in the race as instructors. Woman's value was seen and impressed on the mind of our Gen-

eral Assemblies years ago, and finally culminated in that enactment which grants woman the next right to that of casting a ballot—namely, the right to be ballotted *for*. In Iowa, now, a lady can hold the important offices of recorder of deeds, school superintendent, school director, etc. In justice to her sex it should be said that the books of record, reports, etc., of the ladies who have been elected to such offices, have been especially well kept. Iowa has been generous in enacting laws for the advancement of women, and now woman is doing her part nobly toward purifying politics. It will be observed by a glance at the report given above, that all the teachers in the hundred and thirty odd schools in Cherokee County are women, except sixty-seven. *Two hundred and one* ladies teaching in the public schools of this county!

Again, no finer set of county records can be found in all Iowa than those now being kept by Miss Eva L. Gregg, the efficient lady superintendent of schools in Cherokee County, whose efforts are advancing the educational matters of the county to a high degree.

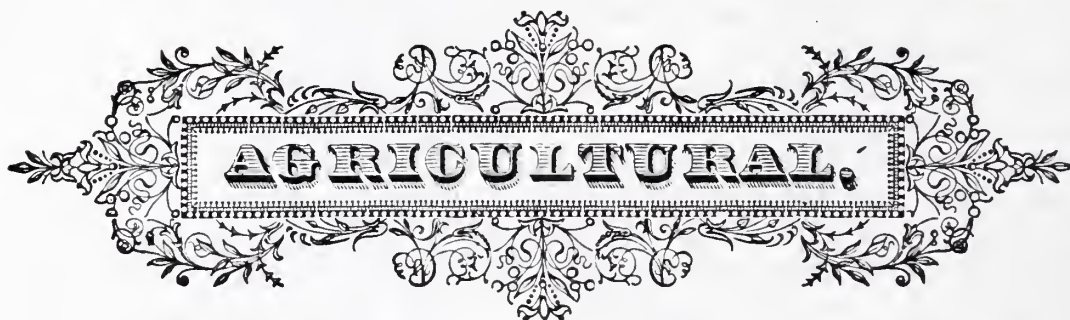
THE NORMAL INSTITUTE.

By an act passed by the General Assembly of the State of Iowa in 1873, the county superintendents were required to commence and each year hold a teachers' institute at some convenient point in each county, for the drill of those who were teachers or who intended to teach. The design was to furnish teachers an opportunity to review and enlarge their knowledge of the branches to be taught, to acquaint themselves with improved methods of instruction, etc.; also to awaken an increased desire for self-improvement in knowledge and skill and power to control others, and to give them more confi-

dence and ability in managing the affairs of the public schools. For the purpose of defraying the expenses incident to such gatherings, the institute fund was created, to which the State pays \$50 a year, the balance being made up by the \$100 examination fees paid to the superintendent. While there is no law compelling teachers to attend these Normal Institutes, yet each applicant for a teacher's certificate is required to give good and sufficient reason for not being in attendance.

These Normals have always been well attended and admirably conducted by superior instructors. It is owing to this fact, with others, that the grade of teachers in this county is what we find it to-day—high in point of excellence. The teachers go forth from their training school, and profiting by what they have learned from the experience of others, they are better fitted to do good service in their own school-room.

In conclusion, it may be added that the schools of our country have wonderfully improved since our fathers and mothers were school children. While the old log school-room, with its puncheon floor and rough slabs for seats, and the back-log brightly burning in the fire-place, afforded much for the pen of the poet, we are only too glad to be educated in a milder manner. The easy school desks and seats, the light, warm and airy school-house of to-day, are a decided improvement. The poet may sing of the vine and the brook, and our fathers may tell of the fearful floggings they had in the Eastern and Middle States; of the teacher "boarding around," and schools paid for by subscription, but give us the modern Iowa public-school system, wherein boys and girls are managed by intellect and not by brute force, and where all may be educated by a public fund.



CHAPTER X.

AGRICULTURE AND STOCK-RAISING.

CHEROKEE COUNTY is acknowledged by all men well versed in such matters, as being among the best and most prosperous agricultural counties in Northwestern Iowa. Its people keep wide awake and are ever apace with the progressive march of civilization, happiness, industry and culture. Its future possibilities may be set high among the rich cluster of its almost 100 sisters—a star of pride to the noble State. The early pioneers did not come loaded with money, and in fact few had more than enough to pay for the land they bought, and some were not so fortunate even as that; but they came with that which in those days was nearly equal to it—training in agricultural pursuits, and were not ashamed to do hard work. In connection with industrious habits they had energy and determination to win success. The county was new and there was no other alternative but that success must be wrought from the soil, which was their only wealth and hope. In spite of all these obstacles and inconveniences to be encountered, success attended their efforts, and the transformation from the primitive to the present

comfortable condition of things was accomplished. Nor is the end yet reached, for the county still has a mine of agricultural wealth yet undeveloped, which as the years roll on must inevitably grow more and more valuable.

Early in this county's history wheat was the main crop grown; but at this date (1889) it has partly given way to the more paying branches of corn and stock-growing. With the introduction of stock, corn has advanced and is now almost counted king in agriculture in this section.

To give a better idea of the county's agricultural growth, it may be wise to look over the official comparative statistics of the county as given below:

In 1866 there were 67,882 acres of land assessed in the county, which was put in at an assessed valuation of \$141,485; personal property valued at \$8,798. Total assessed valuation, \$151,908.

The same year there were reported 203 head of cattle, valued at \$3,798; horses, 41 head, valued at \$2,880; mules and asses, 6, valued at \$580; swine over six months of age, 8, valued at \$74.

Ten years later (1876) we find that there were 354,680 acres of land, valued at \$1,-413,242; cattle, 3,262, assessed at \$36,777; horses, 2,425, assessed at \$105,371; mules and asses, 141, assessed at \$7,010; sheep, 261, assessed at \$294. Making a grand total of all property, personal and real estate, of \$1,653,511.

In 1880 there were 10,110 cattle, assessed at \$95,660; 3,960 horses, at \$108,017; mules and asses, 182, at \$5,488; sheep, 3,330, at \$3,801. Total, \$316,134, aside from lands.

In 1885 there were 363,977 acres of lands, assessed at \$2,553,854; cattle, 14,982 head, at \$212,077; horses, 6,912, assessed at \$246,108; mules, 370 head, at \$12,775; sheep, 2,169, assessed at \$2,202. Total value, \$3,291,243.

ASSESSED VALUATION IN 1889.

	Amount.	Assessed Val.
Acres of land	361,815	\$2,635,059
Number of horses	9,550	235,820
Number of cattle	30,893	187,436
Number of sheep	723	540

Total assessed valuation \$3,248,677

Mark the contrast between the valuation only twenty-three years ago and the present, the former being only \$151,908, as against the latter, \$3,248,677.

It must be borne in mind that the assessed value is but one-third the real value, so by multiplying by three the real value is obtained.

STOCK-RAISING.

As has been stated heretofore in this chapter, a few years ago this region, and in fact the whole great West, was almost wholly devoted to the cultivation and production of the cereals common to this latitude. The time was when agriculture was pursued to almost entire exclusion of all else. But to-day this has all changed. A revolution has

swept over Iowa and the West since the war, which has had its effect upon business, settlement and commerce in such a manner as has brought the State forward among the ranks of its sister States with rapidity unequaled in the history of the past. Iowa to-day occupies a position among the foremost of States, of which her citizens may well be proud. Of course this progress cannot be attributed to any one production or branch of industry, but more to the natural resources and wealth of soil which Dame Nature has been so profuse in bestowing, together with that of stock-growing. All parts of this State are well suited to raising fine stock, but none more so and with less real outlay than Cherokee County. It has all the advantages of an abundance of pure water and excellent grazing lands, while the soil is unsurpassed for the production of corn. As will be seen by a reference to the assessed valuation of the county, the stock business has wonderfully increased during the past two decades, and is to-day the paying and vital industry of the county. Other lands and other climes can produce wheat cheaper than we can, but no country can excel or compete successfully with Iowa on corn and stock.

In 1866, at the close of the civil war, there were only 203 head of cattle, valued at \$3,798; 41 head of horses, valued at \$2,880. In 1876, ten years later, there were 3,262 head of cattle, valued at \$36,777; 2,425 horses, valued at \$105,371. In 1886 there were 14,982 cattle, valued at \$212,077; 6,912 horses, valued at \$246,108. At this date, 1889, the county has 30,893 head of cattle, valued at \$187,436, and 9,550 head of horses, valued at \$235,820. The reader should remember these valuations are only *assessed* values, which are about one-third actual worth. The corn and stock have come to be the wealth of this county.

FARM STATISTICS IN 1885.

Average size of farms (acres), 165.
 Acres improved lands, 203,420.
 Acres in cultivation, 175,390.
 Acres of unimproved land, 152,419.
 Acres in pasturage, 28,980.
 Rods of hedge growing, 66,594.
 Farms operated by owners, 1,270.
 Acres of Irish potatoes, 832.
 Bushels of Irish potatoes, 55,764.
 Acres of corn raised, 73,400.
 Bushels of corn raised, 2,214,619.
 Acres of wheat raised, 40,040.
 Bushels of wheat raised, 470,826.
 Pounds of tobacco raised, 390.
 Acres of oats raised, 31,480.
 Bushels of oats raised, 844,680.
 Acres of planted timber, 2,860.
 Acres of native timber, 1,583.
 Acre of timothy harvested, 5,896.
 Bushels of flax seed harvested, 260,419.

The above table of products grown in 1885 is indeed remarkable; when one contemplates and carefully compares the figures, which tell no idle tale, but each means just what it says, this array of facts, for a county so newly developed, is a record of which to be proud. The average of Indian corn alone covers one-fifth the entire area of the county; think you, who came from old New England's stony hillside, or you, who came from

the forests and stump country of Ohio, of a corn-field covering the face of over three full congressional townships—73,400 acres!

Again, think of the hardy pioneers who planted more acres of (what have grown to be) towering trees than the first hand of creation planted in native groves!

THE COUNTY FAIR.

For various causes the products of this county have not been exhibited at annual county fairs. An attempt was, however, made at this, which was very gratifying and successful, and should have been annually repeated, as nothing else so stimulates and invigorates the agricultural and business interests of a county as does well-managed exhibits continuously kept up.

In 1873 the importance of such exhibits was felt by the progressive citizens, who formed themselves into a stock company, which purchased twenty acres of land just west from the city of Cherokee, and made fair improvements, including a race track. Upon these and other grounds, at another location, there were four annual fairs held. But not enough interest was manifested to insure a financial success, so the enterprise finally dropped and no exhibit has since been made.





RAILROADS.

CHAPTER XI.

THERE is no internal improvement that has done so much to develop the country as its railroads. The printing press, the railroad and the telegraph wire, combined, certainly move the world as Archimedes little dreamed it could be moved. Up to within a few years new countries were required to be opened up by the hardy pioneers, and their agricultural and mineral resources developed before the capitalists would invest their money in the construction of railways.

Now railroads are built first and the people follow. Cherokee County was fortunate enough to have her railroads built in advance of the settlement, but her vast, almost limitless, agricultural resources had to be quite well developed and the first comers to the county had to live as best they could, during the early and later Indian troubles and through the long and bloody Civil War which lasted from April, 1861, to April, 1865. They were shut out and completely isolated from the outside world, until the Dubuque & Sioux City Railroad Company built a line now known and operated by the Illinois Central Company.

LAND GRANTS.

It was early realized that without railroads the public lands in the Northwest—an em-

pire in extent, of inexhaustible fertility, rich in undeveloped resources—would continue comparatively valueless and long remain unsettled. To insure the construction of railroads and at the same time harmonize their cost with the benefits conferred, on principles of justice to the public interest, was a problem to which the attention of Congress was earnestly directed. The whole theory of our system of government forbade their construction by the United States from appropriations made out of the National treasury, while it was evident that without Government assistance of some sort the railroads could not be built for a great term of years, if ever. Influenced by these considerations, Congress finally settled upon a plan of granting one-half the lands, being the odd numbered sections, within certain specified limits, to aid in the construction of designated lines of railroad, and on doubling the price of the remaining lands, thus giving aid to the roads during the time they might well be expected to be non-paying, and at the same time protecting the public interest.

The first grant made to the State of Iowa to aid in the construction of railroads was approved May 15, 1856. One of the lines was designated to run from the city of Du-

buque across the State to a point near Sioux City. The lands thus granted were conferred on the Dubuque & Pacific Railroad Company, but finally fell to the corporation known as the Dubuque & Sioux City Company. So much of this land as was included in the grant on account of the construction of the line from Iowa Falls west to Sioux City, was transferred to the Iowa Falls & Sioux City Railroad Company, by contract executed by and between that company and the Dubuque & Sioux City Company, January 7, 1868, and legalized and confirmed by the Legislature of the State April 7 the same year.

To the people of Cherokee County a railroad seemed a much needed blessing. The above survey ran through the county from east to west and really proved, when it did come, to be the making of the county. But the pioneer must yet be tried still longer—he must still go to Sioux City, sixty miles for his mail, his groceries and his milling. The railroad so much spoken of, but on account of the dark war cloud which hovered over the nation from 1861 to 1865 was so long delayed, began to be looked upon as a gigantic farce and a myth to the settlers, who were still cut off from Eastern markets, in fact were a small republic by themselves. Scarcely an emigrant ever thought of Cherokee (it being considerably north of the east and west stage route across the State), and the few who still remained here were at times tempted and frequently planned to leave the county. In 1863 the Homestead Act passed by the General Government once more shot a ray of light and hope into the pioneers hearts, but then came the fearful Indian massacre at New Ulm, Minnesota, near the Iowa line; this sent a thrill of horror to every heart and seemed to fix the final destiny of the little band of settlers in Cherokee County. The blood-stained visions of Spirit Lake haunted

the old settler, and a fear that the indescribable horrors of an Indian war were about to break upon them paralyzed the shattered remnants of a once prosperous colony.

However, the Indian troubles ended with the hanging of thirty-eight Sioux Indians at Mankato, in the fall of 1863; the Civil War closed, leaving a free and purified country, after April, 1865. Business again looked up, money sought new channels for investments, in railroads as well as general improvement, throughout the great Northwest. From this date on, the railroad problem soon materialized into the plans that finally built the road from Iowa Falls to Sioux City. During the year 1869 work on the railroad proceeded with vigor, making busy times; during that year the county's population increased to 459, and the withdrawal of her lands from cash entry put an effectual check to speculation—the curse of all new countries. The railroad left the original town plat of Cherokee a mile to the east, which put a stop to that village, while the newly platted town of *New Cherokee* grew with amazing rapidity, and brought to it an influx of frontier business men and a few professional men. In the autumn of 1869 the road from the Sioux City end was completed to Meriden (then called Hazzard), where it remained until the following April. The spring of 1870 was one of unusual activity; emigrants flocked in by the hundreds, so that in June the population, according to the census reports, was 1,937, and by the last of December could not have been less than 3,000. During the summer of 1870 the railroad from the Iowa Falls end connected with the line from the west, when the county had a continuous line, giving both an eastern and western market outlet.

The completion of this railway, which was soon leased for a term of ninety-nine years

to the Illinois Central Company, gave new life to Cherokee County. Within the county there were a depot and market place established at Cherokee, Aurelia, Marcus and Meriden. Each of these stopping points being surrounded by a magnificent scope of land, exactly adapted to general farming and stock-growing, the county could not well avoid soon taking high rank among the other counties of the State. But communities, like individuals, never cease aspiring and wanting more. And to those who seek aright, blessings are seldom denied. Seeing the goodly benefits derived from a railroad east and west, the enterprising citizens of Cherokee County conceived the idea of a road running north and south. The Illinois Central Company were also looking about for new feeders and extensions to their main line. These two facts finally culminated in the organization of the

CHEROKEE & DAKOTA RAILWAY,

which line was projected in 1886-'87 from Onawa, Iowa, to Sionx Falls, Dakota. The Illinois Central Company, however, had to be labored with long and persistently to be persuaded that Cherokee was the most advantageous point from which to start this branch road—Fort Dodge, Storm Lake and Le Mars all offering the company great inducements.

A number of the live and enterprising business men of Cherokee, among whom N. T. Brnroughs was prominent and foremost, worked early and late for the success of this enterprise.

Concerning the building of this line, the *Cherokee Times* of July 27, 1887, had the following to say in its editorial:

"Something over a quarter of a century ago the first settlements were made in Cherokee County, since which time the county has been coming to the front ranks—though

slowly at times—as a rich and productive section. During all this time she has been making history and has been laying a substantial foundation for that prosperity which is now about to come upon us. The years of 1869 and 1870 marked the advent of the road known as the Illinois Central. From that time to the present the people have seen other counties in the same portion of Iowa profit by cross roads, and why Cherokee County has been thus long left out in the cold, with so beautiful and productive a section around her, is no little mystery. But that the time has come that Cherokee County is to be, you might say, the great yards of the Illinois Central line, is beyond a reasonable doubt. The capital of the county is bound to be the center of the western system of the Illinois Central line. The benefits accruing to the county we cannot now fully estimate, nor can we tell what good things the *future* may have in store; to the future we leave it. According to announcement, sealed bids for building the extension from Cherokee to Onawa were handed to Superintendent Gillease, at the Washington House at 3 P. M. last Thursday, and at about 5 P. M. the contracts were awarded to Harrington Bros., for building to Correctionville, twenty-three miles, and to Mitchell Vincent, from Onawa to Correctionville, a distance of thirty-six miles. Work was promptly commenced south of the town (Cherokee) on the Pingrey farm, Monday last. It is also certain that work has also begun on the Onawa end of the route. The trains are daily bringing in ties and sundry supplies—seventy car-loads having already arrived at this point. The contracts call for all grading to be finished within sixty days, after which track laying will be speedily pushed forward. It is therefore probable that the company will do what they first intended to do, by getting their branch completed

in time to remove the present crops from out the great Sioux Valley. The contracts for the Sioux Falls line are to be let to-day."

The road down the valley leaves the main line where it curves to the east. It crosses the Little Sioux on the Lambert farm. It was soon determined that two stations would be sufficient between Cherokee City and Correctionville. These were named Quimby and Washta, the former in honor of an Illinois Central Railway official of Chicago, and the latter after the postoffice years before established near the site of the station, the name Washta meaning in Indian dialect, "Good."

Quimby was accordingly located ten miles south of Cherokee, in the beautiful valley of the Little Sioux River.

Five miles to the south of Quimby, Washta was platted, and is now one of the thriving towns of the county. Both this place and Quimby draw a large trade, and while their grain and stock business is very large, yet these markets do not seem to decrease the former trade of Cherokee. It makes the latter more of a jobbing point, and less of a staple retail point.

Going north from Cherokee, along the Sioux Falls branch, a station was located in this county called Larrabee, named in honor of Governor Larrabee. This village is about eight miles to the north of Cherokee, and affords a good point from which farm products can be shipped. At this date a flourishing little town is springing up.





THE BAR.

CHAPTER XII.

AMONG the many interesting topics for the chapters of a county history, none are read with more interest by the professional men than that of the bar. In reviewing the history of the bar it must be borne in mind that as the prosperity and well-being of every community depends upon the clear and wise interpretation as well as the judicious framing of its laws, therefore it follows that a record of the members of the bar forms no unimportant part of the county's record. Upon a few principles of natural justice is erected the whole superstructure of civil law tending to meet the desires and requirements of the masses. The business of the lawyer is not to make laws for the people, but rather to apply them to the affairs of every-day life. But the interests of men are greatly diversified, and where so many interests and counter-interests are to be protected and adjusted, to the attorney and the courts are presented many interesting as well as complex problems.

Change is everywhere. The laws of yesterday do not meet the wants or necessities of to-day, for the former relations do not exist. New and satisfactory laws must needs

be enacted and established. The discoveries in the arts and sciences, the invention of novel contrivances for saving labor, the enlargement of all industrial pursuits, and the increase and development of commerce, are without precedence, and the science of law must keep pace with them all; nay, it must even forecast the event, and so frame such laws as will most adequately subserve the wants and provide for the necessities of these new conditions. Hence, the lawyer is the man of to-day. The exigencies he must encounter are those peculiar to his own time. As has so often been said, his capital is his ability and pure individuality.

It is no fancy picture drawn upon the canvas by the brush of imagination, but the truth, that law to some extent has lost its former authority, and it is only the shade of that which is of itself great. Hence, new duties and a firmer courage is imposed upon the bar and courts of to-day. Every lawyer is a debtor, in a sense, to his profession. If worthy it gives him an honorable calling. "The lawyer should love and prize his profession. He should value its past renown and cherish the memory of great men whose

gigantic shadows walk by us still. He should love it for its intrinsic worth and innate truth of the fundamental truths which adorn it."

The bar of Cherokee County has numbered among its members many who have been an honor to their profession, to the county and State in which they have practiced.

THE BAR OF THE PAST.

Among those who have been resident lawyers and practiced before courts of Cherokee County, and who have either died, quit practice or moved away, are now recalled the following:

The first representative of the legal profession in Cherokee County was H. C. Kellogg, who located at Cherokee when it was yet a mere hamlet, in 1869. He first settled in Old Cherokee. He formed a partnership with Charles H. Lewis. They both came from Buchanan County, Iowa. Mr. Lewis was elected to the office of district attorney, and subsequently to that of district judge, and now resides at Sioux City. He is a son-in-law of Mr. Kellogg, with whom he was a partner for four years.

Mr. Kellogg was admitted to the bar in Vermont in 1846 and was of the best legal talent in this part of Iowa. He retired from the profession to farm life in 1886. See his personal sketch on another page of this book.

Judge Lewis, his partner, was admitted to the bar in Buchanan County, Iowa, in 1868, and has made a steady and enviable progress in his profession. The above firm were the pioneer law expounders of Cherokee County, and, perhaps, the strongest firm who ever practiced here.

Lewis Elsifer soon established himself in the practice of law at Cherokee, but not liking pioneer life left and is now in Pennsylvania.

We come now to speak of one of the bar's honored dead, Eugene Cowles, who came to

Cherokee in the spring of 1870, and at once entered practice. He was an exceptional man in many ways, and a bright legal mind. He built up an excellent business and had the esteem of all. He died in 1880, very suddenly. His sketch appears in another part of this book.

In 1871 came Charles Goldsbury from Massachusetts, and opened up a land, loan and law office. He has never pushed the legal part of his business, but is a member of the Cherokee County Bar. His business is now mostly loans and collections.

A. F. Meserve came from Fort Dodge, Iowa, in 1880, and purchased the library and law business of the Eugene Cowles estate and practiced law and became a politician of some note. In 1887 he was State Senator from this district. He continued to practice until 1888, when he sought the quiet repose and real independence of farm life, and is now finely situated on a stock-farm just north of the city of Cherokee.

Mr. Galbriath practiced a year or two at Cherokee and in 1878 received the appointment of Territorial Judge in Montana Territory. He has since been suspended.

Henry Luge, now a farmer of Grand Meadow Township, practiced (after a sort) for a short time and was somewhat of a newspaper man.

T. H. Chapman, once an attorney at Aurelia, is now at Storm Lake.

F. R. Willis, now of California, was at one time a law partner of A. R. Molyneaux.

Joseph H. Jones also belonged to the legal profession at Cherokee, but is now at Des Moines, Iowa.

I. L. Alberts was at one time a lawyer and journalist at Marcus, but removed to Iowa Falls, Iowa, in 1887.

D. W. McNeal was admitted to the bar in 1888, but is now in the lumber trade at Washta, Iowa.

THE PRESENT BAR.

The present legal fraternity of Cherokee County is made up of the following attorneys:

E. C. Herrick, a graduate of the law department at Ann Arbor (Michigan), University. He commenced his practice at Cherokee in 1878 and is now looked upon as one of the most successful attorneys in his county. He formed a partnership with H. C. Kellogg, which continued until it was severed by the latter retiring from the bar, in 1886.

Another prominent attorney at Cherokee is M. Wakefield, who came next after Charles Goldsbury. He had at one time for a partner a man named Peter McAndrews, who after two years at Cherokee removed to Nebraska. Mr. Wakefield is an excellent lawyer and a man of high standing in his profession, as well as in all his public dealings. He served as mayor of Cherokee for seven years in succession and was also city solicitor for a time.

J. D. F. Smith is among the early attorneys at Cherokee. He came about 1872 and now enjoys a good share of the legal business and is a man well liked.

J. A. Metcalf, a graduate of the State University of Iowa, bought the law business of A. F. Meservey before mentioned.

A. R. Molyneaux, the present county attorney, is a graduate of the Iowa State Uni-

versity. He located in the law business at Cherokee, in 1882.

Thomas McCulla, another graduate from the State University at Iowa City, is among the legal lights of Cherokee County. He is a well-posted man in other matters as well as law. He is now editor of the *Cherokee Times* and also attends to legal business. He has served the city of Cherokee as its mayor for the past five years.

Boddy & Bloom practice at Cherokee; also James O'Donnell.

Alva C. Hobert, who was a graduate of the State University at Iowa City, in the class of 1885, was admitted to the bar, before the Supreme Court, at the May term, 1889, and commenced the practice of law at his home town, Cherokee, June 1, the same year. He is a most estimable young man, who is well educated and has every element necessary to develop into a strong attorney. He is thoroughly reliable in every particular and is already gaining ground as a practitioner.

B. Radcliffe is the only legal representative at the town of Marcus. He does a good business both in law and insurance. He succeeded attorneys B. H. Wilmot and E. A. Houston, as well as I. L. Alberts, all of whom have removed from the field.

W. O. Striker is the only practicing attorney at the town of Aurelia.





MEDICAL PROFESSION.

CHAPTER XIII.

IN health we care but little for doctors, and their formulas or prescriptions; but there is sure to come a time when the brow becomes feverish and when our vital organs refuse longer to do their office work—a time when life's frail thread seems bruised and almost broken. At such a time we seek after the best and most skillful medical man—we are anxious that the "good doctor" watch by our bed-side, lest the grim messenger, Death, make his appearance and call us hence. In all ages of the world's history, among uncivilized as well as cultured and refined nationalities, the art of healing has been held in high esteem. Whether it be the learned professor, who, perchance, has studied all branches of the science of medicine, or the "Great Medicine Man" of the untutored savages, who, from actual experience, has made discoveries of the healing powers of herbs and roots, honor awaits him upon every hand, while the life and death of all human beings is placed in his hand. The weary patient lying upon a bed of pain, and the no less anxious watchers by his side, wait for the coming of the doctor, and on his arrival, his every movement and expression of countenance is watched for a single ray of hope.

The medical fraternity of Cherokee County has, with a few exceptions, been an honor to the profession it has chosen and claims to be master of. The members have ever been ready to respond to the call of duty, mid summer heat and chilling frosts, and the severe winds of winter have never found them shirking—nothing has caused them to turn a deaf ear to the cry of pain and distress. They have been compelled to cross the absolutely trackless prairies, to face blizzards from the northwest, often, too, with no hope of a fee for their reward, but only, if possible, to relieve those who pleaded for their coming and their council. All these things have been encountered by the physicians of Cherokee County and that without a complaint. If the good deeds of this profession have not been remembered by those who have received aid, and often life, at their hands, a time will come when all shall be accounted for. When the names of the pioneer physicians, as well as those of a more modern date, are mentioned in this connection, it is hoped and believed that the hearts which perhaps now beat in robust health will be touched, and that at least all of the old settlers of this county who forded the same unbridged streams by summer and

plowed through the same snow drifts by winter, with these doctors, will heartily respond, "May God bless them!"

PHYSICIANS OF CHEROKEE COUNTY.

The first man to practice medicine in this county was Dr. Levi Rogers, who located in Pilot Township in 1866. He was a Scotchman and took up a homestead; he was unmarried and lived alone. His brother is proprietor of Rogers' Mills. This pioneer doctor had many excellent traits of character; he was a well-informed man, and also preached to the early settlers. He was a Presbyterian in his faith. In some things the Doctor was not unfrequently eccentric, but in his death, which occurred about 1880, the community lost a good man and a fair practitioner.

The next to practice medicine in the county was Dr. M. S. Butler, a graduate of the Keokuk Medical College, who came in 1868 and took up a homestead of a quarter section about four miles west of Cherokee. The first winter he lived in the old courthouse, then standing in Old Cherokee; he taught the public school that winter in the same building.

After living on his land five years and "proving up," he removed to the town of New Cherokee, bought a home and has since practiced here. He was elected State Representative in 18—, serving one term. About 1885 he formed a partnership with Dr. J. T. Sherman, with whom he is still associated.

The next gentleman to enter the medical fraternity in the county was Dr. Royal L. Cleaver, who came out of the army, paid his old New England home a visit, and in 1870 found his way over the trackless prairies from Cedar Rapids to Cherokee, where he at once commenced the practice of medicine. It was so new at Cherokee at the time of his

coming that he did not feel safe in building permanently, for fear the depot might not be located where it now stands. To be on the safe side the Doctor left every nail in the weather boarding out a half inch, so that should it be necessary to move, he could easily pull his house apart. He is a graduate of Harvard University and keeps well up in his profession by carefully reading the latest achievements in the science of medicine. He is looked upon as a leader among his professional brothers in Northwestern Iowa, where he has become popular, having practiced at Cherokee continually for the past twenty years. A personal sketch of the Doctor appears elsewhere in this work.

Dr. West located in 1871, remaining about two years. He was of the Eclectic School and a graduate of a St. Louis medical college. He moved to Pringhar, Iowa, and finally abandoned the profession.

Dr. J. Failing was the next to enter the medical role in the county. He located at Marcus, where he still resides. He belongs to the regular school, but it is said is fairly successful in his practice. He came in 1872.

Dr. J. A. Sherman located at Cherokee in 1873; he is a graduate of Keokuk Medical College, and stands high in his profession. He still practices as a partner of Dr. M. S. Butler. He is a successful physician and one of the enterprising business men of Cherokee.

Dr. M. F. Pritchard came in 1874. He is of the homeopathic school, and is a successful practitioner of to-day among that class who believe in his school of practice.

Dr. Quirk, who died in 1889, commenced the practice of medicine at Aurelia in 1877. He was a graduate of Rush Medical College, Chicago. He was a popular man and a successful physician; he built up a large and lucrative practice, which was finally sold to Dr. Myers.

Dr. J. S. Hill and his wife, Dr. Anna Soules Hill, came to Cherokee in 1877. They were graduates of an Indianapolis homeopathic college. They practiced here for three years and then removed to Fargo, Dakota.

Dr. E. W. Parker, a graduate of Keokuk Medical College, commenced his practice about this time, perhaps a year earlier. He practiced for a short time at Cherokee, and then removed to his home in Spring Township, where he is still practicing.

Miss Mary Hollister came to Cherokee in 1877, and entered the profession, remaining about a year.

Dr. E. Hornibrook located at Cherokee in 1879. He is a graduate of Victoria College, Canada, and is classed among the highest in his profession. He is a thorough scholar and meets with much success as a skillful physician and surgeon.

Dr. J. C. Edgar, a graduate of a regular medical college of Baltimore, Maryland, came to Washta in 1880. He remained a few years and moved to Holstein, Ida County, Iowa.

Dr. J. H. Burlingame came to Cherokee and entered the practice of his chosen profession in 1880. He is a graduate of Rush Medical College, Chicago. He is an excellent physician and surgeon, and has a good practice.

Dr. W. C. Maxey located at the village of Marcus in 1881. He graduated from a medical college at Toronto, Canada.

Dr. Bunce located at Cherokee in 1881. He was of the homeopathic school.

Dr. Fowler located at Aurelia in 1882, but did not remain long.

Dr. J. L. La Renx located at Marcus in 1882. He graduated from the Iowa State University.

Dr. J. B. Ingels located at Meriden in 1883. He is a graduate of Belvue College, and enjoys a good practice.

Dr. S. Muller came to Marcus in 1884, and is still there doing a good practice.

Dr. J. G. Biller located at Washta in 1885. He is a graduate of the Detroit Medical College.

Dr. F. W. Myers located at Aurelia in 1884. He is a graduate of Rush Medical College, Chicago. He bought out the practice established at that point by Dr. Quirk.

Dr. Alfred Raymond located at Marcus in 1886. He belonged to the regular school; he remained two years and then sold to Dr. Prosser, and is now studying in Europe.

Dr. W. J. Ballah, a graduate of the Detroit Medical College, located at Washta in 1887.

Dr. G. P. Perley, a graduate of Bowden College, New York, and of the University of Pennsylvania, formed a partnership with Dr. Cleaves at Cherokee, in 1887. He is a skillful physician and enjoys his share of the large practice of the firm of Cleaves & Perley.

Dr. Milo Avery, of Rush College, located at Aurelia in 1887.

Dr. W. C. Bundy located at Washta in 1888. He graduated from Rush Medical College; he now practices at Aurelia.

Dr. C. A. S. Prosser, a graduate of Belvue Hospital College, located at Marcus in 1888, where he now has a fine practice.

Dr. P. McGregor located at Quimby in 1889. He is a graduate of the Michigan University.

Among the physicians who have located, practiced for a short period and removed, and of whom but little is known, may be named: Drs. P. M. White, T. A. Bishop, H. J. Brink (now at Remsen, Iowa, enjoying a good practice), Ed. Brice, W. R. Keeney and Dr. Simpson.

PHYSICIANS OF TO-DAY.

At Cherokee: Drs. Cleaves & Perley, Drs. Butler & Sherman, Dr. Hornibrook, Dr. Pritchard, Dr. Burlingame.

At Aurelia: Dr. Avery, Dr. Bundy.

At Marcus: Dr. Prosser, Dr. Failing, Dr. Muller.

At Meriden: Dr. Ingels.

At Larrabee: Dr. Parker.

At Quimby: Dr. McGregor.

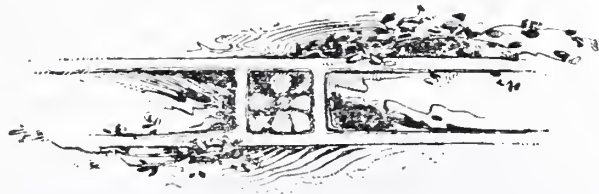
At Washta: Dr. W. J. Ballah.

CHEROKEE COUNTY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION.

Soon after the completion of the railroad through this part of the State, the physicians at Cherokee were instrumental in organizing what was termed the "Northwestern Iowa Medical Association," which embraced several adjoining counties; but upon being informed by the State Society that there was another of the same name, this organization was disbanded; the taking away of its name caused all of its former glory to depart.

But the physicians of this county saw the necessity of some such organized body, and so in 1888 organized what is known as the Cherokee County Medical Association. At the first meeting, held May 2, there were eight physicians who assisted in the organization. The first officers were: Dr. Myers, President; Dr. Prosser, Vice-President; Dr. Perley, Secretary. They are supposed to meet once in three months. The present officers are: Dr. Ingels, President; Dr. Avery, Vice-President; Dr. Perley, Secretary.

It should be said of the physicians of Cherokee, that they have never owned or operated a drug store, in fact have always devoted their entire time to the prosecution of their chosen calling, and hence have become proficient and skillful.





THE CIVIL WAR.

CHAPTER XIV.

CHEROKEE COUNTY'S PART IN THE CIVIL WAR.

EARLY in the campaign of 1860, when Abraham Lincoln was the candidate of the Republican party, Stephen A. Douglas of the National Democratic party, John C. Breckenridge of the pro-slavery party, and John Bell at the head of the Union party, there were threats of secession and disunion, in case Mr. Lincoln should be successful in his election as President of the United States; but the people were so accustomed to such Southern bravado that little heed was given to the bluster.

On December 20, 1860, South Carolina, by a convention of delegates, declared "That the union now existing between South Carolina and the other States of North America is dissolved, and that the State of South Carolina has resumed her position among the nations of the earth as a free, sovereign and independent State, with full power to levy war, and conclude peace, contract alliances, establish commerce and do all other acts and things which independent States may of right do."

On the 24th Governor Pickens issued a

formal proclamation to the effect of the above sentiment.

However, Mr. Lincoln was elected and took the Presidential chair March 4, 1861, by which time several other States had seceded from the Union and traitors' hands were busy plotting against the flag of the Nation. On April 12, Major Anderson was obliged to surrender his possession of Fort Sumter, with his little garrison of sixty effective men.

From that very day doom and failure were written (though invisibly) on the wicked and disloyal plans of the Southern States. Everywhere north of "Mason and Dixon's line," was heard the voice of Providence:

Draw forth your million blades as one;
Complete the battle now begun;
God fights with you, and overhead
Floats the dear banner of your dead.
They, and the glories of the past,
The future dawning dim and vast,
And all the holiest hopes of man,
Are beaming triumphant in your van.

President Lincoln's first call for 75,000 troops was quickly responded to, as was each successive call for men and money.

Looking at Cherokee County to-day, a

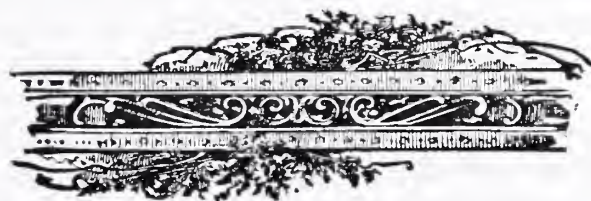
quarter of a century after the "fall of Richmond," one can scarcely realize that when the great Rebellion burst upon this nation, arraying more than a million of men in arms and making our ship of State reel and stagger as if smitten by thunderbolts and dashed upon the rocks, that this county had only been inhabited by a civilized people but five years prior to the first act of that terrible war. But notwithstanding there were only fifty-six men, women and children in the county in 1860—the year before the war—yet of what she had, she gave, indeed freely. Out of eighteen male adults there were found to be fifteen able bodied men qualified to serve as soldiers and *all but four* of these able bodied men entered the army, wore the Union blue and did noble service in the defence of that grand old emblem of liberty and Union—the "Stars and Stripes," which floats so proudly to-day over the "land of the free and the home of the brave!"

As no regular company was organized in this county, owing to the small handful of

settlers then living here, the Adjutant General's reports do not give, in detail, much concerning those who went under the various calls from the county and were mustered into different commands. However, this much has been gleaned from the official reports, together with information given by comrades of the Grand Army Post. The following is supposed to be a complete list of those who served their country from Cherokee County. And here it should be added that these names form a "roll of honor" such as no other Iowa County, perhaps no other in the Union, can truthfully boast of, when one considers the few souls who were here on a wild bleak prairie land at the time the war broke out.

CHEROKEE COUNTY SOLDIERS.

Ezra Wilcox, Joel Davenport, Frank Mead Silas B. Parkhurst, N. Rodgers, George W. Lebourveau, Walter Burgess, George Banister, William Banister, Luther Phipps, Albert Phipps, Levi Scurlock, Newton Scurlock, Jasper Scurlock.





NEWSPAPERS.

CHAPTER XV.

THE NEWSPAPER PRESS.

CHEROKEE COUNTY has had an abundant opportunity to test the educational as well as the business or commercial value of newspapers, as aids in building up and making better known its resources to the great world at large, while its civilizing influence has been almost unlimited; and as a general thing its citizens have always manifested a liberal spirit of purpose toward the various journalistic enterprises that have been inaugurated in their midst. It must be truthfully said that in dispensing their patronage to the press they have been tolerant and magnanimous, as they have been reasonably generous, to journals of all parties. Especially is this true of those that have worked for the common good and the upbuilding of the county with its numerous towns and hamlets.

In every community there are shriveled souls whose participation in the benefits of enterprises is greater than their own efforts to promote public welfare. These are the men who will never subscribe for a newspaper, but will ever be on the alert to receive gratuitously the first perusal of their next door neighbor's paper. These persons are

the chronic croakers, who predict evil and see disaster in every public undertaking. But with few exceptions the press of this region has never been over-cursed with such drones and dead-heads. On the contrary, the patrons of the Cherokee County papers have established a good name. As records of current history, the newspapers, especially of the local press, should be highly prized and carefully preserved. These papers are a repository wherein are stored away the facts and the events, the deeds and the sayings, the undertakings and final accomplishments, that go to make up history. One by one these things are gathered and placed in type; one by one these papers are issued and bound into volumes of local, general and individual history, to be laid away imperishable. The volumes thus collected are sifted by future historians, and the result is a forthcoming and almost invaluable record ready for the library.

As a general rule not enough attention is paid to keeping complete files, even at the publisher's office; still by diligent research and much inquiry enough data have been gleaned to supply a tolerably accurate record of the press in this county; but should any

inaccrancies or omissions occur in this chapter, they must be charged to the lack of complete files of the various journals from time to time issued in this county.

The first attempt in the field of journalism in Cherokee County was the founding of

The Cherokee Chief, by J. F. Ford, an employe of the Boone *Standard*, who landed in Cherokee with a six-column hand-press in January, 1870. He had a few fonts of type, and at once set up business. He secured a room in the court-house, then situated in Old Cherokee, the court-house being the only building at the county seat, and no farmhouse was within a half-mile of it. It was not a promising field for gathering news or disseminating it. The postoffice was almost a mile distant, near the present home of Albert Phipps. The *Chief* was a six-column folio, one side printed at home. Although inexperienced, Mr. Ford was a writer of considerable force, but his editorials for a few months were chiefly the State Laws, which he dished up in eloquent style at 33½ cents per "square." Had he not digressed from this theme he might have retained his popularity. But in an article he referred to the lack of schools, and unfortunately remarked that "the children of the settlers grew up like the dusky savages around them." This gave offense, and the luckless editor was looked upon as a public enemy. The county auditor served legal notice to vacate the court-house with his printing office.

The Cherokee Times.—In September of the same year (1870) Robert Buchanan, editor of the Marquette (Michigan) *Plaindealer*, formerly of the Appleton (Wisconsin) *Post*, paid Ford \$300 to leave the county and give him the field, subscription list and good will. This amount was raised upon the part of the people, and in October Buchanan moved in an eight-column outfit, with a small job

office, having an eighth medium Gordon press. On the 20th day of October the first number of the *Cherokee Times* appeared as a seven-column folio, half home print. The office was located in a frame building, on the present site of the Allison Block. Its circulation grew rapidly, reaching 500 home subscribers during the first year. Its subscription price was then \$2 per annum. Robert Buchanan, its editor, was one of Iowa's most forcible writers, both politically and as a local paragrapher. His writings were never stolen or dull, but brim full of wit, humor and good sense. Again, he was a fearless writer; first espousing the proper cause, as his best of judgments dictated, and then allowing none to "scare or make him afraid" to vindicate his chosen standard of public good. He was a man of truly noble impulses, benevolent, charitable, and ready to hasten on a more exalted state of political economy, as well as to foster the general, social and religious elements of society. There were but few, perhaps but two, local journals at that date in Northern Iowa that were more ably conducted than the *Times* while under his management and control.

In October, 1871, after he had edited the paper a year, he changed the motto at his heading, which was first adopted by the *Chief*—"With malice toward none, with charity for all, with firmness in the right," to, "Home first—The world afterward."

To display something of his style of a man, his salutatory is here subjoined:

"In introducing ourselves to the public we will not follow the usual practice of making large and extravagant promises, which are too frequently never fulfilled, but will briefly state that the *Times* will be essentially a local paper, and in no wise pretend any thing metropolitan. It will be our aim to write up the local interests of the county in general; to

particularize, when possible, each locality; to encourage immigration; to stimulate public and private enterprises; to reflect public sentiment correctly at home and represent it truthfully abroad.

"We hold ourselves independent of all cliques, rings or corners,' in politics, as in all other matters, and while our influence will always be both as a private citizen and a public journalist, given to the Republican party, so long as it continues the party of progressive and enlightened ideas, we shall treat with due consideration the views of the Democratic party and expose corruption as readily in the one as in the other, though shielded by the golden insignia of office, the sanctity of time, or the prestige of majorities.

"With this announcement we place ourselves in the public crucible and bid our readers a happy greeting."

In December, 1876, the *Times* was sold to Ainsworth & Walworth, who conducted it about a year and then sold back to Buchanan, who with a Democratic neighbor on one side and a "Greenbacker" on the other, had an enlarged field to display his pugnacity in. However, Buchanan held his own and flourished like a "green bay tree;" he built a fine brick block for his office, the same stood opposite the Washington House, where now stands the Opera House, and cost \$4,000. In 1881 the old hand-press was discarded, a new Campbell power press purchased and the paper enlarged to a nine-column folio. At this date the *Times* had grown into circulation of 1,200.

In January, 1885, the *Times* was sold to R. L. Rowe, Mr. Buchanan permanently retiring, after having been at the wheel for fourteen years. He then was managing editor of the Davenport *Gazette* a year or so and finally located at Sionx Falls, where he is now engaged in real-estate business. As above

stated, from Buchanan's control the paper passed into the hands of R. L. Rowe, who soon effected the purchase of a journal published at Cherokee, known as the *Enterprise*, as it had been clear for some time that four papers were a useless burden to the people of Cherokee. It was then determined that each of the two parties—Republican and Democratic—needed but one organ, and this step was taken to bring that about. - When this change was made, the *Times* made some improvements in its plant and removed to the *Times* Block, opposite the Washington House.

In April, 1887 (for political reasons), a joint-stock company was formed, that purchased the *Times* office and placed Lew. W. Raber, of Fort Dodge, as its editor, Messrs. Meservey, Wakefield and others being associated in the company. Prior to this, however, there were other changes in the paper, by which R. L. Rowe took Burt Furgason in as partner, and in the spring of 1886 changed from a weekly to a semi-weekly paper, which change did not continue very long. D. W. McNeal edited the paper from June, 1887, to January, 1888.

The company underwent some few changes, and in the re-organization Thomas McCulla, an attorney and the present city mayor, was placed in editorial charge, he owning largely in the concern. He is a graduate of the State University at Iowa City, and conducts a live journal, keeping up the reputation of "old reliable" for the *Times*, which is one of Northern Iowa's oldest journals.

On the seventeenth birthday of the *TIMES* its editor spoke as follows: "With this issue of the *TIMES* it passes its seventeenth milestone in the highway of existence. It is now seventeen years since the Cherokee *TIMES* first appeared. For a number of years it held the even tenor of its way, under the steady hand of Robert Buchanan. Of late

years its ownership has been somewhat varied, but at the same time it has pursued its onward course and seen its co-temporaries after two or three years' fight cease to exist. The history of papers in this county shows that no one paper has ever attained one-fourth the age of the *TIMES*. For seventeen years it has been the champion of the Republican party, fighting for its principles and for its nominees. It has been the stay of the party through seventeen campaigns. When the Greenback theories monopolized the Democratic party, when fusion was the order of the day and each through its organ made onslaught upon the Republican party, this paper never wavered in its allegiance, but was found in the front rank battling the theory of other powers. It has justly earned the title of *THE OLD RELIABLE TIMES*. For what it has done in the past and promises to do in future, we ask all good loyal Republicans to rally 'round the paper—come and see us in the new office, next week."

The Leader.—The first number of the Cherokee *Leader* came forth Wednesday, April 25, 1872. It was a neatly printed seven-column paper. It was edited by L. B. Raymond, who also conducted a paper in O'Brien County, and at one time owned and conducted a half dozen papers in Northwestern Iowa. It was at a time when there were numerous "fat takes" in local journalism—the publication of State laws, tax lists and other legal notices which were richly paid for at a rate fixed by law. Raymond was known as the "Newspaper King." In July, 1873, the *Leader* was sold to C. W. Ainsworth, of Indiana.

A man named Shepard, who was associated with Raymond on the *Leader*, did not love the town and its people. He and the editor of the *Times* were not married to each other by any means, as can be seen by a farewell shot given him by the latter journal:

"Shepard, the retiring luminary of the *Leader*, whose brilliant corruscations and scintillating adumbrations have dazzled the wondering nations with his glare, feels bad at Cherokee, the 'dear damn'd town,' and to give it a whole ell with an h to it, shoots from behind the new management of that paper, doubtless what he considered a 'sock doliger' into the *Times*. In tears, we bid adieu to the young man with the big shirt front. May his shadow never grow less, and his shanks never fail him."

In the month of October, 1873, the *Leader* was sold to Eli Johnson and H. C. Kellogg, who conducted it for a time, when Kellogg retired and H. Luge became associated with Johnson. From these men the paper passed into the hands of E. K. Walbridge, who changed the name to the *Independent*, and espoused Democracy as its creed. In 1878 part of the concern was sold to the *Free Press* and the plant paper was removed to Holland, Grundy County, Iowa.

OTHER CHEROKEE PAPERS.

Early in 1877 P. McCormack established the *Free Press* as a Greenback Labor organ, a six-column quarto, which proved quite an accession to journalism in Cherokee County. In 1878 McCormack sold an interest to Eli Johnson. This paper now had a walk-a-way; for the Greenback party elected their ticket of county officials and thus the *Free Press* became the official organ, for the time; but a disagreement arose between the proprietors of the paper by reason of which Mr. McCormack retired, his place having been filled by H. Luge, who had been with Johnson on the *Leader*. In 1880 Mr. McCormack established the *Reporter* and poured hot shot into the *Free Press*, the owner of which paper found business unprofitable, hence they sold their plant to Robert Johnson, a boy who set

his first type in the *Times* office, and who was a warm personal friend of Mr. Buchanan. This young man soon associated himself with Will P. Goldie, when the "boys" gave the people of Cherokee a good, clean sheet. The *Reporter* was short lived, only lasting about nine months, spasmodically.

Early in 1882 a third paper was inflicted upon the confiding public; this was known as the *Courier*, edited by Jerome Rose. The *Times* never once mentioned its existence, but the *Courier* sought battle with its neighbor, but fought alone. In 1883 the paper, which finally merged into the *Times*, was bought by F. P. Beslin (the blind editor), who changed the name to the *Enterprise*. A stock company, made up largely from farmers, had purchased the *Free Press* plant from Johnson & Goldie and placed J. R. Sovereign as its editor. Financial embarrassment caused the latter to retire from journalistic labors, when the concern was sold to a man named Wilson, from Audubon, who raised the Republican flag, but the past flexible principles and record seemed to stamp the journal with the mark of fate, and after a few months' trial the proprietor locked the office and gave the key to those who held claims on it.

Jerome Rose utilized the material a few weeks by printing a paper called the *Cyclone*, which, it is said, was all its name indicated. The good will and list was finally sold to the *Times*, while the material was moved to Worthington, Minnesota.

The *Weekly Cherokeean* was established December 15, 1885, by W. P. Goldie, as a six-column quarto. Mr. Goldie, being a practical newspaper man and printer and one who has been a resident of the county many years, is capable and does conduct a good local sheet. In December, 1888, he purchased a paper published at Cherokee by J.

C. Jones, known as the *Democrat*. The two papers were consolidated and have since gone under the heading of the *Cherokeean-Democrat*. The politics of this journal is independent-democratic. While W. P. Goldie is the editor, the paper is controlled by what is termed the Democratic Publishing Company. The subscription price of this paper is fixed at \$1 per annum; its size and form is still that of a six-column quarto, and is printed on a Washington hand-press.

The *Aurelia Sentinel* is a well edited, weekly journal published at Aurelia, Cherokee County, Iowa. Its owner and editor, A. L. Belew, began his operation at this point in the month of March, 1881. In politics the *Sentinel* is Republican, while locally it strives to work each week for the good and upbuilding of the country adjacent to its home. In size and form this is a five-column quarto. Subscription price, \$1.50 per year. Before the *Sentinel* was established Aurelia had two other papers at different times in its history. The first paper was one printed at Storm Lake, but edited at home. This did not last long. The new and enterprising town must needs have a paper of its own, so George L. Bailey, a practical newspaper man and printer of many years' experience, was induced to establish the *Clincher*, which he afterward named the *Aurelia Independent*, which, after a time, was succeeded by the *Sentinel*, with Mr. Belew as editor and proprietor.

The *Quimby Herald*.—This live local sheet was established at Quimby in 1889, Volume I., No. 1, bearing the date of April 19, 1889. It is independent in politics. In form and size it is a six-column folio, which is to be enlarged August 1, 1889, to a seven-column paper. Its editor and proprietor is an old and experienced newspaper man and also a thorough printer, named G. L. Bailey,

who founded the first journal at Aurelia, the *Clincher*; also the first paper at Washta, known as the *Herald*. His file at Quimby shows that he is a worker and is ever on the alert for news items—especially those of a local character. The people of the new town and its surrounding country give the *Herald* a good support, both in their advertising and subscription patronage. The price of this journal is within the reach of all—\$1.00 per annum.

The Washta Independent was established at Washta in June, 1889, by A. J. Smith. It succeeded the *Herald* published by G. L. Bailey, who operated that journal from September 26, 1888, until April 19, 1889, and then removed to Quimby. The *Independent* is a seven-column folio, printed in a very neat and workmanlike manner. Its columns are well filled each week with choice local and editorial items, showing the capabilities of Mr. Smith in successfully conducting a live local sheet, of which the good people of Washta need not be ashamed. The large advertising patronage proves that he works for the best interests of the town and county. The subscription rates for the *Independent* are \$1.25 per annum in advance.

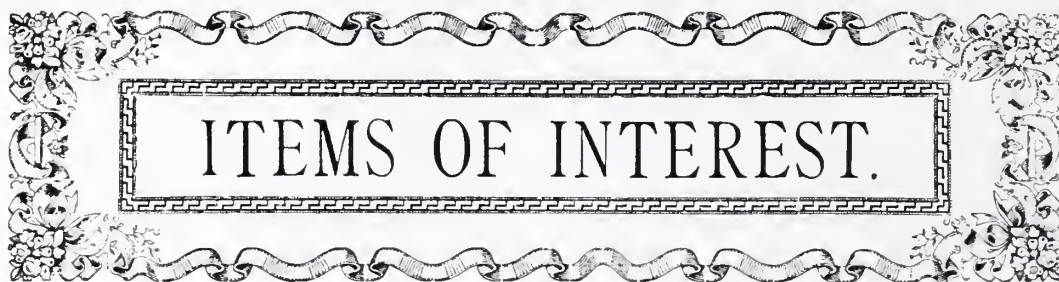
The Marcus News was established in August, 1882, by J. A. Parks. It was founded as a Republican paper and has always kept close to the platform of that political party—never tossing about among Democracy, Mugwumps and Republicans, but always square and firm on party issues. When first launched on the sea of journalism the outfit could all have been purchased for less than \$200. Mr. Parks continued at the helm

until his death in April, 1883, when an attorney, Benjamin Radcliffe, took possession and run it for one year. It was then sold to Frank Lewis, a practical man in the business; he operated a short time and sold to Charles Button & Son, who did not seem to grow rich from working the plant and finally sold back to Mr. Lewis, who still conducts the *News* in a popular and paying manner. His paper stands out from among the hundreds of Iowa journals as one full of original, pointed and pithy editorial paragraphs. Working for the interest of his community, he always has a large patronage, and while his outspoken manner makes now and then an enemy, yet he is appreciated highly by the mass of people, from whom he now has a paying subscription list of about 900 names, each paying (or agreeing to pay) \$1.50 per annum for his paper. The farmers in this section of the county are a reading, thinking class, and appreciate good, newsy papers. At first the *News* appeared as a six-column quarto, but in 1886 it was changed to its present form and size, that of an eight-column folio, which is neatly printed on the best press in Cherokee County—an improved Prouty power press. Marcus may well feel a pride in her local paper.

The Meriden Ledger was the name of a small sheet published at Meriden in 1882, by D. S. Ring, who only conducted it a year and then removed to Sioux City, Iowa.

The Meriden Journal, published a year by Harry Leistenberger and then suspended as a non-paying institution, completes the list of Cherokee County journals.





ITEMS OF INTEREST.

CHAPTER XVI.

A MORE magnificent spectacle is seldom seen than the burning prairies at autumn time, when the vast, almost limitless sea of amber-tinted grass is burning continuously for twenty miles or more, fanned and pressed speedily forward by a high wind. The scene at night time, in October, when no moon appears, indeed is grand and beggars man's best efforts at trying to picture with a pen. It appears like a vast army mowing down solid columns of an enemy—the rank-grown weeds ignite and explode, causing a crackling sound not unlike that of musketry on a field of strife. The lurid light from the leaping tongues of fire cast a tinted reflection back on the dark sky which no painter can hope to produce. But while the burning prairies has had its charms and been sung by poets, yet to the early pioneer its romantic scene was somewhat darkened by the annual loss of much valuable property. An army on parade at a grand encampment review looks beautiful, but the active service—the result—the field of carnage, gives no pleasure. So it must be said of the prairie fires of Northwestern Iowa, which perhaps originated by some homesteader burning a “fire guard” around his little home, of a calm autumnal night, when all nature seemed at rest. But before the work of home protection was accomplished, not unfrequently the gentle breeze grew to a steady wind, which rapidly increased with its velocity, carrying now and then a burning spear of grass to some remote part of the prairie land, until before an hour had elapsed a dozen or twenty separate fires had been kindled, and before the morning dawn appeared the irrepressible flames had wrought dire calamity over a whole county, and perhaps, with a high wind, was still proudly marching on over the territory of another. The midnight scene was one of surpassing beauty and sublime grandeur, but the burned district presented a sad picture at the dawn. At sunset a little settlement were feeding their stock, the happy home made merry by the innocent shouts of children, romping about the cabin or “claim shanty.” At sunrise, the following morning, there might have been seen a half dozen desolate homes. The tall, rank frost-killed grass had been turned, as if by magic wand, into blackened ashes, and the house of the homesteader had been consumed with all of its contents, valuable to him. A score of half-clad children were left out in a merciless sea of prairie

ashes. The sun obscured and the chilling atmosphere foretold the snow storm sure to come. The grain and hay the industrious settler had secured by the hardest toil, had all been reduced to ashes and smouldering embers, the smoke from which might have been seen for many miles, over an expanse of prairie, the surface of which was barren and black. Many of the earlier settlers lost their hay and grain, while some mourned not alone the loss of hard-earned accumulations, but also the loss of dear ones from out the home circle, who had been taken unawares, by a sudden change of wind, perhaps, and had no time to escape until their clothing caught fire. There is not a county in Western or Central Iowa but what can furnish facts for a chapter of prairie fires which would chill one's blood at the terrible recital of havoc from 1856 to 1875.

In glancing over the files of the *Cherokee Times*, the author gleaned the following, written as a local item in the fall of 1870: "We learn the family referred to in the last issue of this paper was that of Mr. Weaver, of Afton Township. They came to the county in the early spring time, and it is said were in very destitute circumstances. On last Wednesday the house, which was a sod one, took fire, and in the space of half an hour was totally consumed. Mr. Weaver was absent at the time, and the family were dressed in the worst clothes belonging to them. An eye witness informed us that it was a pitiful sight to see a mother and six small children gather around the smoking embers of their home—humble though it was—houseless, penniless and almost naked, upon the wide prairie, and their little all a smouldering heap of ruins. Some of the good Samaritans turned out Sunday and put up a shelter for them, and we are happy in the statement that \$90 were raised for their immediate relief."

On October, 4, 1871, a prairie fire swept over the western part of Cherokee and eastern portion of Plymouth counties. Its origin was in township 91-43, and the south wind that prevailed drove it through into Plymouth. The wind then changed and blew a fearful gale from the west, sweeping fire for a continuous stretch of fifteen miles toward Cherokee City. It brushed over Tilden, Amherst and Liberty townships in about an hour's time, demolishing exposed property in lively style. Fifty tons of hay were quickly transformed to ashes, for Messrs. Briggs, Peavey, Chapman and West. A small dwelling stored full of wheat was consumed; seventy-five tons of hay were consumed in Amherst Township, belonging to Messrs. Pierce, Russell, Peck, Wrought and Walters; the latter also lost 200 bushels of wheat. Mr. Bowman, of Liberty, lost his hay, grain, stables—all but his residence. Several railroad bridges on the Illinois Central were destroyed, and passenger trains delayed a day or two in consequence. The total loss was placed at \$5,000.

The same season a still more calamitous fire visited Cherokee County than the one above mentioned. This occurred in Willow Township. Seventeen persons were left without shelter and many of them even destitute of clothing. Joseph McCoun, who had a large family of his own, besides visiting friends, shared in that misfortune. The house after taking fire was all consumed in an amazingly short time, so that the inmates had little time to save themselves. What few articles were tossed from the burning house were soon sought out and devoured by the flames. So that with the exception of the scant clothing which they had on, every thing was destroyed.

Again two houses were destroyed in Afton Township. The owners were away from home at the time, working to earn a little money to

further their improvements. In one case a lady school teacher saw the fire rapidly approaching the school-house, and she, together with her pupils, hastened to a plowed field, where they were walled in by the flames until 5 o'clock.

SEVERE STORMS.

The great thunder storm of August, 1871, was perhaps the severest, in many particulars, ever known in the history of Cherokee. There seemed to be a convention of storms that fated night and as if Cherokee was chosen the spot of re-union. For hours the heavens were lighted up with an incessant glare of fiery streams of lightning, bathing their forked tongues in the torrents of rain that dashed like the maddened surgings of a hundred Niagaras. The red gleams danced in hellish fury, as if a thousand and one Vesuviuses had entrenched themselves in the great bulwarks above and their incandescent waves were being tortured by ten thousand Plutos within. The continuous roll of thunder was indeed terrific to hear. Jupiter, the forger of thunderbolts, must have been delighted at the deafening carnival shot from his bold right hand, and to witness the fierce wrestle for the most appalling crash! The wind blew with fearful hurricane speed, adding to the terror of the scene, and the frightful commingling of the maddened elements. The people of the village felt general alarm; buildings rocked as would toy houses at the spat of the wind. Smith's law office was swept from its foundation. Z. P. Herrick's house was struck by lightning, the stove broken by the electric flash, while the walls of the building were badly demoralized, yet fortunately no member of the household was injured. Many buildings were torn from solid foundations; out-buildings were swept away and lumber strewn hither and thither over the town plat.

HAIL STORM OF 1872.

The most terrific hail storm that ever devastated Cherokee County occurred about 6 o'clock p. m., Thursday, June 14, 1872. Huge black clouds rolled along in vast majestic columns from the southwest, covering the heavens with a scowl. The grim-faced clouds at first gave vent to their wrath in a volume of rain, but seemed only to grow more furious with time. Rain was soon succeeded by hail and chunks of ice of such dimension that if described would appear like one of Sinbad's sailor tales. Hail fell from the far-off heavens, measuring fully two inches in diameter. The windows on the windward side of all houses, and in some cases the sash, were demolished. At Archer's lumber yard, in Cherokee, the wind played fierce havoc, carrying heavy boards a great distance. A Mr. Wilburn of Pilot Township, was caught out with a team and was knocked senseless while his team ran madly over the prairie. A young man named Boles, who was herding cattle, was overtaken by the storm and severely injured. He was stupefied, so that upon reaching home he was unable to get about for several days. Some farmers lost hogs, cattle and even horses; but the great damage was found to have been done to the growing crops, corn being battered out of sight and wheat badly broken down. The same storm of wind, hail and rain passed through O'Brien County, to the north.

KILLED BY LIGHTNING.

July 13, 1872, in and around the village of Cherokee, was an unusually hot day. The thermometer mounted up beyond 100 degrees in the shade, and as a result, about 4 o'clock p. m. two extremely vivid flashes of lightning, a few moments apart, shot across the heavens, followed by tremendous claps of thunder. A moment or two later the alarm was given

that a man had been struck by the subtle fluid and was dying, and amid the falling rain and awful thunder with its cause, the terrific lightning, there might have been seen a crowd around the poor, unfortunate victim, who was the son of one of Cherokee County's very first settlers. His name was M. T. Holbrook, and he had been in the village to purchase a new reaper, with which to secure his rapidly ripening harvest. He was walking in front of George W. Lebourveau's stable, the instant the bolt struck him. He wore a clip hat, a pair of canvas pants and cow-hide boots. The shock struck him in the back, making a deep flesh wound, a portion of the electric current passing beneath his chin and the remainder running earthward through the conductors furnished by his limbs, escaping from his heels, where holes appeared as though a bullet had struck him. He was at once moved to a house near at hand, but his pulse soon ceased to show indications of recovery and within an hour he was conveyed to his own farm home, a mile east of Cherokee, to sadden a dear young wife and three prattling children. At the time of his death he was but thirty-three years of age, having come to the county first when only sixteen years old. Being a Freemason, that order took charge of the burial services, which were conducted by Rev. W. F. Rose.

During the month of September, 1872, a fearful hail-storm and wind devastated the lower part of Cherokee County. This storm came very late in the year for one of its character, and did much damage. Tops were blown from stacks, in many cases more than 100 yards. The sides of stacks exposed to the storm were blown out and threshed to pieces by the pelting hail-stones. Young groves were severely injured. Windows were smashed to atoms, and live-stock in the fields on the open prairie lands were considerably

injured. E. B. Bailey was caught out on the prairie, and had to lie down upon his face, while the violence of the wind blew the back of his shirt from off his body. Having played sad havoc in Silver Township, the storm followed up the Maple Valley, amusing itself at untopping grain stacks, breaking trees and windows, killing chickens, etc. In Pitcher Township it struck a party of threshers, who, not realizing the danger approaching them, kept on working until the horses were thrown into a panic. The affrighted animals broke from the track, tearing the gearings of the power and machine so as to burst the upper concave of the separator. The cylinder in rapid motion, leaping from its bearings, grazed the head of the man who was feeding the machine, and buried itself in the ground several inches deep. The whole separator was shorn of belts and pulleys, and presented one of the worst machine wrecks ever seen.

The scene during the storm beggared description. Wheat sheaves were hurled to the heavens; clouds of straw were blown hither and thither. Fortunately no one was killed or even badly harmed; but the loss was great to the Frazier Brothers, who had to rebuild their machine during the busy season of the year. Had the storm occurred three weeks earlier, tens of thousands of dollars' worth of grain would have been totally destroyed.

One of the most destructive storms of recent times swept over Cherokee County the latter part of the month of June, 1881, when a brick building standing on the plat of Old Cherokee, and which was built for the first school-house in the county, was blown down. It was owned by Henry Stahl, and when the walls collapsed every member of the household was within, except Mr. Stahl, who was not at home. The family, consisting of wife and five children, was buried in the ruins.

The mother and three children were only slightly injured; but Willie, a boy of about fifteen summers, and his little sister Edith, aged nine years, were killed, being crushed beneath the walls of the falling house.

PRE-HISTORIC RELICS.

While a party of Cherokee railroad men were sinking a gravel pit to the south of the river (Little Sioux), the remains of a human being were found a few feet below the surface. The skull was complete and the teeth well preserved, but the remainder of the body was closely allied with the "clods of the valley." Near the head was found an earthen vessel, circular in form and neatly made. On the outside of it was a tastefully carved border. When found it was entire, but upon mere touch fell to atoms. How long these relics of a by-gone race and age might have been thus entombed, none can do better than conjecture, but that either belonged to a savage race of men cannot be admitted. What the pre-Indian race was, whence it came or how destroyed, is and forever shall be an unsettled question; but that these plains were once the home of a civilized and prosperous people, there is abundant proof. All the present race, or even the North American Indian tribes, can say, is, "Who?" and "When?"

THE LAST OF THE ELK.

On Friday, October 14, 1870, as the train on the Iowa Falls & Sioux City Railroad was nearing Storm Lake, it overtook a herd of eighteen elk traveling along beside the track, some seventy-five yards distant. They trotted along with the slowly-moving mixed train, seemingly as unconcerned as though they were 1,000 miles beyond the confines of civilization. As the train approached the town, the elk slackened their speed and turned away

from the track, galloping off to the open prairie. It was thought by the passengers aboard to be the finest sight ever witnessed. Mr. Howell, of Willow Township, this county, described it and said that many pistol-shots were fired at the elk from the car windows and platforms.

The locomotive, an emblem of progress and civilization, and the elk, the last remnant of uncivilized life in Western Iowa!

CORN USED AS FUEL.

The following extract from the *Cherokee Times* of January 27, 1873, is justly entitled to a place in the local history of the county and may be read by another generation with no little astonishment:

"We are glad to see that many of our citizens are laying in a good supply of corn, purchased at low rates, to be used for fuel. We have experimented with it during the past month and find that it is an admirable substitute for both wood and coal. There is both economy and real comfort in its present use. A ton of corn, thirty-three bushels, at 17 cents per bushel, is \$5.60; we consider this equal to a cord of hard wood, which now costs, sawed and split, \$8.50 per cord, thus making a saving of nearly \$3 per cord. For kitchen purposes it is very much superior. It makes a hot fire, with a good blaze. Three tons of corn equal one of hard coal for heat, and is better adapted to small houses than coal—either hard or soft. Besides, there is a public benefit to be gained in retaining in our own county the large amount of money usually sent to Fort Dodge, for coal. We support our farmers by burning their corn!"

A WOMAN SHERIFF.

In March, 1872, the office of sheriff, in this county, was made vacant by the resignation of N. Bell, and it then became the duty

of the Board of County Supervisors to appoint some one to fill such vacancy until the next regular election. As soon as this fact became known to the citizens there were a number of persons who applied for such office. Among the number was one of whom history should make mention, from the singular fact that it was a lady applicant—at least one who signed herself “A WOMAN” petitioned the supervisors as follows, through the columns of the *Cherokee Times*:

“ED. TIMES:—*Sir*—Allow me to express my sentiments on the appointment of a sheriff for Cherokee County. Let the Board of Supervisors act with that dependence becoming men, and appoint a *woman* to the office now made vacant. And we pledge our sacred honor that saloons and gambling hells will betake themselves to a more congenial latitude. We do not ask this as a favor, but demand it as a right, and should the board deny us, we will find means of retaliation before long. Yours, etc. A WOMAN.”

The editor, Robert Buchanan, remarked in way of comment: “We think ‘A WOMAN’ is a little too exacting, for the perpetuation of her claims, as her sex has not only been recognized but the Bell(e) of the town has been sheriff for the past two years.” It will be observed N. Bell was the resigning sheriff’s name.

A TOUGH CASE!

There was a good story told in connection with the “Cherokee House” of early days, which we will give a place in local history. One day the table was supplied with fresh meat from Sioux City. A stranger being present, with a keen appetite entered the dining room and attempted to satisfy his hunger. After working for a considerable time with knife and fork, fingers and teeth, his strength became almost exhausted and he called for a

hammer and nails; these being furnished him, he deliberately nailed the tough beef-steak to the wall behind his chair. Calling the waiter in he informed her that the said piece of meat belonged to him and that he desired it to remain there until his return, as he had not time then to eat it. The landlord soon came to the scene of action and “went for” his over particular guest, who, deeming discretion the better part of valor, disappeared through an open window, leaving the enraged landlord in full possession of the field!

In October, 1872, a man, aged forty years and a resident of O’Brien County, named Philo Stevens, was buried alive while digging a well for James Henderson. The curbing gave away and covered the unfortunate with eighteen feet of earth. He left a wife and a large family of children.

THE GRASSHOPPER PLAGUE.

Everyone who lived in Iowa from 1876 to 1879 knows more than the historian of to-day can possibly write concerning the fearful and wonderful destroying plague of the grasshoppers, which in armies of multiplied millions devastated Northwestern and Central Iowa. But it may be of interest to note briefly something concerning their work in Cherokee County.

It was about 1876 that they made their first appearance. That year they did much damage to growing crops, and then deposited their eggs which hatched out the spring following in numbers beyond man’s enumeration or even conception. It is but the truth—though hard to believe or understand—that they existed in such great numbers that trains of railway cars were actually stopped. They accumulated on the road-bed and filled the entire space between the ties and track, so that when pressed down by moving trains, they were crushed to a jelly-like mass and

had the same effect upon the iron track as oil or soft soap would have produced—causing the drive-wheel of the locomotive to slip and revolve without making any progress. This occurred at various times and in different places within this, as well as other counties, traversed by the Illinois Central road.

Their appearance in the sky had the effect of darkening the very heavens at noonday, with a brightly shining sun. One peculiarity of these ungovernable pests seemed to be their tendency not to fly unless the winds blew, and then always moving with the wind. It is held by many that they originated in the James River district of South Dakota and would never fly toward the north, but ever took a southern course.

They first came July 27, 1876, and destroyed large amounts of grain, both in the field and shock. They deposited eggs, remained hereabouts until August 15 when they took advantage of a northwest wind and departed, with many a hearty "farewell!" upon the part of the badly injured homesteaders.

In the spring of 1877 the eggs hatched out and again more came from Dakota and some came from Kansas. It was this year in which the largest damage was done. Fields which they passed through and settled on for a day were cut bare and looked as though a

thousand sheep had been kept thereon for many weeks—grain, corn, grass and all sorts of green vegetation were devoured. Many ingenious devices were invented for the capture and destruction of them. One plan was to stretch a wire or rope from one side of a tract of grain to the other and have two men draw the line through the field, which in some instances would put them to flight. But the most successful plan employed was to construct a huge tin or sheet-iron scraper, similar to a road scraper, only twenty feet or more long. To this were attached horses which drew it over the fields; within this farmer's "dust-pan" shaped contrivance was placed kerosene oil. When thrown into the oil the grasshopper at first enjoyed a bath and then curled up his wire-like limbs and *died in greese!* Many farmers went through their fields in this manner and then unloaded their "thing" full of grasshoppers at the side of the field, where they were burned—dead or alive! One farmer, still a resident, declares he killed seven barrelsful in one afternoon.

Many were the devices made, some of which were patented and the inventors thought their patents worth more than farm lands in Cherokee, Iowa! The following year they troubled crops badly, but left before all was destroyed, and they have never appeared in destructive quantities since about 1878.





TOWNSHIP HISTORY.

CHAPTER XVII.

AFTON TOWNSHIP.

AFTON TOWNSHIP, which was formed by the Board of Supervisors, at their regular session, held September 6, 1869, and comprises all of congressional townships 92-39, is bounded on the east by Buena Vista County; on the north by Spring Township, Cherokee County; on the south by Pitcher Township, and on the west by Cherokee Township.

The general surface of this township does not materially differ from that found in the topography of Cedar and Liberty, which makes it a magnificent farming district. It had, in 1885, a total population of 813, with only about 200 of foreign birth.

The famous Maple River takes its source in this township, flowing to the southward.

EARLY SETTLEMENT.

The first to effect a settlement in what is now known as Afton Township were Daniel R. Wheeler and his two grown daughters, all of whom took up homesteads on section 32, in 1868. Mr. Wheeler's daughters' names were Miranda and Mary. The father and two daughters took their claims and built a

dwelling (such as it was), which stood on the corners of the several pieces.

Miranda is now the wife of William Davenport, and Mary, the wife of Luther Phipps.

It would be almost impossible to give all of the first actual settlers of Afton Township, for the reason that so many came in and took advantage of the Homestead Act at about the same time, but suffice to say that the following comprised the first settlement, all of whom came prior to 1870, with perhaps an occasional exception: E. D. Colman, section 7, still a resident; John Terwiliger, section 6, moved to Spirit Lake; William Crouch, section 18, still here; John Maine, section 8, still here; Thomas Haskins, section 10, moved to Dakota; Josiah Armstrong and Asa Armstrong, both of section 22, now residents of Des Moines; George W. Baldwin, section 4, still here; M. Smith, section 10, still here; A. Gifford, section 20, removed; S. Place, section 20, lives at Cherokee; William and Solomon Clover, section 14, still residents; William Whipple, section 22, still here; John Colman, section 20, removed; James Richardson, section 8, lives at Dell Rapids; John D. Blake, section 4, now deceased; W. D. La-

throp, section 8, still here; George Funk, section 8, still here; J. A. Sanborn, section 4, still a resident; James L. Longacre, section 24, still here; Samuel Sutton, section 22, still here; George Sutton, section 24, still here; Samuel Sexton, section 24, still here; Daniel Steinhoff, section 4, still here; George W. Benson, section 4, still here; Jacob Rice, section 18, removed. Abraham Ward came in 1872 and took school lands, on section 16, and from that time on the settlement was made very rapidly; perhaps no township in the whole county made greater progress, owing to the quality of the land and the good location it had.

FIRST EVENTS.

It is not quite positive, but quite likely that the first birth in Afton Township was that of a child born to Mr. and Mrs. Newman, in 1869.

The first death within the township was that of the father of Daniel Steinhoff, which occurred in 1869.

The first school was taught by Miss Mary Wheeler, at her claim building, in 1869. The next school was taught in 1870, by Miss Ann Rice, who circulated a subscription paper and by it obtained means to carry on the pioneer school, which was held in a rude building rented by the few settlers who had children of school age.

RELIGIOUS.

The citizens of Afton Township are of the best and truest type of American citizenship. They not only believe in fostering good public schools, but also in bringing up their families in the fear of the Lord—making them faithful Christians. Religious meetings were held at a very early day, and at present the township supports a Methodist Episcopal society, which owns a fine frame church edifice, on the northwest quarter of

section 16, built in 1887, valued at \$2,000. The same was built by the membership, some donating material, while others hauled sand, lime, stone, etc., applying it on subscription. It seats 250 persons. Prior to the building of this edifice the class, which was organized by eleven persons in 1873, met at the school-house for worship. The present membership is about forty persons. This charge has been in different circuits, but now is within the Aurelia Circuit. Among those who have served as pastors over this people may be mentioned: Rev. Williams, Rev. Bachelor, Rev. Truworthy, Rev. Cooley, Rev. Drake, Rev. William Blodgett, Rev. William Montgomery, Rev. Varnum and Rev. Anniable.

The present (1889) church officers are: Abraham Ward, Miss Lucy Morrison and Miss Effa Cannon, Stewards; W. D. Lathrop, John Sanborn, Abraham Ward, Henry Louks and E. Fogleman, Trustees.

A good Sunday-school is kept up the year around, the average of attendance being about fifty; number of teachers employed, five. E. Fogleman is the present Superintendent.

Besides this church, Afton has a Baptist society in the northern part of the township, made up from those of that faith living in Afton and Spring townships. They have no building in Afton Township. For the history of this society, see Spring Township history.

SCHOOLS, ETC.

Being strong believers in progressive educational advantages, the good citizens of Afton Township have ever been ready and willing to maintain the best of public schools.

The first full term was taught by Miss Ann Rice, in 1870—a subscription school; but soon school-houses were erected here and there, as the increasing settlement demanded, until to-day there are nine school-houses within the limits of the township. Six male

and eleven female teachers are employed. There are now 246 pupils enrolled.

The school buildings are of excellent style and quality, and sixty-two shade trees were reported upon the school grounds of the township in 1888.

Miss Mary Wheeler, now wife of Luther Phipps, taught part of a term in 1869, hence should be called the first teacher.

The population of Afton Township in 1875 was 483; in 1880 it was 690, and in 1885 reached 831. In 1885 there were 155 families; 622 native and 169 foreign born in the township.

AMHERST TOWNSHIP.

THIS sub-division of Cherokee County is situated on the western border of the county, with Plymouth County bounding it on the west, Marcus Township on the north, Sheridan on the east, and Tilden on the south.

It was created by act of Board of Supervisors, September 5, 1870, and comprises congressional township 92-42.

No finer township of land can be found in Iowa than Amherst. The general topography is gently rolling; the soil in common with all the townships of this county is the richest of the rich and produces immense crops of wheat, oats, barley, rye, flax and corn. The landscape of this portion of the county is indeed charming to the eye of one who loves the rural scenes and desires to feast on the lavish gifts of Dame Nature. Notwithstanding this territory has not been settled but about two decades, yet the magnificent groves and hedges planted by the early homesteaders give the township the appearance of an old settled farming community. The scenes which impress the stranger at first and remain with him as the most striking, are the well-tilled farm lands, the luxuriant pastures, the spacious farm houses and barns, together with

the many windmills, which tower above and over all. It is indeed an honor to be a resident of this county, and especially of this portion of it.

The first man to invade the wild solitude of Amherst Township was a homesteader named Matthias Smith, who came in the autumn of 1869—a year ahead of the final completion of the Dubuque & Sioux City Railroad. This pioneer homesteaded eighty acres on the southeast quarter of section 22.

The next actual settler was Wireman Miller, who came from Cedar County, Iowa, in the spring of 1870, locating his eighty-acre homestead on the east half of the southwest quarter of section 28, where he still remains. He is among the most highly respected men of his township and county, having been very active in aiding to develop his township, to provide it with good schools, good roads and good churches.

During the season of 1870 came the following—all taking advantage of the Homestead Act, which allowed them each eighty acres within railroad limits. Other lands could be purchased at that time for about \$5 per acre.

M. E. Hinkley arrived in the spring of that year, 1870, having taken lands on the northeast quarter of section 22 the previous summer; he still resides there, being engaged in general farming and nursery business.

P. C. Stone came about the same time, settling on the east half of the northwest quarter of section 14. He afterward removed to Ohio, where he died a few years ago.

W. R. Bartlett came the same season, locating on the west half of section 28.

Two men named Hyatt also settled as homesteaders, on the northwest quarter of section 14.

J. P. Adam Dorr and his brother, John Dorr, came that year, both settling on section

32, the former on the north half of the northeast quarter, and the latter on the west half of the northwest quarter of the section.

Jacob Parkins settled on the northwest quarter of section 10. He now lives in Nebraska.

David Bartlett, son of W. R. Bartlett, spoken of above, came with the remainder of his father's family and homesteaded eighty acres. He is now in the drug business in the village of Marcus.

Another homesteader of 1870 was Ed. Smith, on the west half of the northeast quarter of section 28.

Gentlemen named Ray and Christie located the same year; the former remained two years and the latter about four years.

But little settlement was made in the township until after the great, ever-to-be-remembered grasshopper raids of 1875 to 1879; a few settlers, however, came each year.

FIRST EVENTS.

The first term of school was taught by D. J. Bartlett, in the fall of 1871, in what was styled the accommodation school building—a rough concern, erected for temporary use. It stood on section 27.

The first school-houses (proper) were the one in District No. 2 and the one in District No. 8. These were built in 1873.

The first death occurring in Amherst Township was that of an infant child of William Fosket, in 1874.

The first birth was a child of pioneers John Dorr and wife, about 1872.

The first marriage was that of David Bartlett to Miss Belle Anderson.

The first religious services were held at the home of M. E. Hinkley—a Methodist—in 1870.

The first house erected in the township was the one built by Matthias Smith, the

first man to locate in the township. This was in 1869; it was a frame structure situated on the east half of the southeast quarter of section 22, and is now used for a granary.

EDUCATIONAL.

Much of the prosperity and good citizenship of the township comes from the fact that special attention has been given to public school matters. There are now (1889) nine frame school-houses within the limits of Amherst Township. These buildings are all well built, finely painted and preserved. Two male and nine female teachers are employed to instruct a total enrollment of 186 pupils. The average cost per pupil at present is \$3.62. There are planted on school-house grounds within this township 204 shade trees. As compared with other townships of this county the reader is referred to the "Educational" chapter. (See index.)

RELIGIOUS.

A spirit of moral and religious life here tends to make it a desirable location in which to live. These people prove that one may be both "diligent in business and fervent in spirit."

The first religious denomination to organize themselves as standard-bearers of the Cross in Amherst Township was the Methodist Episcopal, who held services from the earliest settlement in 1870. They built a fine church edifice on section 28 in 1884, at a cost of \$2,500. The same was provided with stained glass, and would do credit to a town or city. This church organization belongs to what is known as the Marcus charge.

The German Baptist Brethren (Dunkards) society was organized in Amherst Township in December, 1887, by the following membership: Rev. Henry B. Lehman and wife and their daughter Anna; D. B. Lehman,

wife and daughter Ella; David Postle and wife, Callie Arnold and Mattie Christin. The membership now consists of fourteen persons.

The German Lutherans also have a society and hold regular services in the township. They are at present erecting a commodious chapel on section 29.

POPULATION.

In 1875 Amherst Township had but 130 people; in 1880 it had a population of 341, and in 1885 had grown to 683. At least 150 should be added to the above to show the present population.

According to the State census, taken in 1885, this township had 139 families, 460 native born and 223 foreign born people.

FATAL WIND STORM OF 1881.

On June 17, 1881, a terrific wind storm swept through this portion of Cherokee County, which destroyed much of the growing crops and blew down light buildings, including the farm-house of Milton C. Stevens, located on section 36-92-42. Mrs. Stevens was killed, while her husband and eight-year-old son had their legs broken.

After this disaster and affliction Mr. Stevens sold his farm to Joseph Taplin, and moved from this county.

CEDAR TOWNSHIP.

CEDAR is situated in the northern tier of townships, with O'Brien County on the north; Spring Township, Cherokee County, on the east; Cherokee on the south, and Liberty on the west. It constitutes the territory embraced in congressional township 93-40, and was constituted, by an act of the county Board of Supervisors, September 6, 1869.

The topography of Cedar Township is principally rolling prairie-land. Mill Creek

follows a southeastern course through the southwestern part of the township. The Cherokee & Dakota Railway (branch from Illinois Central) crosses the township from south to north, having Larrabee for a station.

The population in 1885 was 457 American and 117 foreign born.

EARLY SETTLEMENT.

Owing to the fact that the first settlement in Cedar Township was effected by homesteaders, coming and selling out before proving up their claims, it would be difficult to do other than give the name and location of those who came into the township prior to 1870. The first homesteader, however, came four or five years previous to that date.

Andrew Rasmus settled on section 30, where he still lives.

G. Braash settled just north from Rasmus, on the same section, and is still a resident.

A man named Gilbert and his sons settled on section 18, on Mill Creek, remained until 1881, when they moved to Ida County, Iowa.

A. McKinsey, who settled on section 22, now lives at Sioux City.

William Durham, now of Paulina, settled on section 27.

Mr. McKowan settled on section 31.

James Henderson, afterward treasurer of the county and now a resident of Cherokee, settled in the western part of the township, as did his son James.

D. R. Stanford located on section 14, where he now resides at an advanced age.

Joseph Grundy, now deceased, settled on section 24; his widow still remains on the farm.

N. S. Warren selected lands on section 12 and later he moved to section 1, and in 1883 removed from the township.

Aaron Salsberry settled on section 14. He moved to Illinois in 1884.

C. L. Caster, another homesteader of section 12, was among the settlers from New York. He still lives here.

Richard Gilbert settled, in 1869, on section 12. He was from the iron-mining district of Michigan.

Patrick Kelly came from Wisconsin and settled on section 10, where he still farms.

R. W. Luther was an early settler on section 34. He came from Pennsylvania, and in 1882 removed to Arkansas.

Henry Jackson settled on section 36; he was from Wisconsin, and in 1884 moved to Spirit Lake.

Noah Batterson settled on section 25; he died in 1884 or 1885, and the family moved into Cherokee.

N. W. Nelson, now an organ agent of Cherokee, effected a settlement on section 25. He removed in 1870.

Joseph Partlow was a settler on section 22. He moved to the Black Hills in 1884. His sons, Sidney and Oscar, also held claims on section 22 and went west with their father. They came here from Boone County, Iowa.

William Case settled on section 10. His family still occupy the farm, but he is in Montana Territory.

Samuel Scott, another settler from Boone County, located on section 22.

Thomas J. McEwen, a single man, claimed land on section 25, where he still lives.

James Montgomery bought out a claim on section 25. He came from Butler County, Iowa.

Dr. Bundy (now of Aurelia) located on section 13.

R. Neadham, from Illinois, settled on section 25. In 1884 he moved to Dakota.

John Sponton, who came from Linn County, Iowa, settled on section 25, where he still remains.

Phil. H. Weintz, now a harness-shop pro-

prietor at the village of Meriden, settled at a very early day on section 18.

L. S. Stanford (son of D. R. Stanford, of section 14) settled on a homestead situated on the same section as his father's. In 1882 he removed to Louisiana.

George Hilton came from Illinois and located on a section and afterward moved west.

The Grundy family were also among the pioneers of Cedar Township. Thomas, Lot and Adam were the boys' names; they all homesteaded on section 24. Thomas now lives at or near Dubuque; Lot is in England and Adam is still a resident of the place he located upon at first.

Joseph Clifton, now deceased, settled on section 11. His wife moved to California in the summer of 1889.

William Gilbert, now of O'Brien County, settled on section 12. He left the township in 1884.

Carl Gerlach located on section 19.

A. R. McLain, now a resident of Montana, located on section 12.

James Hicks, now of O'Brien County, settled on section 2.

Other settlers of early date were: Mr. Shipley, section 2; Charles Foster, section 28, still there; Mr. Fredon, deceased, settled on section 31; A. Johnson, section 28, still there; T. J. Lewis, from Butler County, Iowa, settled on section 14, but since removed to other parts.

RELIGIOUS SOCIETIES.

The East Cedar Presbyterian Church was the first in the field, by organized effort. Services were held at the Grundy school-house in 1879 quite frequently, by Rev. T. McAdam, of Cherokee. His successor was Rev. George Knox, who was followed by Rev. M. E. Todd; then came Rev. T. J. Day, and then the present pastor, Rev. William M. Robinson, who came from Linn County,

Iowa. The incorporated church society was organized April 10, 1887, its legal papers being recorded in 1888. At first the membership was twenty-nine; at present it is forty-four. The first Elders were James Montgomery and William Skellie. The present Elders are same as above, with the addition of Mr. Gilbert—known as Gilbert “13” to designate him from one by the same name on section 12. The church edifice, a neat, well-planned frame structure, was dedicated February 13, 1889. It stands in the village of Larrabee, seats 175 persons, and cost \$1,800, with its furniture. It is also used by the Methodist people of this community.

The *Methodist Episcopal* society proper, of to-day, was re-organized from a society of earlier days, in 1888. Prior to that time this territory belonged to what was known as the “Spring and Cedar Charge.” Rev. R. C. Glass and other pastors from the work at Cherokee came out and held services at the Morris school-house. It is now known as the Larrabee Circuit. The present Pastor is Rev. E. G. Keith; present Trustees are: C. W. Severance, George Brace, H. H. Carnahan, H. C. Eddy and Mr. Like. C. W. Severance is Class Leader. Services are held every Sabbath at the Presbyterian Church, at Larrabee, and at the school-houses of the neighborhood.

SCHOOLS.

The first school-houses were erected in Cedar Township, on sections 12 and 30, in 1870. They were frame and are still standing and in use.

In 1888 official report says this township had eight school buildings and employed three male and thirteen female teachers. At that date there were 182 pupils enrolled. The people of Cedar have ever been wide awake to the interests of good public schools, being of the intelligent class of population,

who know the best safeguard against crime and public expense is to sustain good schools and engage none but careful, efficient teachers to instruct the pupils.

THE VILLAGE OF LARRABEE.

This is one of the most modern villages of Cherokee County. It is the first station north of Cherokee, on the Cherokee & Dakota branch of the Illinois Central Railway. It is located on the northeast quarter section 22-93-40, and was platted November 25, 1887, by A. H. Meservey and J. P. B. Primrose.

The first attempt at business or building at this point was the erection of a grain elevator by Thomas Caswell, in the fall of 1887. Its capacity at first was 8,000 bushels, but now reaches 12,000.

The first goods sold were handled by F. M. Ogle. He dealt in family groceries and soon sold his stock to H. H. Carnahan.

Eddy Bros. put in the first general stock of goods, in April, 1888. They are still the principal dealers.

In the spring of 1889, O. W. Blanchard put in a good stock of hardware.

William Gifford handles agricultural goods and also runs the hotel, a two-story frame building.

The first blacksmith of the place was William Dowd, in 1887. He sold to A. Rolow, the present blacksmith. William Dowd opened a meat market in the summer of 1889.

THE POSTOFFICE.

The postoffice and village derive their name from Governor William Larrabee, now Governor of Iowa. This office was established December 28, 1887. The present postmaster, William Jordan, was also the first one. He kept the “office” at his own residence until April, 1889, when he secured a corner in

Eddy Bros.' general store, where it is now kept. It became a money-order office in October, 1888. There had been sent from this office up to August 20, 1889, 274 money orders and 270 postal notes.

DIAMOND TOWNSHIP.

THE extreme southeastern sub-division of the county is known as Diamond. It was formerly included in Pilot, but set apart by the supervisors, September 7, 1871, and described as all of congressional township 90-39. The first officers elected were: John H. Johnson, Clerk; Hiram Lord, Assessor; Nathan Bruce, George Kent and Hiram Lord, Trustees.

It is bounded on the north by Pitcher Township; on the east by Buena Vista County; on the south by Ida County; on the west by Silver Township of Cherokee County. This township is purely a "Maple Valley district,"—the valley taking up nearly the entire extent of the surface area. A more picturesque and lovely plat of land can not be marked out or described in all the great and growing northwestern country. Its market points are Galva Ida County, and Aurelia, in this county, while a few go to Alta, in Buena Vista County. In 1885 its population numbered 680, with 480 Americans.

THE FIRST SETTLEMENT.

Prior to 1869 Diamond Township had no settlers to cultivate its rich soil. As is always the case in a country taken up by homesteaders, coming and going, it is difficult to locate the first actual settler of this particular portion of the county, but it is quite certain that up to 1870 there were none besides John and Joseph Dowding, on section 6. The Jennis family, father and two grown sons, settled on section 8. They soon moved away from the township.

In August, 1870, came Hiram Lord and family from Michigan and settled on section 2, taking up a homestead and purchasing other lands soon thereafter. Mr. Lord remained in the township until 1884, and then moved to section 11 of Pitcher Township. For a long time there was no further settlement in the south part of this township, for, as Mrs. Lord remarks, "We always knew when we heard a wagon coming from the south that we were going to have strangers for company, as we had no southern neighbors!"

The first birth as well as the first death in this township was in the family of John H. Johnson, who had a son born to them in the fall of 1870, who only lived a month. The Johnson family removed to Nebraska.

The first marriage in Diamond Township was that of John H. Dowding, in the autumn of 1870.

The first school-house was the one in District No 1.—a frame house erected in 1873, and still in use for school purposes. Miss Ella Fairfield (now Mrs. R. L. Roby) taught the first term of public school in this house the same year in which it was built.

In 1888 there were nine good school buildings in the township, and twenty teachers were employed—four males and sixteen females. The total enrollment was then 138 pupils. One hundred and twenty-seven shade trees adorn the school grounds of the various districts in the township.

RELIGIOUS.

A Methodist Episcopal Church known as Diamond Center was organized in Diamond Township about 1880, by Rev. Parfit. The society now numbers about forty members. A church edifice was built in 1888-'89, which was dedicated in March of the latter year, by Rev. I. N. Pardee, of Le Mars. Its cost was \$2,400. It stands in the center of the

township. This charge consists of the Diamond, Goodhope and Pilot classes.

A Sunday-school was formed at about the time the church was organized, by Joseph Fairfield, now of Dakota, but then a resident of the township. The average number of this school is now ninety pupils. A. E. Neville is the present superintendent.

HEROIC INCIDENT.

In the summer of 1872 a three-year-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Johnson, of Diamond Township, fell through the cover of the well while playing. The well was twenty-eight feet deep and contained several feet of water. Her playmate gave immediate alarm, and Mrs. Johnson was on the spot in an instant. With much presence of mind the mother lowered a rope, and, strange to say, the intelligent three-year-old daughter clung to it with both her tiny hands while her mother drew her upward—the infant heroine hanging to the frail cord, drawn from certain death below. Her mother kept beseeching her to “hold on,” and twice the child replied, “I will, mother.” As she touched the solid earth she relaxed her death-hold and encircled her dainty arms around her mother’s neck. No nobler act upon the part of a mother and child stands on record than the above.

GRAND MEADOW TOWNSHIP.

THE southwestern township of Cherokee County is what is known as Grand Meadow. The same is that part of the county described in congressional township 90-42. It was organized January 10, 1877. On its western border is Plymouth County; on the north, Tilden Township, Cherokee County; on the east, Willow Township, and on the south Woodbury County. At one time it was included in Willow Township. This

township is situated in the ever-famous and much-talked-of great Sioux Valley, and may be classed among Cherokee County’s best stock-growing townships. In 1885 there was a population of 368 Americans and only sixteen foreigners.

EARLY SETTLEMENT.

There was not much settlement in Grand Meadow Township until after 1871. The first settler was Frank W. Kimberly in 1868 who located on sections 19 and 20.

G. O. Pixler settled on section 18.

John Baker located on a part of section 2.

T. J. White settled about that time on section 11.

Henry Luge located, at first, on section 19.

I. H. Harvey settled on section 19.

Aaron Card located on section 32.

G. G. Baldwin was another who settled on section 19.

E. C. Delfosse located on section 30.

J. W. Lease made his selection from section 28.

J. D. Parkinson took land on section 1.

Mr. Pixler came from Clayton County, Iowa, in 1869.

Mr. Baker remained in the township until the time of his death, in 1888.

Mr. White came from Wisconsin and is still a resident.

Mr. Luge came from Rockford, Illinois. Some years afterward he moved to Nebraska, where his wife died. He then removed to Grand Meadow Township again.

I. H. Harvey, among the first pioneers, is now an aged man, still a resident here. He is a Methodist Episcopal minister and helped to form the first class of that denomination.

Mr. Card came from Black Hawk County, Iowa, in 1877.

A man named Noah also came from the vicinity of Cedar Falls, Iowa, and remained until 1881, when he removed to Nebraska.

Mr. Baldwin, who settled on section 19, remained a few years and then moved to Sioux City, Iowa.

Mr. Delfosse also removed and now resides at Sioux City, Iowa.

SCHOOLS.

The first term of school taught in this township was held in the "Lone Star" school-house, built in 1877. The teacher was Miss Hata Delfosse. Other school-houses were erected from time to time, as the township settled up. By official report, made October 31, 1888, there were then, in Grand Meadow Township, eight good frame school-houses. That year there were employed three male and thirteen female teachers; the total enrollment of pupils for that year was 152.

RELIGIOUS.

The pioneers who first sought out homes on the wild prairie lands of Grand Meadow Township had been reared in Christian lands and forgot not the God of their fathers and mothers, but at an early date commenced to hold religious services.

The first sect to set up the Christian standard was the *United Brethren*, who had services in 1881. David Harvey conducted such service at the Crom school-house. In 1887 this people erected a house of worship for themselves. The church society is still among the most flourishing in Grand Meadow.

The *Evangelical Church* was organized about 1882. They held their meetings at the Crom school building, also. But at this date a neat frame church edifice is fast nearing completion. It is near the center of the township and stands on an elevated piece of land, a most conspicuous object from any point of the surrounding country. Its size is about 30 x 50 feet. Its cost is about \$2,500.

The members of the *Methodist Episcopal*

Church were among the earliest heralds of the Cross and have been instrumental in doing much good in a field not touched and cared for by other denominations. The church proper was formed in 1884, services being held at the "Providence School-house," in District No. 6.

THE ONLY MURDER IN THE COUNTY.

The only case of the taking of human life by another in this county, aside from the killing of an Indian horse thief, was the case which occurred in 1884, wherein a young man named Fitzgerald had a quarrel with another fellow named Adams, on William Bond's farm, on section 12 of Grand Meadow Township. Fitzgerald struck Adams several times about the throat with a knife, which soon caused death. The young murderer was sent to the Reform School, at Eldora, for a term of two years; he died about the time his sentence was to expire. Both parties were strangers in Cherokee County and the remains of young Adams were buried at Washta cemetery.

LIBERTY TOWNSHIP.

IN the first tier of townships along the northern line of the county is found Liberty Township, now comprising the even congressional township 93-41, with O'Brien County on the north, Cedar Township to the east, Sheridan to the south, and Marcus to the west. It was organized at the June session of the Board of Supervisors in 1870.

If one sub-division of Cherokee County can claim to be more beautiful than another, certainly Liberty may justly be called the banner township. It is certainly more level and even in its topographical make up. It is finely watered, has no waste land, and an excellent type of settlers for its present inhabitants, which numbered, in 1885, 401 Americans and 174 foreigners. The chief

market points are Marcus and Meriden to the south and west.

EARLY SETTLEMENT.

The first to make settlement in Liberty Township were Frank and John Gere, who came from the neighborhood of Maukato, Minnesota, in 1869, and homesteaded on section 36—each taking an “eighty.” Frank took the south half of the northwest quarter, and John claimed the north half of the northwest quarter. John moved to Kansas in a few years and Frank moved to O’Brien County, Iowa.

The next settler was E. Lieurance, who came from Mineral Point, Wisconsin, in the spring of 1869, and took a homestead on section 26, where he still lives. Jacob Hopkins also came that year from Mt. Hope, Wisconsin, and took for a homestead eighty acres of the southwest quarter of section 32, where he now lives.

Dr. Scofield, a dentist from Muscatine, Iowa, came to the township in 1869 and homesteaded there on the southwest quarter of section 28. He is still a resident.

A. C. Caswell came the same year, from Butler County, Iowa, settling on the south half of the northwest quarter of section 22.

D. D. Searles came from Hamilton County and settled where he still lives, on section 24.

The same year came Ernest and Charles Drefke. Ernest took a homestead on section 21, where he now lives; Charles settled on section 14, where he died about 1877.

William Schultz located on a homestead on section 14—his present place.

Erick Oleson and E. Enockson came the same year—1869. The former homesteaded on section 22, while the latter made a home on section 26. They are both residents now.

The next settlement was made in the spring of 1870, by Charles Hendry and John

and Thomas Oswald. They all took homesteads—the Oswalds on section 26. John finally left the county and Charles Hendry moved to Kansas.

In 1871 came A. D. Reed and family from Grant County, Wisconsin, and took a homestead on the south half of the southeast quarter of section 28, where they still reside.

H. W. Earl, now proprietor of the hotel at Meriden and present postmaster, came in 1871 and purchased land on section 36. He moved to the village of Meriden in 1881.

The same year came Henry Marston from Grant County, Wisconsin, and settled on the west half of the northwest quarter of section 28.

William Beers came that season and settled where he still resides, on section 31.

George and Davis Prunty with their father Elias came from Prairie City, Iowa—the two sons located on section 18, where they yet remain.

Robert Miles came from Eastern Iowa stopped about two years near Cherokee, and in 1873 came to section 35 of this township, where he still resides.

But little more was done toward settlement until after the grasshopper plague had passed over, in 1878.

FIRST EVENTS.

The first settlers were John and Frank Gere, in 1869.

The first house was built by one of the Gere boys—a small frame building.

The first birth in Liberty Township—American—was Miss May E. Reed, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Reed, who settled on section 28. The date of her birth was May 2, 1872.

The first death in the township was that of the father of John and Frank Gere, which occurred in June, 1872.

The first term of school taught was held

by Mrs. John Gere at her own home, on section 36, during the winter of 1871-'72.

The first school building erected was the one built on section 26, in 1872. Miss Jennie Robie taught first in this school-house.

The first religious services were those held by the Christian denomination, from house to house, beginning as early as 1871.

The first marriage in the township was that of E. A. Caswell to Mrs. Luey Maddoek, in May, 1872. They moved to Canton, Dakota, and there Mrs. Caswell died in July, 1889.

The first Sunday-school work was done in the summer of 1873, at the Gere School-house. The school numbered thirty, coming from far and near. A. J. Reed was superintendent.

The first religious denomination to organize in Liberty Township was the Methodist class in 1874. It numbered nineteen, and was supplied by a preacher from Cherokee. Rev. J. R. Faus was the first pastor. This class was afterward added to the Meriden charge.

The first election in the township was held in 1870.

RELIGIOUS.

The Presbyterian Church was organized in 1882 by ten members. Rev. George Knox assisted by William Ross were the official organizers. Rev. Caldwell preached for that people at the Hopkins School-house during the summer of 1882. In 1884 the present church building was erected on the southwest quarter of section 20, at a cost of \$1,800. Its seating capacity is about 250 persons. The clergymen who have served this church are: Rev. William E. Caldwell, Rev. E. L. Compton, Rev. Swick, Rev. M. E. Todd. The present church membership is thirty-five. The elders are now G. M. Gregg and W. H. Brewer.

The Swedish Baptist Church of Liberty Township was organized in September, 1869, by a membership of five persons who emigrated from Sweden. Mr. A. O. Matenberg was appointed leader, serving for eighteen years, until May 18, 1887, C. G. Nilson accepted a call as pastor, and still remains with this people. The present membership of the church is thirty-one. A neat frame church edifice was erected in 1888. This house is 28 x 36 feet, and seats about 140 people. It is situated on the southeast part of section 26. The present officers are: Rev. C. G. Nilson, Pastor; Andrew Rasmus, Elias Enockson, Olf Erickson, John Brant, John E. Peterson, Trustees; Olf Olson, Clerk; John E. Peterson, Treasurer; J. E. Peterson, J. A. Carlson, Deacons.

A German Lutheran Church is also sustained. A church was erected on section 23 in the autumn of 1888. This church is supplied as yet with a minister from neighboring towns.

SCHOOLS.

The prosperity of any county or State depends on two things principally; one is the soil, and the other is the attention paid to the public schools. This also applies to townships as well. The early settlers in this subdivision of Cherokee County forgot not the latter, knowing full well that Nature had given them the former.

The first term of school held in Liberty Township was taught by Mrs. John Gere, at her own house on section 36, during the winter of 1871-'72. The first school building was erected on section 26, in 1872. Miss Jennie Robie was first to teach in the new building.

As the township settled up, school-houses were added, and by reference to the report made by the school superintendent at the close of 1888 it was found that the township

then had nine good frame school-houses and a total enrollment of 181 pupils.

MARCUS TOWNSHIP.

THIS is the northwest corner township of the county, the territory embraced being congressional township 93-42. It was set apart by the Board of Supervisors September 7, 1874. It is located west of Liberty and north of Amherst townships, with O'Brien County on the north, and Plymouth County on the west.

To be a citizen and land-owner of Marcus Township, Cherokee County, Iowa, in 1889 is a part of a man's life of which he need not be ashamed. Here one travels over the finest soil in all the world. Here one views a rural scene that is ever a feast to the eye. Here one meets the combined industry and intelligence of both native and foreign born citizens. Here one sees marks of thrift and wealth, of comfort and happiness, of moral and religious sentiment, seldom adorning any one subdivision of a county.

We turn our pen and thoughts, for a time, toward the township, when it was not what we find it in 1889, but as it was left by the savage Indian tribes who heard the faint but certainly increasing echo of civilization, with its steady tramp! tramp! of conquest.

Before the month of May, 1869, not a plowshare had torn the virgin sod of Marcus Township; not a white man had called this wild domain *home*!

There must be some one enrolled as "first-settler," as pioneer. By careful research the historian finds that this honor, for such it is, belongs to H. W. Bowman, who pre-empted land on section 36 and also homesteaded eighty acres on the same section. The date of his coming was early in May, 1869. He remained a few years, when his health failed, consumption having marked him as a victim,

and he went to California where he died. His remains were taken back to Vermont, his native State.

About eight days later, in the month of May, 1869, came W. E. Rose, from the eastern part of Iowa; he also took a homestead of eighty acres on the southeast quarter of section 20. Mr. Rose is still living on this tract enjoying the fruits of his twenty years of toil. He is a native of New York. At the age of eighteen he enlisted in the Union army, served two years and returned to his home, where, after a long litigation for his rights in his father's estate, he was defeated in securing any of the father's hard-earned money. Disappointed, but not discouraged, he shook from his feet the dust of his native home and came West. He remained a year in Wisconsin and Eastern Iowa, and in May, 1869, landed in Marcus Township, with a full determination to plow out from the tough sod of a raw prairie a home for himself. Besides the homestead "eighty," he purchased an additional eighty, which quarter section comprises his present home. He has several acres of a fine grove, planted by his own hands, which with other improvements causes his farm to look like a farm in some more eastern country.

As the writer interviewed him beneath the cool shadow of the artificial grove surrounding his house, he related much concerning the early settlement, the hardships endured and the march of development made.

At the time he came and effected a settlement there were many elk, deer and prairie wolves. The elk and deer were quite tame as they had been "monarchs of all they surveyed" from the time the Indians had forsaken this part of Iowa. He relates one instance where seven elk followed him, keeping a distance of about forty rods for four miles, with a half curious, half-affectionate

look. Mr. Rose was walking to a neighbor's, and was carrying some carpenter's tools upon his back and shoulders. He says they looked, against the 4-o'clock-in-the-afternoon sun, as big as three-year-old steers and flourished immense horns. This pioneer also speaks of a remarkably cold Thanksgiving Day, that of November, 1874. It seems, from his statement, that that autumn was a very fine one; the morning of Thanksgiving Day appeared warm and in all the golden beauty of our Iowa autumn time. He and his estimable wife had been invited to spend the day with Mr. Bowman's family, four miles to the east. Mrs. Rose insisted on her husband putting on a "little style," desiring him to wear his wedding suit, which he had not worn since the day he led her to the sacred marriage altar; so he finally consented to "fix up." To complete his wedding outfit there was a pair of fine boots, too fine for a farmer to wear! His feet having become somewhat enlarged, by contact with the prairie sod and elements in general, the boots were a tight fit, but he wore them!

Before the Thanksgiving turkey had been devoured, the bright sun had been clouded over, the temperature had suddenly dropped, and the autumn wind was howling over the broad expanse of prairie, with an unchecked energy. Thinking of his stock at home, Mr. Rose at once hitched the oxen, his only team, to the big lumber wagon, and they started across the prairie. Mrs. Rose made herself as comfortable a place as possible in the bottom of the wagon box, while her husband walked by the side of "Buck" and "Bright," as pilot. When far out on the prairie sea, Mr. Rose felt that his feet, caged in the tight boots, were freezing, so he pulled them off and continued to walk, driving his oxen. The prairie had been burned and the stubs and red root bunches were severe on his feet,

but the exercise restored circulation and saved them from freezing. Before reaching home his "wedding hat" was caught from his head by the wind, and while trying to capture that his oxen bethought themselves to have a little Thanksgiving race. They started out rapidly, throwing Mrs. Rose from one side of the wagon to the other in a very amusing, but not by any means pleasing, manner. Mr. Rose ran about a half mile before capturing his run-a-way ox team. Upon arriving home, both he and his wife were thoroughly benumbed and all but frozen. So chilled was the husband that he found it difficult to unlock the door, and finally, fearing his wife was freezing, he broke the door in and after some time succeeded in kindling a fire. His wife could not have endured a much longer trip; as it was her blood did not freely circulate until nearly midnight, with the best attention her devoted husband could give her. There they were alone on a bleak prairie homestead. As they now relate the incident of "Thanksgiving Day, 1874," they smile and remark: "All is well that ends well," but they do not care for more than one such experience in their lives; a romance so full of *cold* realities soon becomes void of its charms!

Another incident connected with Mr. Rose's early settlement finds a place in this connection, as it relates to the character of some men who have cursed the frontiers of Iowa, as well as of nearly every other new State and Territory. Mr. Rose, having a little ready money, hired three men—two named Pews and the other Ray—to break fifteen acres of land for him. They needed the money he paid them to secure their homesteads. While the work was being done, Mr. Rose was away from the premises and he had nothing to mark his claim by save the stakes and a board shanty about a dozen feet square, provided with doors and windows. Upon returning

he found that the building had been removed. He at once commenced searching for it and was at one time at a neighbor's, who took great interest and offered his services to help hunt up the lost house. As it turned out, the very man who was thus zealous to assist was the thief! And he was no other than one of the men who had been hired by Rose to do the breaking. At the time Rose was at his house, the doors and windows of his own "claim shanty" were concealed beneath the neighbor's bed, while the lumber was hidden under a newly made hay stack!

These facts did not, however, come to light until the men had left this part of the State. As a rule there was always great honor among early pioneers, but this proved an exception and was no small loss, at that time, to Mr. Rose.

Concerning the grasshopper plague, which became a dire calamity to all Northwestern Iowa, in 1875 to 1877, inclusive, Mr. Rose says that the people of to-day will hardly believe the facts connected with it.

He was greatly crippled, so much so that he had to leave the homestead and seek other employment at Cherokee, for two years. There were scores of homesteaders who lost all they possessed and were compelled to leave their lands, many of whom never returned. He describes a thirty-six acre field of corn, where the grasshoppers were so numerous that they clouded the very sun at noon-day. As they passed over the dark green field the contrast between the green and the gray was very marked. They mowed the large rank stalks down as if each had a keen-edged sickle with which to work.

OTHER EARLY SETTLERS.

Among the early settlers in Marcus Township was a sixteen-year-old brother of the first settler, Bowman. This youth's name

was Thomas Bowman, and he came when the family did, from St. Johnsbury, Vermont, in 1869. He remained until called to attend upon his brother, H. W., who was then an invalid in California. He still resides in that State. When trying to make his way to his brother's homestead in 1869, and upon the day of the great total eclipse of the sun, he was lost. At about 4 P. M., when the sun was entirely overcast by the eclipse, he became bewildered and lost his bearings. It seemed like night and the prairie wolves howled savagely over the trackless waste.

Lewis Rose (brother of W. E. Rose, above mentioned,) took a homestead in 1869, over which a contest arose and he was finally defeated and went back to his former home in Pennsylvania. This claim was made on the southeast half of the northeast half of section 20.

About the same time came James Barnes from Pennsylvania and pre-empted lands on the southwest quarter of section 20. He afterward sold the land to J. P. Sheldon.

Joseph F. Sheldon came in 1870 and bought land of the railroad company, on section 29. He is still a resident of the premises and has one of the best developed farms in the county.

In 1871 James Monier settled on section 27. He remained three years and sold to James Henderson, now of Cherokee.

The same year Prentice Foster located on section 35, where he still resides. He was formerly from Vermont.

Charles Smith—better known as "Whisky" Smith—came in 1871 and located in the northeast part of the township. He was an unusual character and finally fell heir to a \$150,000 estate, which he is said to be squandering, somewhere in the South, "mit de poys!"

R. W. Heath, now a blacksmith in the

village of Marcus, settled on a farm about this date, but was driven off by the grasshoppers.

"Charlie" Johnson settled on section 30, where he is still residing, a well-to-do farmer.

FIRST EVENTS.

The first land broken in the township was that on W. E. Rose's homestead, in 1869. H. W. Bowman had land broken at about the same date.

The first house in the township was erected by W. E. Rose; the same was his claim shanty, which was stolen when he was away from home. The house he now occupies was the second frame house, while H. W. Bowman's sod house ranked as house number one by some of the pioneers; it is certain that Mr. Rose's shanty was the first frame house in the township.

The first death in Marcus Township was he who was known to early settlers as Grandpa Bird, who passed from earth in 1874.

The first birth was that of Elsa Bowman, born in 1875.

The first marriage was that of George Proctor to Miss Lina Shelden, in the fall of 1878.

The first school was taught in the winter of 1873-'74, by Miss Lina Shelden, now the wife of George Proctor. This school was taught in the house of I. M. Jackson.

ORGANIC.

The history of this civil township dates from September, 1874. At the first general election the following township officers were elected: For Township Clerk, W. E. Rose; for Assessor, W. H. Reed; for Trustees, J. F. Shelden, I. M. Jackson and Elias Prunty.

SCHOOLS.

Marcus Township is fully up to the high standard of the county in school matters. It

is found by consulting the county school records that this township had in 1888 eight good school buildings, and employed eleven thoroughly competent teachers to instruct a total enrollment of 333 pupils, the average cost for each pupil being for that year \$2.01. In driving over this township one is greeted nearly every two miles by a handsome white school-house, which alone is a sufficient guarantee to the stranger that it is inhabited by a happy, prosperous and intelligent people.

INSURANCE COMPANY.

The Western Cherokee Mutual Insurance Company is an organization principally made up of farmers living in the western part of Cherokee County as well as some in O'Brien County. They are incorporated under the laws regarding fire and lightning insurance companies with the State of Iowa, and are well looked upon and largely patronized. It is operated on the mutual assessment plan, and is much cheaper than the old-line companies. Only farm property is insured. At present they are carrying \$330,000 worth of risks, with a full membership of 350. This company was organized in May, 1885. The officers are: G. W. Hartley, President; J. Braley, Secretary. By this method of insurance farmers are well protected and at the same time pay only for actual losses, whereas in foreign companies large sums are sent to Eastern concerns, which are no local advantage to the policy holders.

INCORPORATE TOWN OF MARCUS.

Marcus is a thriving railroad town, situated on the south half of section 33, township 93, range 42, on the south line of the township bearing the same name. It was legally platted by the Iowa Falls and Sioux City Town Lot Company November 27, 1871. It is one of the best shipping points, for both

grain and stock, along the line of the Illinois Central road. As early as 1883 it was classed as the second shipping place between Du-buque and Sioux City. The inhabitants in the surrounding country are principally industrious, hard-working and prudent Americans and Germans, with some Scandinavians.

The first act toward establishing this town was upon the completion of the railroad in the summer of 1869, when the depot and warehouse were erected.*

To acquaint the reader with the beginning of the commercial interests of Marcus it may be well in this connection to review the

FIRST EVENTS.

The first building erected was a frame house built by I. M. Jackson in 1872. It was located on lot 18 of block 1, and was afterward moved to section 10, Amherst Township, and is owned by E. D. Willey.

The first goods sold were handled by pioneer J. Hyndman, who is still engaged in general merchandising at the old stand, near the depot. This store was opened for business in September, 1873.

The first *family* to locate in the town was A. H. Dwight's. He was the station agent for a long term of years. See his sketch elsewhere. His family came April 8, 1872. When he first came he says the general business on the plat was shooting prairie chickens and watching for an emigrant's wagon.

The first hotel was built by Wilmott & Roe in the spring of 1874, and has been moved to Main street, near the depot, remodeled, enlarged, and is now known as the Commercial Hotel.

The first grain warehouse was erected and operated by Parkins Bros., in 1874.

*For a full description of the various additions to the original town plat, above named, the reader is referred to a complete list of all recorded plats in the county. See index for "Recorded Plats."

The first to deal in hardware (exclusively) was L. Kloster, who embarked in 1876-'77.

The first furniture dealer was Fred Collier.

The first to deal in drugs and medicines was Dr. J. Failing.

The first attorney was B. H. Wilmott.

The first blacksmith shop was operated by William Orr.

The first wagon-maker of the place was Clarkson Barwick.

The first postmaster was William Campbell.

The pioneer in the livery business was J. P. Roe, who commenced in a small way, but in 1877 built a good barn in which D. W. Hines carries on the livery business.

The first exclusive boot and shoe business was conducted by John Ernster, beginning in 1876. He is still the leading dealer of his town.

The first to deal in agricultural implements was J. P. Hardy.

The pioneer lumber dealer was one of the present dealers—I. M. Jackson.

The first jeweler was Frank Hyde.

The first harness-maker was John Bawman.

The first Fourth of July celebration in Marcus occurred in 1874. Dinner was served to sixty. It is related by pioneers that this was the most interesting and satisfactory celebration ever conducted.

The first Christmas tree was planted in a public hall, Christmas Eve of 1876.

The town was incorporated under the laws of the State of Iowa, in June, 1882.

The pioneer banking-house is the Bank of Marcus, established by Gund & Hiltgen, in June, 1881.

The first to deal in and manufacture millinery goods at Marcus were Mrs. Wilmott and Mrs. Runing.

The earliest photographer was F. E. Dwight, in 1880.

The first school-house erected on Marcus town plat was built in 1874.

The first grain marketed in the town was brought in by James McNailer, in September, 1873. The first car-load shipped was sent east the same month and year.

The first shipment of live-stock was made in the month of February, 1877.

The first religious denomination to erect a church edifice in the town was the Roman Catholics, who built in 1876.

POSTOFFICE HISTORY.

Soon after the railroad had established a depot at Marcus, steps were taken by the few settlers in the vicinity to secure a post-office; the same was established in 1870.

The first postal money order was issued to H. J. Brink, for the sum of \$2, payable to George Canfield, of Waukon, Iowa, dated July 21, 1884. The full number of money orders (exclusive of "postal notes") issued from the Marcus office, up to July 15, 1889, was 2,858.

The following are the postmasters in the order in which they served: William Campbell, H. H. Dwight, A. H. Dwight (who held from September, 1872, until January, 1886), George Enright, from January, 1886, to July 1, 1889. The present postmaster, appointed under President Benjamin Harrison, is S. W. Weaver.

SCHOOLS.

The first term of public schools taught in Marcus town or township was that taught in the winter of 1873-'74, by Miss Lina Shelden, at the house of I. M. Jackson. Miss Shelden is now the wife of George Proctor. A school building was erected in 1874. The present public-school building is a two-story structure, built of wood. It is divided into four departments, each room being 20 x 30 feet. The cost of the building was \$4,000. This school-house, which is a pride to the citizens and patrons, is among the best in the

county. According to the superintendent's annual report to the State Superintendent of Public Instruction, there were in 1888 four graded schools at Marcus, which employed one male and four females to instruct 201 pupils at an expense of \$2.01 each.

CHURCHES.

The religious denominations represented at Marcus at the present time are the Methodist Episcopal, the Roman Catholic, the Christian and the Swedish Lutheran. The first to erect a church were the Roman Catholic people, who built a church, 20 x 40 feet, in 1876, and afterward sold the same to the Swedish Lutheran society, who still use it.

In 1884 the *Roman Catholics* erected a good-sized brick structure, costing \$3,625. On the same grounds they have a spacious parsonage, which was erected in the fall of 1885, at an expense of \$3,000. It is considered the best-made residence in Marcus. This church has a congregation of upward of 250 souls. Father J. H. Hennesy is the present priest. Many of his congregation are farmers in the surrounding townships.

The *Methodist Episcopal* society was formed about 1875, and was a part of a large circuit until 1882, when it was divided. In the summer of 1882 a frame church was built, costing \$2,000. Three years later (1885), during a terrific tornado in the month of June, it was totally destroyed. The splintered lumber was sold at auction to the highest bidder, and the work of rebuilding was speedily commenced. The new structure was completed and dedicated the following November. Its cost was \$3,000. It is heated by a furnace, and has a comfortable seating capacity of about 300. The following named have served as pastors of this charge in the order indicated: Rev. M. B. Keister, Rev. Sutton, Rev. Ira Wakefield,

Rev. Rigbee, Rev. I. B. Kilbourne, Rev. G. M. Pendell, Rev. J. Q. Swim, Rev. O. S. Bryant, Rev. L. C. Woodford, Rev. J. W. McCoy, Rev. A. J. Beebe, Rev. F. E. Day, present pastor in charge.

The Christian Church was organized in 1883. An edifice was built by the society in 1884, at a cost of \$2,000. It is a neat, spacious, well-planned frame structure. The present membership of this denomination at Marcus is fifty-four. Rev. M. E. Harlan was the pastor when the society was organized, and was succeeded in two years by Rev. E. C. Sanderson.

The Swedish Lutheran Church is supplied by Rev. Renstrom, the pastor at Alta. The church here was formed in 1878, and now has a membership of sixty. In 1884 they purchased the first church built by the Roman Catholics, which still serves them. Services are now conducted every other Sunday. The majority of the membership of this church live in the country adjoining the town, and are among the best citizens of the county.

CIVIC SOCIETIES.

All enlightened communities in this our free America find it to their advantage to belong to some one or more of the many good secret societies. While men, educated differently, do not all believe in the theory of secret organizations, yet a great majority do believe in their true worth. In Marcus there is an Odd Fellows' lodge, an Ancient Order of United Workmen lodge, a Masonic lodge and a Modern Woodmen lodge.

The Odd Fellows' Lodge, No. 359, was organized October 8, 1877, by five charter members. S. W. Weaver, the present postmaster, who came from a strong lodge of his chosen order at Moline, Illinois, was instrumental in bringing about the organization of this lodge, which now has a membership of

forty-three. Mr. Weaver is high up in Odd-fellowship, having been a working member for over thirty-five years, and his knowledge is a strengthening factor in the Marcus Lodge. This lodge is in good financial circumstances, having \$400 out at interest. They control the only secret order hall in Marcus, and sub-rent to all the various orders. The present elective officers are: Rev. M. E. Harlan, N. G.; C. W. Cisne, V. G.; A. Margerson, Sec.; I. C. Thompson, Treas.

Modern Woodmen, Early Dawn Lodge, No. 964, was formed at Marcus, May 16, 1889, with a charter membership of twenty. The lodge now numbers twenty-two. Its officers are as follows: William Ross, Ven. Council; H. B. Leggett, Advisor; George Proctor, Banker; C. W. Cisne, Clerk; J. T. Dennis, Escort; C. D. Luther, Watchman; Dr. C. A. S. Prosser, Local Physician; A. H. Dwight, G. M. Barr, Q. M. Bosworth, Managers.

Ancient Order of United Workmen, Lodge No. 233, at Marcus, was instituted October 16, 1882, with a charter membership of thirty-one. At present they enjoy a membership of forty-seven. Their present (1889) officers are: J. H. Shelden, P. W. W.; William Ross, M. W.; E. E. Martin, Foreman; John Straw, O.; F. S. Barns, Rec.; H. D. Chatterton, Financier; John Knox, R.; John P. Knox, Gnide; N. M. Loban, I. W.; F. P. Jenks, O. W.

Masonic Order, Seba Lodge, No. 463, A. F. & A. M., was organized in the spring of 1884 and worked under dispensation a year, when a charter was granted them. At one time this lodge numbered forty-three, but at present has only thirty-five members. The following gives the present officers: E. L. Townsend, W. M.; M. R. Stewart, S. W.; I. C. Thompson, S.; L. E. Heaton, T.

They meet on Saturday night, or before

full moon, at their lodge room, which is leased, at present, from the Odd Fellows' fraternity. A large number of the members live at quite a distance in the country.

THE MARCUS NEWS

is a live local paper upon which the people of the northwestern portion of Cherokee County rely for the latest news items. This journal was first established in August, 1882, by J. A. Parks, as a seven-column folio, printed on a hand-press. It is said (by those best posted) that \$190 was the cost value of all the outfit with which the first office was started. The paper has always been a Republican sheet—"no third party-mingwump-democrat"—as its present editor expresses it. Mr. Parks conducted the paper until April, 1883, when he died. B. Radcliffe then took the office and managed it for one year, when he sold to Frank Lewis, its present owner. Charles Button & Son conducted it, as owners and editors, for a short time, but finally sold it to Frank Lewis again, who is now running one of the brightest local journals in Iowa. See "Press chapter" elsewhere.

THE CEMETERY.

The only cemetery within the border of Amherst and Marcus townships is the fifteen-acre plot, on the line between these two townships. It is located just south and east of the town plat of Marcus, on section 4 of Amherst Township. It is in a high and lovely spot, which has already been quite well improved by the cemetery association, by fencing, planting of trees, etc. A sexton's tool-house has been provided and other improvements made. Ten acres of this cemetery are used by the Protestants and five acres by the Roman Catholics.

VILLAGE INCORPORATION.

Marcus became an incorporated place in June, 1882. The following is a complete

list of the mayors from that time to the present, inclusive: Louis Gund, 1882; John Metcalfe, 1883; J. H. Shelden, 1884 to 1887, inclusive; John Jungers, 1888; J. L. Cobb, 1889. The present Recorder, Benjamin Radcliffe, has served several terms. The Councilmen for 1889 are: William Ross, Charles Wilson, P. J. Keogan, John Knox, Louis Gund and M. Christianson.

MUSICAL ASSOCIATION.

This association was formed as a branch of the Northwestern Iowa Musical Association, in the spring of 1889, with a membership of about fifty persons. Its officers are: Benjamin Radcliffe, President; G. M. Barr, Secretary; F. S. Barnes, Treasurer. Its object is the cultivation and advancement of musical talent in Northwestern Iowa, and at the town of Marcus in particular.

THE CITY SCALES.

Great dissatisfaction arose among the farmers and business men concerning the weighing of farm produce, and after a considerable contest it was voted to establish a city scale, which was placed in operation in 1887, since which time both farmers and stockmen, together with business men of Marcus, have been well pleased. The scales are located near the depot and warehouses, at the foot of the main street. They are enclosed within a comfortable building, which furnishes the weigh-master, who is hired at \$50 per month, with a suitable office. The charges are 10 cents a draught, and 10 cents for each five head of swine or cattle.

COMMERCIAL INTERESTS OF 1889.

The "first events" enumerated at the outset of this chapter give the reader a fair understanding of how and by whom the first business interests of Marcus were conducted, and the following will serve well to inform

him as to the business of the town at present, July, 1889:

General Dealers, Keogan Bros., J. H. Hyndman, Shelden & Barnes, W. J. Creglow, C. F. Collier & Son, P. Myers, M. Christianson, Theo. Hager; hardware dealers, Cisne & Eichhorn, Henry Nieman; grocers, William Ross, A. H. Dwight; drugs, George Bros., Failing & Bartlett; furniture, E. E. Martin, C. F. Collier & Son; lumber dealers, I. M. Jackson, Thomas Patton, P. N. Brown; boots and shoes (exclusive), John Ernster, Martin Myer; livery stables, P. B. Nelson, Daniel W. Hine; agricultural implements, P. B. Nelson, J. O. Barns, John Baird, Cisne & Eichhorn; jewelry, H. H. Neiman; harness-makers, H. Mankey & Co., M. R. Stewart; meat markets, Jacob Fike, W. Watt; tin shop (exclusive), J. Clauer; clothing (exclusive), G. M. Barr; photograph gallery, H. D. Chatterton; stock dealers, Williams Bros. & Wilson, E. S. Edmonds; grain dealers, Farmers' Elevator Company, Dickey & Co., E. J. Edmonds; millinery, Miss Annie Over, Miss Connell; hotels, Commercial House, Marcus Hotel, Central House; newspaper, The Marcus News, Frank Lewis, editor and proprietor; flour and feed, J. H. Hyndman; blacksmith shops, R. W. Heath, A. B. Olson, — Jones; physicians, Dr. Muller, C. A. S. Prosser, Dr. Failing; attorney, Benjamin Radcliffe.

BANKING.

At present there are two excellent banking-houses at Marcus, both private institutions.

The Citizens' Bank is the joint property of F. S. Barns and M. A. Creglaw, who also operates a bank in Clayton County, Iowa, of which Mr. Creglaw is the president, while his partner, Mr. Barns, is president of the Citizens' Bank at Marcus. Notwithstanding this is a purely private banking concern, its

methods of doing business are strictly in keeping with the finest National or stock company State banks; every department is conducted upon thorough business principles and there is a large property value behind it. Its present standing is very high—few better in Iowa. They are located in a spacious and elegantly built and furnished brick building, two-stories high, costing \$4,600. The inner arrangement as well as the superb furniture would do to adorn the finest of city banking-houses. The president and cashier, F. S. Barns, is an excellent scholar, a careful and judicious business man, whose judgment is looked upon throughout the Northwest as being far above that of the common bankers. They do a general banking business, make collections, issue home and foreign exchange and deal extensively in real estate. This bank was organized in 1884, and now has a cash capital of \$50,000.

The Bank of Marcus was organized on private funds of Gund & Hiltgen, in June, 1881. First operated in the small frame building now used as a millinery store, which in 1883 was moved and the fine brick banking-house the bank is now operated in was erected. At first it had a cash capital of \$20,000, but now they carry \$50,000. Mr. Hiltgen withdrew in 1887, since which date Louis Gund as president, with his daughter, M. Gund, have conducted the bank.

In addition to the above array of business interests at Marcus, it may be added that the town has a fine telephonic communication with Sioux City and Newell; also all intermediate points. The American Express Company is represented here.

A steam flouring-mill was erected a few years ago, which employed the roller system. A. Henshaw built the mill, and it was destroyed by fire in 1887.

PILOT TOWNSHIP.

PILOT is directly south from Cherokee Township, west of Pitcher, north of Silver and east of Rock. It embraced at one date all the south half of the county, but assumed its present boundary—congressional township 91, section 40—in 1869.

Pilot is traversed by the Illinois Central Railway and the Little Sioux River. The populace here depend largely upon Cherokee and Quinby for mail and trading facilities. Here one finds a large quantity of fine stock-raising land, which is well watered. There are over 700 population, four-fifths of which are American-born and English-speaking people.

EARLY SETTLEMENT.

Robert Perry, who was the first white man to visit Cherokee County with the view of making a settlement, came from Eastern Iowa in May, 1856, looked the county over and determined to locate in what is now known as Pilot Township. He went back to his family in Clayton County and returned in the month of June. In the month of May came the Milford Colony, which located at Cherokee, while George W. Banister, in company with others, came on from Hardin County, Iowa, and settled on section 9, his present home farm, about two miles south of the city of Cherokee. This company landed in Pilot Township, June 17, 1856. The band was composed of the following: George W. Banister, who settled by pre-empting a quarter of section 9, township 91, range 40; John Moore took land on section 28; Charles Moore, on section 29; Alfred Moore, on section 34; J. T. Lane, on section 32; Martin Burns, on section 16; I. N. W. Mahaffay, on section 16; Jacob Miller, section 32; Marvin Allison and John Banister settled the same year.

None of the above named are residents of the county now except George W. Banister; some have died, while a greater portion were scared away by the early Indian troubles and general hard times.

In 1857 but one settler made his way to Pilot Township—George Coonley, of New York State, who claimed the north half of section 10, township 91, range 40, upon which he platted the village site of Pilot Rock, in 1859. It was near the junction of the two Illinois Central Railway lines. Here he erected a hewed-log cabin and remained until the Pike's Peak gold-mine excitement of that year, 1859, when he went to that famous country and succeeded well at mining. He sold out his property and has never resided here since.

O. S. Wight, who settled on section 16, and Thomas Scurlock, who settled on section 28, were the only ones in addition to those mentioned who came in prior to the Civil War. Wight soon moved to the south part of Pilot Township, but later on moved back to another portion of section 16, where he still lives. Scurlock came here from Humboldt County, Iowa, just before the breaking out of the war and is still a resident.

FIRST EVENTS.

The first settler was Robert Perry.

The first band or colony who made settlement was the one headed by George W. Banister, in June, 1856.

The first birth in the township was a daughter born to Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Moore, in the fall of 1856.

The first to die in the township was the wife of John Moore, in 1859.

The first marriages were those of Jasper and Newton Scurlock, in 1866. Jasper married Angeline Huntley, and his brother, Newton, married her sister, Anice Huntley. They

were united by County Judge George W. Banister, in his house.

The first school was taught by Mrs. Carlton Corbett, at a log school-house, in 1860, near the present home of Mr. Pierson.

The first log house was erected by Jacob Miller, on section 32, in 1856, at a point near Rogers' mill.

The first frame building was the school-house built in 1868, on section 29. It was made from lumber sawed at Banister's mill.

The first postoffice was Pilot Rock, and it was kept at Postmaster O. S. Wight's residence. It has been discontinued. Mails were not at all regular, especially in winter of 1856-'57, the snow-bound winter of Iowa history. No mails run, and the settlers in Cherokee County did not know who had been elected President of the United States until Carlton Corbett ventured out over the crusted snow banks in the spring and brought back the news of James Buchanan's election.

In 1868, or about that time, Ruben Rogers built a saw-mill on the Little Sioux River, in Pilot Township. He finally added burrs and did grinding to quite an extent.

About 1870 Fred Stiles put in a grist-mill a mile and a half above, on the same stream. He sold to E. H. Wise about 1874 and the mill was finally removed to other parts.

RELIGIOUS.

There are two religious denominations in Pilot Township—the Methodist Episcopal and the Wesleyan Methodists. The home of the former is on section 25, while the latter has a building on section 29.

The Wesleyan Methodist Church, of Pilot Township, was formed in December, 1869, by twelve persons. In the spring of 1882 a building was erected 24 x 40 feet, costing \$1,700. It is a frame structure and comfortably seats 150 persons. The present member-

ship of this religious denomination in Pilot Township is twenty-four. The following have served the church as Pastors: Rev. Levi Rogers, Rev. John Calderwood, Rev. David Menge, Rev. C. C. Reader, Rev. John Balch, Rev. D. R. Stanford, Rev. J. Tripp, Rev. John Balch. The Trustees are: James Warburton, B. Rogers, Joseph Little; Stewards: Joseph Little B. Rogers, Mrs. Rachel Porter and Mrs. Louisa ———; Class-leader: James Warburton; Mrs. Rachel Porter, Secretary.

SCHOOLS.

The first term of school in this township was taught by Mrs. Carlton Corbett, in 1860, in a log house. The people of this locality have always been up with sister sections in sustaining the best of public schools. They have built school buildings from time to time and are now fully supplied. As will be seen by the county superintendent's report, October 31, 1888, Pilot Township had eight ungraded schools; employed six male and thirteen female teachers. One hundred and forty-five pupils' names were then enrolled. The school-houses are all first-class, and none but the best teachers are employed. With a showing like the above, is it any wonder the county has such exceptionally good school facilities?

PITCHER TOWNSHIP.

THIS township, which now comprises all of congressional township 91, range 39, was constituted by the Board of Supervisors September 6, 1869. It originally belonged to Pilot Township. It is bounded by Buena Vista County on its east, Diamond Township on its south, Pilot on its west, and is south of Afton. The topography of this township is quite similar to its sister township on the north—Afton. However there is some difference in the land as much

of it lies in the Maple Valley—that stream crossing the township from north to south. The market place is the sprightly town of Aurelia, on the main line of the Illinois Central Railroad. Outside of the incorporation of Aurelia, in 1885, there was a population of 455 American and 155 foreign.

EARLY SETTLEMENT.

The first settlement of most every new country is at the outset commenced by a roving, unsatisfied sort of men, who leave the finest of lands to go on in quest of some yet undiscovered country. Such was the disposition of him who first claimed a homestead in Pitcher Township—Harvey Wamsley, who took lands on the north half of the northeast quarter of section 6, in 1867. He lived in a small sod shanty and tilled a small patch of ground, but lived principally on what he could realize from hunting and trapping. He soon left the county, going to Washington Territory, where he engaged in a similar life. While digging out some wild animal during the past year (1889), he was buried in a landslide, and died before he could be rescued.

The first settler in the township who was of the genuine type of staying men was Hon. Horatio Pitcher, who came from Boston, Massachusetts, in the spring of 1868. He traveled throughout Western Iowa and finally concluded Cherokee County offered the best inducement for men with limited means, and accordingly he located in what is now known as Pitcher Township. When this subdivision of the county was set off as a civil township, by common consent (suggested by the ladies present) it was named in honor of the first active settler, Mr. Pitcher. He entered all of section 34, which he still owns and farms, together with eighty acres in another section. He broke sixty acres the first year

and put the same into corn the next season, a thing he says he would not do again. The sod was tough and the soil hard to cultivate. He was then a single man and thought he could better care for the corn crop than for a wheat harvest. His first crop was not a real bonanza for him, yet paid fairly well, as he found ready market for his corn among the railroad graders, who were working the Illinois Central line through at that time. His was the first house of any sort built within the township. He hauled the pine lumber sixty miles, the nearest yard being located at Dennison, Crawford County. The frame was sawed from native timber, at the Cherokee saw-mills. This house, together with large additions, forms Mr. Pitcher's present residence. See personal sketch elsewhere.

The same year, 1868, came John Fletcher, an English coal miner, who settled on section 6, where he lived about ten years and then moved into Cherokee Township. J. Robinson also came the same season and took up land on section 6, where he still resides. No others came to the township until 1869, when the lands belonging to the railroad company were thrown into market. That year there was an immense influx and nearly all the lands were taken as homesteads or else were purchased. There was no Government land left by 1871.

According to the poll-books of the assessor the following named made up the voting population April 1, 1870: Hugh and William Fraser, section 22; Ruben R. Whitney, section 22, still there; Oscar Chase, section 28, deceased; Daniel Wightman, section 26, removed; William Farrar, section 32, removed; Ed. Morgan, section 32, removed; Daniel McMullen, section 36, removed; Benjamin F. Jennings, section 36, removed; Horatio Pitcher, still a resident; Calvin Mc-

Mullen, section 36, removed; John H. Gregory, section 20, deceased; Blair Severence, section 18; Harvey Wamsley, deceased; James N. Rice, section 6; Henry Bremer, section 6, still there; John Fletcher, section 6, removed; John Robinson, section 6, still there; George Gardner, section 8, removed; Francis McGuire, section 8, still there; John McGuire, section 8, removed; Samuel Foust, section 18, still there; Adam Lutz, section 18, dead; William Perkins, section 18, removed; Jacob Foust, section 18, still there; John J. Hitchcock, section 18, removed; William Hitchcock, section 18, removed; Robert D. Russell, section 18, removed; Davidson Russell, section 28, deceased; J. B. Chapin, section 28, now of Fargo, North Dakota; E. M. Giles, now a resident of Washington Territory.

ORGANIC.

Pitcher was formed in the autumn of 1869 and the first township election was held October 12, that year, and the judges of said election were: Oscar Chase, Horatio Pitcher and R. R. Whitney. The following voted at that election: R. R. Whitney, Oscar Chase, William Perkins, Adam Lutz, William Farrar, William Fraser, Hugh Fraser, James H. Gregory, H. Pitcher, Daniel Wightman, Davidson Russell and R. D. Russell.

EARLY EVENTS.

The first birth in Pitcher Township was that of Carrie Whitney, born in November, 1869, on section 22. She is now the wife of Dr. Frank Myers, of Sheldon, Iowa.

The first school was taught by Miss Wheeler, in 1869.

The first house was built in 1869, by Horatio Pitcher.

The first stock was shipped from this part of the county by Horatio Pitcher, who shipped

a drove of hogs from Aurelia before any stockyards were provided and had to drive them (or tried to) through the little grain warehouse, using it as a chute to rush the swine into the car. Mr. Pitcher prior to that time had butchered hogs, and says that one porker would glut the market at Cherokee, and then he would dress another and the day following take it to Storm Lake, where he would glut that market!

RELIGIOUS.

The first religious services in Pitcher Township were held at School-house No. 7, by the Christian denomination, headed by a Mr. Bradfield, who aided in organizing a society, which finally went down. At present there are but two religious societies, aside from those at the village of Aurelia, viz.: The *Mt. Zion Brethren Church*, and the *Dunkard*, properly called German Baptist. The Brethren Church dates its organization from September 17, 1883, when the society was formed by Elder John Nicholson, of Hindson, Iowa, at School District No. 6. They had gone by another name until the meeting of the Dayton, Ohio, Conference decided that the church be hereafter named *Brethren*. The following were the first members: Elias Leonard, S. B. Reist, John Forney, E. L. De Vore, Peter Wine, Solomon Grove, Mary Templeman, Sarah Miller, Carrie Templeman, May Forney, Mrs. Emma De Vore, Katie Reist, J. W. Hinkle. This people believe in taking the gospel as laid down by Christ and the apostles as their rule and guide in life.

S. B. Reist and Solomon Grove were chosen Deacons, and Elias Leonard, Pastor, by the laying on of hands by Elder John Nicholson. Trustees: E. L. De Vore, John Forney, J. W. Hinkle; Clerk, J. W. Hinkle. The Pastors have been as follows: Elias Leonard, S. B. Reist, chosen January, 1884, and served

until April 16, 1887, when the present Pastor, S. Grove, was chosen. There has been a membership of sixty, but at this time only forty-six belong.

A neat and well-furnished church edifice was erected in 1888 and was dedicated in October of the same year. Its cost was \$1,563; size 26 x 40 feet. As to business methods, this denomination is congregational. The peculiarities of this sect are, that they are not allowed to take oaths, and are non-resistant as to war. They are governed by the 18th chapter of Matthew. They practice trinal baptism, being immersed, face downward, three times in succession. They also commune by the preparation of a full supper, and when ready feet washing is practiced; they eat supper and then partake of bread and wine.

The German Baptist Brethren Church was organized in 1876 by Rev. E. K. Beeghley and Rev. Jacob A. Murray. The first membership numbered ten. The first minister was Rev. John Earley. The first deacon was Kellin Leonard. The first services were held at the residence of Rev. John Earley and then later at the Center School-house. In 1887 a commodious house of worship was built at a cost of \$1,300; it stands on the southwest corner of section 15. Its size is 30 x 50 feet, with fourteen-foot posts. It seats 400 people. The present membership is eighty.

The present ministers are Rev. John Earley and Rev. James Hardy, of Afton Township. The Deacons are: K. Leonard, Jacob Miller, Elias Forney, John S. Fox and John Morgan.

A Sunday-school is held in connection with church services. The membership of this denomination are from different townships in Cherokee and adjoining counties.

SCHOOLS IN SUB-DISTRICTS.

Miss Mary Wheeler, now Luther Phipps's wife, taught part of a term of school at the

house of the first settler, Harvey Wamsley, in 1869; the term was completed in Afton Township. The first school-house was erected in Pitcher Township, in 1873. There were in fact three all finished at the same time—the one in District No. 7, the one in District No. 3, and also the one in District No. 9. The citizens of this subdivision are of the progressive type, and never count money lost which they pay toward school purposes. The school-houses are first quality, well kept up and beautifully situated. As a rule good teachers have been engaged, and rapid progress in studies has been the result. In October, 1888, by official report made, there were eight school-houses within Pitcher Township. Five male and six female teachers were employed that year, and there was a total enrollment of 212 pupils.

FATAL ACCIDENTS.

The only cases of fatal accidents occurring in Pitcher Township were the two following: A few years ago a man who was running a steam threshing-machine across the township, had the misfortune to have a bridge, over which he was running his traction engine, go down with him. As the bridge fell he was caught between the engine and its tender and crushed to death. The other fatality was that of Mrs. Grigsby, who was killed during the cyclone of June, 1885, on section 24. John Gilbert's wife was seriously injured at the same time, but finally recovered.

THE MAPLE VALLEY INSURANCE COMPANY.

There was a general feeling among the farmers of this part of Cherokee County that they were paying too much for insurance; accordingly the matter was talked up and as a result the above-named company was duly organized, May 30, 1883. At once about \$100,000 worth of farm property was insured, and the best of results have attended the

association ever since. The most prosperous farmers in the county are now members. At this date (September 15, 1889) the company is carrying risks to the amount of \$220,000. The first officers of the company were: Hon. Horatio Pitcher, President; Thomas Parkinson, Vice-President; Hon. J. C. Lockin, Secretary. This company now operates in Cherokee County in all sections east of the Little Sioux River.

AURELIA.

Aurelia, named after the daughter of John I. Blair, the railway builder, is the only town in Pitcher Township, and is located on section 10, township 91, range 39, and is about eight miles southeast of the county seat. It is a station on the main line of the Illinois Central Railroad. Its history dates from the time of its original platting, February 15, 1873, the same being executed by J. H. McAlvin for the Iowa Falls and Sioux City Town Lot Company. For full description of the various additions, see "Recorded Plats" in index.

Aurelia, one of Cherokee County's best and brightest towns, furnishes an excellent market and trading point for the prosperous farmers of the eastern portion of the county. It is surrounded by one of the most beautifully rolling prairie farming countries in all the great Northwest. Its people are American and of the best type of business men—liberal and enterprising, yet prudent in all they undertake. In 1889 its population numbered 790.

THE COMMENCEMENT.

The first business house erected was the general store of Clarkson & Simpson.

The first residence was that built by R. R. Whitney.

The first hotel was built by W. C. Marsh in 1876. He operated the same two years,

and sold. It was known as the Marsh House, and was destroyed in the fire of 1883.

The first grain warehouse was built and operated by R. R. Whitney in 1871.

The first regular grain elevator was built by Clarkson & Simpson in 1872.

The first lumber was sold by R. R. Whitney.

The first live-stock dealers were Clarkson & Simpson, in 1872.

The first general store was that operated by Clarkson & Simpson.

The first grocery store at Aurelia was operated by George Wharton.

The first to handle drugs was George Enright, in 1877. He sold to W. H. Reynolds.

The first dealer in agricultural implements was the firm of Chase & Davis, who also handled lumber about one year.

The first hardware dealer was S. A. Frisbie, in 1876.

The first furniture dealer was C. C. Grew, in 1878.

The first livery stable was conducted by Nelson & Siglin in 1877-'78.

The first meat market was that of Ed. Daniels.

The first jeweler and repairer was J. W. McMillen.

The first physician and surgeon was Dr. W. F. Quirk, in 1877.

The first attorney was F. R. Willis.

The first bank established was the Bank of Aurelia.

The first newspaper was printed at Storm Lake, and edited at Aurelia. G. L. Bailey started the first home paper, known at first as the *Clincher*, afterward changed to the *Independent*. For further particulars see Press chapter.

The first blacksmith shop was run by S. J. Reinstead.

The first wagon shop was operated by Peter Johnson.

The first harness-maker of Aurelia was C. R. Kleeberger.

The first boot, shoe and repair shop was conducted by Henry Bischel, who also carried a stock of goods in that line.

POSTOFFICE.

Aurelia postoffice was established in 1870. The first postmaster was George Simpson, succeeded as follows: Miss Maggie Quirk, who married M. M. Powell, when he became postmaster and was followed by J. W. McMillen. The present postmaster, W. C. Marsh, took the office July 1, 1889. It is a money-order office, but on account of the fire, which destroyed many of the office books, no record of that part of the postoffice can be found. Up to July 25, 1889, there had been issued from the Aurelia office 3,369 money-orders and 6,583 postal-notes.

CITY SCALES.

Upon the request of many farmers in the county surrounding Aurelia, the incorporate town appropriated the sum of about \$550 for the erection of city scales. A man known as city weighmaster is paid \$60 per month to attend to the scales, which gives universal satisfaction to the farmers and stock-men.

INCORPORATION.

Aurelia became an incorporated place in 1880. The first officials were: W. C. Marsh, Mayor; W. P. Miller, Alex. Frazier, R. R. Whitney, George Enright and W. H. Reynolds, Trustees; J. W. McMillen, Recorder; George Wharton, Treasurer.

The following have served as Mayors: W. C. Marsh, 1880; John E. Davis, 1881; Alvah Potter, 1882-'4; F. R. Willis, 1885; S. W. Appleton, 1886; R. B. Rutherford, 1887; George M. Miller, 1888-'9.

WATER-WORKS.

In fighting the fire-fiend, Aurelia saw the need of some system of water-works, and so in 1887 the council determined to provide a supply of water for this purpose. A Chicago firm contracted to put in a system of works for \$4,000. The pipes were all laid and a spacious tank and windmill erected on an elevated part of the town. But from some defective work the pipes have always leaked, and the town refused to pay the contract price. It is still in a state of litigation, and the town left to the sport of the winds in case of fire. Already the place has lost a \$4,000 school building since the water-works were put in, besides other property.

BIG FIRES.

Without water-works and being built mostly of lumber, Aurelia has suffered great losses from fire. The largest one occurred about 1 o'clock on the morning of April 21, 1883. It originated in the basement of a drug store, and swept many business houses on Main street. It is generally supposed (and not without reason) that the fire was one intentionally set, to secure the \$7,000 insurance, which was being carried on a \$3,000 stock of goods. The insurance companies settled with the party for \$1,500, and he left the county. The total loss by reason of this fire was \$97,000, and the insurance companies paid \$40,000 back to the property owners.

The following spring, in March, 1884, another fire originated in the basement of the Frisbie Building, at about the same time of the night the fire of 1883 occurred; this destroyed about \$20,000 worth of business property and crippled the business men interested for a short time.

SCHOOLS.

Fully up to the Cherokee County standard, the people of Aurelia commenced early to

foster a good system of public schools. They erected a school-house in 1872, which served the purpose until 1878, when the increased population demanded a four-room, two-story frame building, which was erected that year at a cost of \$4,000. The same was destroyed in the spring of 1889. At once the school board set about the erection of a frame school-house, which will, when finished, be an ornament to Aurelia. It is a three-story building, divided into four departments of eight rooms, including the four recitation rooms. The size of this house is 44 x 63 feet, and is being built after the most improved modern plans throughout. Finch, Coder & Co. are the contractors, who are doing excellent work. The total cost of the building, together with its furniture and heating plant, will cost \$15,000. By official report, made October 31, 1888, there were four graded schools in the town, employing one male and three female teachers to instruct a total enrollment of 145 pupils, at a cost of \$1.75 each.

CHURCHES.

The religious element predominates at Aurelia, as will be observed from the church societies. There are the Methodist Episcopal, the German Lutheran, the Scandinavian Lutheran, and the Congregational societies.

The Methodist Episcopal Church at this point was organized in 1878, by a small membership. Its present membership is eighty. A neat church was built in 1881, which seated about 200 people. This station belongs to the Northwest Iowa Conference. The following Pastors have served this people: Rev. O. H. P. Faus, Rev. J. W. Spangler, Rev. H. Hay, Rev. T. E. Drake, Rev. William Porfit, Rev. James Treworthy, Rev. D. M. Beams, Rev. I. B. Hilburne, Rev. W. W. Cook, Rev. F. J. McCaffree. Revs. Colliingham and Cooley preached at an early

day, in the old school-house, but just who conducted the first services is not now a clearly settled question. At present the church is filling its designed mission in an acceptable manner. A good Sunday-school is sustained, which ever strengthens any religious body.

The Congregational Church was organized in 1883. They held the first services in the Lutheran Church. In the autumn of 1885 they built a neat, frame church, costing \$1,760. The present membership is upward of forty. Their first pastors were simply supplies sent out to them, in the persons of two young men, who came out of college. Their first regular Pastor was Rev. D. E. Skinner, then followed Rev. Clifton, Rev. Holyoke, Rev. J. W. Taylor. The latter went away in July, 1889, under a private difficulty, for which he was alone accountable and which his people greatly regretted.

The Scandinavian Lutheran Church was organized in 1876, holding their services at school-houses, etc., until 1880, when they built a comfortable chapel 24 x 50 feet, costing \$800, to which they added a \$500 improvement in 1888. Rev. Amon Johnson has served this people since they organized the church in 1876. The church membership is about the same as when organized and numbers twenty families, or about fifty persons.

The German Lutheran Church, the latest society of Aurelia, was formed in June, 1889. They had held services and belonged to the Afton Township church for several years, however. Nine persons constitute this society, who now use the Scandinavian Lutheran Chapel for their services, which are held every two weeks, usually.

The only secret society here represented is the Odd Fellows order, whose secretary failed to furnish the historian with proper data for the history of this lodge.

BANKS.

The Farmers and Merchants', which was established as a private banking concern in 1884, is a branch of a large bank at Galva, Illinois, of which L. M. Yocum is president. O. E. Yocum is the efficient cashier of the Farmers and Merchants' Bank of Aurelia, and P. D. Wine is assistant cashier. They do business on a \$15,000 capital, having for their correspondents the Union National Bank, of Chicago, and the Second National Bank, of Dubuque, Iowa.

The "Bank of Aurelia" was established April 29, 1881, with L. M. Yocum as president, and J. R. Atwood as cashier. The "devouring element"—fire—consumed the building in 1883, but the valuables were preserved by good vaults. The bank now occupies better quarters and is doing a good business, making collections, loans, and paying taxes.

BUSINESS DEVELOPMENTS—1889.

The following will show the various business branches represented in the month of July, 1889:

Grain dealers, R. R. Whitney, M. N. Dayton, J. C. Green, Dickey & Co., and Farmer Stock Company; stock dealers, R. R. Whitney, J. C. Green, Alex. Frazier; lumber dealers, Wisconsin Lumber Company, J. P. Dickey & Co.; general dealers, D. G. Tonges, Hibble & Parker, H. H. Luehrs, J. P. Mallison; hardware, Henry Bolte, William Natrass, C. S. Phelps; agricultural implements, Felix O'Neal, J. H. Luehrs; grocers, George Wharton, William Dice; furniture, Coddington & Grew; hotel, "Hotel Green," Green & Woodcock, proprietors; drugs, B. R. Olds, Miller & Merrill; millinery, Mrs. McMillen & Miss Coddington, also Ellis Sisters; harness shops, C. R. Kleeberger, Samuel St. John; boots and shoes, Henry Bischel, S.

Christiansen; wagon shops, D. J. Stockberger, Andy Yeager; blacksmithing, Stockberger & —, Martin Colby, — Connor; physicians, Dr. W. F. Myers, Dr. Milo Avery; attorneys, W. O. Striker; jewelry, G. W. Newcomb; meat markets, Herick & Lindsay, John Middleton; newspaper, the *Aurelia Sentinel*.

ROCK TOWNSHIP.

ROCK originally belonged to the territory known as Tilden Township, but in June, 1876, it was detached and made a separate civil sub-division. It is bounded, east, by Pilot, south by Willow, west by Tilden and north by Sheridan townships, and now comprises congressional township 91, range 41. —

Its name is derived from Rock Creek, which flows across the township. Pioneer Spinharney named it from the fact the stream is one the bed of which flows over rocks. Rock Creek courses its way from north to south through the domain comprising the township.

Willow Creek, a fine prairie streamlet, graces the territory of Rock Township by crossing it in the western part. This is a splendid farming section, the land being mostly tilled by a class of thrifty Germans who settled here many years ago. The present population is not far from 700, with nearly as many foreigners as Americans.

EARLY SETTLEMENT.

In 1868 the first settlement was made by Alexander Miller, who came from Eastern Iowa and settled on section 18.

The same season came Richard Larkin, settling on section 18. He remained a few years and went to another part of Cherokee County.

Thomas Chapman settled on section 30, taking up a homestead, where he died a few years afterward.

Another homesteader was Charles Durkee, who came in 1868, claiming a portion of section 34.

In the month of March, 1869, came Blasius Spinharney and family, from Wisconsin. They bought the north half of section 5.

Daniel Melter came with Mr. Spinharney and he located on the southeast quarter of section 3, where he still lives.

Among those who came in 1870 may be mentioned: Adam Corzillius, who settled on section 10; Fred Bower, on section 4; John Specht, on section 3.

Other early settlers in Rock Township were: Frank Kolin, who came from Eastern Iowa and located on section 10, but now resides on section 11; Matthias and Jacob Fisch—the former settled on section 4 and the latter named on section 3. Matthias is dead and Jacob now lives in Sioux County, Iowa.

“Matt” Thiel and family settled on section 6. They came from Wisconsin; the old gentleman now lives in Sioux County, Iowa, and the remainder of the family still live in Rock Township.

John Braley came from Wisconsin and settled where he now lives, on section 6.

Thomas Caswell came from Canada, settled on section 6, where he lived until 1876, and removed to another part of the county. He now resides at Cherokee.

Jacob Kirchner, of Wisconsin, settled in 1874 on section 2, where he now lives.

In 1875 came Dom Liffing from Wisconsin and settled where he now lives, on section 1.

The first settlers paid from \$3 to \$5 per acre for lands which now sell easily at \$33 per acre.

FIRST EVENTS.

The first birth in Rock Township was Fred Melter, born in June, 1869.

The first death was that of the wife of pioneer Richard Larkins, in 1870.

The first school was taught by Lucy Spinharney, at her father's house, in the fall of 1870. The following season a school-house was built on section 5.

The first religious services were held by the Roman Catholics, in 1871, on section 5.

The first marriages in the township were those of Thomas Chapman to Miss Smith, and Matt Schnh to Miss Carrie Spinharney.

The first and only cemetery was located in 1886, on section 14. John Thompson's child was the first buried there.

SCHOOLS.

The history of the public schools of Rock Township is identical with the history of the early settlement, the first term having been taught by Lucy Spinharney in the autumn of 1870. By consulting the county records it is found that in October, 1888, Rock Township had eight school-houses and employed five male and thirteen female teachers to instruct 178 pupils enrolled. There are sixty-eight shade trees growing on the different school grounds of the township. Great care is taken to obtain the most superior teachers, who have an annual drill at the county Teachers' Normal Institute. Rock, in common with her sister townships, may well be proud of her educational advantages and her excellent school property.

SILVER TOWNSHIP.

THIS township is on the south line of the county, the second tier of townships from the eastern border. As now constituted it embraces congressional township 90, range 40. It was organized by an act of the Board of Supervisors, September 5, 1870. It is bounded on the north by Pilot, on the east by Diamond, on the south by Ida County, and on the west by Willow Township.

This township is divided by the Little

Sioux and Maple valleys, and a chain of slight acclivities, forming a partition between these two valleys, renders some portions of the territory somewhat broken, but the greater part of it is fine, level bottom land, unequaled in Iowa for general agricultural purposes. In 1885 it had a population of 677 Americans and sixty-seven foreigners, showing it to be a well settled township.

EARLY SETTLEMENT.

"Doc" Simmons has the honor and endured the hardship of being the first settler to invade the wilds of Silver Township. His sketch appears elsewhere in this work. He came from Mendota, Illinois, in August, 1868, and claimed a homestead on section 6. He was "monarch of all he surveyed," and that was little else than raw prairie lands covered with fathomless drifts of snow the next winter after he came.

In the spring of 1869, the rich, wild lands charmed others within the limits of Silver Township, and we find that it was at that time E. B. Bailey, John Potter, Albert Lane, Anson Spencer and R. C. Hawn came in, took up land and at once commenced to build homes for themselves, in what has now come to be one of the finest sub-divisions of Cherokee County.

Joseph Rankin came from Maine and took land on section 10. He died in 1880.

Joseph Rankin, Jr., came at the same time and took land on section 10.

A son-in-law of Rankin also came from Maine, as did Ed Bickford; all took homesteads.

Elisha Gleason came from the vicinity of Clinton, Iowa, and took a homestead on section 31, where he died in 1889.

George Stephenson settled on section 8.

Thomas H. Hardin, now of Chicago, settled on the southwest quarter of section 20, where he remained ten years.

FIRST EVENTS.

"Doc" Simmons constructed the first residence in Silver Township; it was good then and carried himself and little family through the long and severe winter succeeding his coming to the township, but nowadays would be considered not quite fine and stylish enough. It was built of logs, and its roof was poles, hay and a coating of mud. It was by no means water, air, dust or snow proof, but it was "home" for the hardy pioneer and his family, who have weathered the storms and are now seeing better days.

The first term of school was taught in 1870, by Miss Martha Rogers, at a school-house on section 17; this building was erected by Willow Township before the division was effected.

The first child born within Silver Township was the daughter of the present sheriff of Cherokee County—Mary A. Unger was her name. She is now the wife of Thomas Knight. She was born August 2, 1869.

The first to be united in marriage were Joseph Dile and Miss Mary Lathrop.

The first religious services were held by Dr. Levi Rogers, a Wesleyan Methodist, in 1873.

The first and only mill of Silver Township was the one moved by Henry Wise from Pilot Township to section 9. It is on Silver Creek, runs by water-power, and still operates.

FATALITIES.

The only cases of fatal accidents to be recorded in Silver Township are the following: An old lady whose mind was affected wandered away from home in the fearful spring-time snow storm of 1870, and was frozen to death.

During the great wind storm of 1885 a Bohemian working on section 2 was killed by the falling of a building.

CEMETERY.

A cemetery was provided for this township on section 17, in 1872; it consists of two acres of land.

SCHOOLS.

To weigh the character of any county or State it is but necessary to learn the regard paid to schools and churches. The thing that at first and continually attracts strangers attention in Cherokee County is the uniformity of the public-school system, the quality of its buildings, teachers employed and general attention paid to school matters.

No township has paid more attention to this feature of civilization than the one of which we now write. The first term of school was in 1870, soon after the first settlement had been effected. It was during that year that Miss Martha Rogers taught in a school-house built by Willow Township before the division. As the country has settled, from time to time the people have voted, with one accord, to build the necessary school-houses. In 1888 the county record shows that there were nine school buildings in this township. Eight male and fourteen female teachers were employed for the various schools of that year. There was then 251 pupils enrolled.

CHURCHES.

The only religious denominations represented in Silver Township are two church societies of the *Methodist Episcopal*, and the *Baptist*.

In 1881 the Methodist societies both erected neat frame church buildings, one known as the Silver Church, standing on the southwest quarter of section 28, and the Mt. Zion Church, on the northeast quarter of section 6. They each cost \$1,500. The present membership of the former is about seventy while the latter has about thirty. Near the church, on

section 28, stands a good parsonage. The same clergyman serves both churches.

A *Baptist* organization has been perfected and a new chapel erected on section 1.

SPRING TOWNSHIP.

THIS is the northeast corner township of Cherokee County, bounded on the north by O'Brien County, on the east by Buena Vista County, on the south by Afton Township, on the west by Cedar Township. The same was organized in 1868 and formerly was attached to Cherokee Township. Its domain is now confined to congressional township 93, range 39.

Its surface is slightly more broken than the average township in Cherokee County, but nearly all can be profitably tilled. The Little Sioux River, together with its tributaries, give the domain a splendid supply of pure running water for stock purposes. The course taken by this beautiful prairie stream is southwest through the township. These streams are all more or less fringed with fine natural groves, providing ample fuel. The center of this township is just sixteen miles from the county seat, but has a good market at the new town of Larrabee in the township west—Cedar. In 1885, according to the State census, Spring Township had a population of 316, divided as follows: Native born, 261; foreign born, fifty-five.

EARLY SETTLEMENT.

Dr. Edward W. Parker, who came from the neighborhood of Madison, Wisconsin, in June, 1866, just after he returned from the army, after the great conflict known as the Civil War, has the honor of being the first man to settle in what is now known as Spring Township. He took up a homestead on the west half of the southwest quarter of section 30. He is still a respected resident. His personal sketch appears elsewhere in this work.

It will be the aim of the writer of this township history to give below the names of those who came in and made actual settlement prior to 1870.

D. T. Gearhart, afterward elected as treasurer of the county, came from Ohio and settled on section 20. He came in 1867. Dr. Parker was the only settler during the previous year. Gearhart proved to be a defaulter to the sum of several thousand dollars, and finally moved to O'Brien County.

W. M. and W. W. Morse, from Ohio, settled on section 30, in 1867, remained a few years and then sold out.

William Croaks, of Wisconsin, settled on the east half of the southwest quarter of section 30. He finally removed to Dickinson County, Iowa. He came to Cherokee County in 1866, but not to Spring Township until 1867, remaining until 1884.

Mr. Stevenson and his sons were also among the very early homesteaders.

W. M. Snell came to the township from Marshall County, Iowa, and settled on section 18, in 1869. He remained four years and then moved into Cherokee and is now the postmaster at that place.

From 1870 settlement was made with such progress that it is almost impossible to trace out the whereabouts of each.

FIRST EVENTS.

The first born in Spring Township was Bertha, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Dr. Parker, born June 17, 1870.

Dr. Parker believes that there were no deaths in his township until as late as 1870. This was before Mr. Parker had become a physician; he says he "don't know whether that had anything to do with the first death business or not!"

The first term of school was held at Dr. Parker's residence in 1869, and Mrs. Parker,

his wife, was the teacher who sought to instruct six pupils.

The first school building was erected on section 19, in 1871; it was a good frame structure and still serves the district.

The first residence in the township was the log house built by Dr. Parker, in 1866, on section 30. What little lumber there was used in its construction was native and sawed at Cherokee.

The first religious services in the township were held by the Methodist Episcopal people at the pioneer school-house, on section 30, in 1871. Before that date the services had been held occasionally at a school-house on section 1 of Cherokee Township.

The first cemetery was the one located on section 30. The other one, occasionally used, is on section 32.

The only fatal accident occurring in this township was the self-shooting of a young man, nineteen years of age, in the autumn of 1888. It was accidental; the unfortunate victim was Benjamin Myers, who had his arm amputated, and as a result, death followed in twelve hours.

The first raid of grasshoppers was in 1867; they came in the early fall, deposited eggs, and the following season worked sad destruction to the few crops then growing. They came again in ten years from that time, doing greater damage.

SCHOOLS.

As before stated, Mrs. Dr. Parker taught the first school at her own house, having six pupils. The school-house was erected the following year, 1871, and from time to time others were provided. According to the report given by the Superintendent of Schools, October 31, 1888, there were nine school-houses. Fourteen lady teachers were employed and there was a total enrollment of 134 pupils.

RELIGIOUS.

Grace Baptist Church, of Spring and Afton townships, combined, was organized in June, 1887, by a membership of seven persons: Miss Caroline Steinhoff, Miss Etta Steinhoff, James Stanley, Mrs. Stanley, Mrs. Mary E. Baxter, Miss Hattie Whitney, Mrs. Adaline Hill. This society was formed by Rev. W. H. Breach. Its present membership is fourteen persons. A Sunday-school is conducted in connection with this church. A. M. Dunn is the Superintendent. Present number of scholars, twenty-five.

SHERIDAN TOWNSHIP.

THIS sub-division of the county is located in the central portion of the territory and is bounded on its north by Liberty Township, on its east by Cherokee Township, on its south by Rock Township, and west by Amherst Township. It was constituted in June, 1870. It is all of congressional township 92, range 41.

This township is peculiarly valuable to its owners (700 of whom are American and about 200 of foreign birth), because of the fact that the little village of Meriden affords such a good shipping point.

The township is watered and drained by Willow Creek and its many small feeders. As a whole, this township can scarcely be excelled, if even equaled, in the whole north-western country.

SETTLEMENT.

To Henry Roddis belongs the honor of effecting the first settlement in what is now known as Sheridan Township. He came from Jasper County, Iowa, May 9, 1869, prior to the coming of the first railway to Cherokee County. He homesteaded eighty acres on section 28. He still resides there, having purchased other lands. He has been a pioneer of the genuine and true type. Dur-

ing the toils and trials he has proved himself equal to the most extreme emergency and is to-day in good circumstances.

The next to come to Sheridan Township was Chris. Walters, who came from Tama County, Iowa, in 1869, and settled on the north half of the northeast quarter of section 32. He removed to Dakota, where he died in 1886.

During the year 1869 the following made settlement:

Ed McCullough took a homestead on section 22, where he still resides.

D. J. Hayes came from Wisconsin and settled on the northwest quarter of section 14. He remained about thirteen years and removed to California. He served as county supervisor for two terms. A brother-in-law named Henry Olney came the same time and took a homestead.

Lyman Pierce and his son Charles took each an "eighty" on the southeast half of section 10. They finally removed to California, where the father died a short time since.

Another settler that first year was Samuel Russell, who located on the southwest of section 10. He is now running a hotel in Dakota.

William Peck came in 1869, settling on the east half of the southeast quarter of section 32.

Rodney Robie, who was too young to claim a homestead, paid \$200 for a claim on the southwest quarter of section 20.

"Mike" Slinger came with others from Wisconsin and effected a settlement on section 28. He still owns the same.

Henry Anstin homesteaded on the west half of the southeast quarter of section 20, building a sod claim shanty, which filled the bill for two homesteads.

William Bowers settled on section 35.

Charles Boyd, now of Nebraska, home-

steaded on the east half of southwest quarter of section 34.

John Pitts came with William Peck's family from Wisconsin, and took a homestead on the west half of section 32.

Martin and John O'Boyles settled on the northeast of section 22, where they still live.

D. J. Gates settled on section 36.

In the year 1870 came the following, and, perhaps, a few others, but not many: John Courier, Andrew Brown, Frank Gillett, and Calvin and Henry Bushnell; the last two settled on section 34.

Bartley Sweeney, an Irishman, settled on the west half of the southwest quarter of section 34. He now lives in Cherokee. He is an odd character but one who is a money-maker; he has never married but enjoys his property alone!

In 1871 Henry Asman came out from Milwaukee, settling on the east half of section 29.

In 1872 the terrible grasshoppers made their first advent into Cherokee County and in consequence no further settlement of importance was made in this township until after 1878.

FIRST EVENTS.

The first actual settler was Henry Roddis, on section 28.

The first house was built of sod, in 1869, but later in that year, some time during the month of August, Henry Roddis erected the first real structure from lumber hauled from Sioux City, together with heavy frame work, hewed with a hand-ax. The house was 22 x 24 feet, and forms a part of his present commodious farm house, which is now nestled beneath the tall artificial grove he planted twenty years ago.

The first death in Sheridan Township was that of the wife of pioneer William Bowers, who it is said actually died from homesick-

ness. It was one of the saddest cases ever witnessed. She died during 1870.

The first birth was Ezra Edmond Roddis, born October 19, 1869. He still works on the place.

The first term of school was taught by Artemus Walters, at the house of William Peck, in the winter of 1869-'70. The next school was held at the home of M. Slinger, by Mrs. Gillett; this was a summer term in 1870.

The first attempt at religious services was in 1871, when Henry Roddis, Calvin and Henry Bushnell, F. Gillett, John Courier, A. J. Brown, John Walter and William Peck formed a Sunday-school and occasionally had preaching services at a school-house built from lumber which it is said by pioneers was stolen from the railroad company, because none other could be obtained. It was known early as the Brown School-house, but now as Sub-district No. 8.

The grasshoppers first appeared in the summer of 1872.

SCHOOLS.

The schools of this township have always been excellent. The first settler, Henry Roddis, taught twenty-three terms of school. He has been an important factor in the public schools in this part of the county. In 1888, according to the report of the school superintendent, there were in Sheridan Township eight school-houses; the total enrollment of pupils was at that date 158.

The first school taught at Meriden was presided over by Mrs. Carrie Peabody, now of California. This was held over Smith & Griffith's grocery store, in 1873. The following year a school-house was built, which served five years and was sold to be used as a hardware store. The present school-house was erected in 1879, at a cost of \$2,500; it is a two story frame building, with two departments.

RELIGIOUS.

The population of this township is largely Roman Catholic in its religious belief. A fine church building, located on section 33, accommodates those in both Rock and Sheridan townships. The fifty families belonging to this congregation are presided over by the Rev. Father Saunderson, of the Cherokee church.

FATAL ACCIDENT.

In the month of June, 1881, Mrs. William Wrought was instantly killed by lightning, at Meriden, while standing at her window during a severe storm. During the above storm a hired man working for Samuel Russell was instantly killed by lightning, while standing upon the porch.

VILLAGE OF MERIDEN.

Meriden, at first known and platted as Hazzard, was platted by John J. Blair, of the Illinois Central Railway, December 22, 1870. It is situated on sections 12 and 13, township 92, range 41, and in Sheridan Township. Its population is 300. The citizens not having any great love for John I. Blair, whose relative the town was named for, finally had the postoffice department re-name the place, and the railway company then changed its station name to Meriden. This has always been one of the liveliest shipping points along this line of road.

The first attempt at business in this place was in 1869, when the railroad camp of graders was near that point; a "wet grocery" was put in by Smith & Griffith. It is said to have been a "loud" place, and the *wet* part of the stock was more profitable and larger in proportion than the grocery part, as later on the *damp goods* were emptied out by citizens and the groceries sold to F. K. Prescott for \$80!

The first residence in Meriden was on lots now occupied by the Cherokee County Bank.

F. K. Prescott, who purchased the "railroad grocery" of Smith & Griffith, operated a short time, commencing in July, 1871, and then added a general stock of merchandise; he was alone until April, 1873, when his father, G. W. Prescott, arrived and joined him. F. K. went out of the firm after a time and the firm was known as Prescott & Upton, which continued six years and was changed to Prescott & Farnsworth, who ran about a year, and J. B. Nelson succeeded Farnsworth. In December, 1888, S. S. Striker was added to the firm, and it is now operated as Prescott, Nelson & Striker, who carry a general line of merchandise.

The pioneer grain-buyer was F. K. Prescott, who commenced in a small warehouse. The first elevator was built in 1873 by Prescott & Co. It had a 10,000-bushel capacity, and was a money-making investment at \$3,600; it was destroyed by fire in 1879. Wheat was "king" at that date!

The first lumber dealer at Meriden was the same as the first grain dealer.

The first hotel was what is now the Earl House, built by Hiram Reynolds, at a cost of \$1,500.

The Meriden, the second hotel, was built by A. H. Albee in 1882. This was operated until January 1, 1889.

The first hardware sold from an exclusive store was by N. C. Buswell, in 1876.

The first furniture was sold by C. Boles in 1881.

The first dealers in farm machinery were the firm of Dull & Fuller, commencing in 1885.

The first drug store was opened by Dr. J. B. Ingels, in 1879.

A mill was built by a joint stock company of home men in 1878. It was a steam burr

flouring-mill. It is now idle, and owned by Upton & Wilcox.

The first harness shop was opened in 1884 by P. H. Weintz, who still holds the sole trade.

The first boot and shoe repair shop was opened by E. F. Christianson, who is still working on men's *soles*!

The first man to wield the sledge upon an anvil in Meriden was Patrick Tobin, who first lighted his forge in 1874, and still pounds away!

The first to work at and sell millinery goods was Mrs. C. R. White.

A newspaper called the *Ledger* made its first issue in 1882, and was conducted by D. S. Ring, who finally rang out, after about one year. Then came the *Meriden Journal*, published about a year by Henry L. Listenberger.

The Cherokee County Bank was organized January 1, 1886, by Hills & Striker, who operated a year, when Hills sold to Messrs. Prescott and Lamorenx, who now with Striker operate the same. The fine one-story bank building is the only brick structure in Meriden. It was completed in the fall of 1886.

POSTOFFICE HISTORY.

A postoffice was established at this point, known at first as Hazzard postoffice, in 1869. The office was kept at the depot, and Lyman Pierce was both station agent and postmaster. In 1871 Frank Prescott succeeded Pierce as postmaster, who held the same until he resigned in favor of his father, G. W. Prescott, who held it until June, 1883, when he also resigned. N. C. Bryant then took the postoffice, and held it until H. W. Earl was appointed under Cleveland's administration. It was made a money-order office October 1, 1888. The first order was sent to E. O. Excell, Chicago, Illinois, by William Dull; the amount sent was \$1.65. Up to August 15, 1889, there had been sent 247 money orders and 350 postal notes.

INCORPORATION.

Meriden became an incorporated village in 1882. The following have served as mayors of the place: N. C. Buswell, 1882-'83; George Cline, 1884-'85; James D. Taitt, 1886; C. R. White, 1887; P. H. Weintz, 1888; G. W. Prescott, 1889.

The town council in 1889 was as follows: G. W. Prescott, Mayor; William Dull, Recorder; S. S. Striker, Pat Tobin, J. E. Jones, N. C. Buswell, J. B. Ingels, J. L. Chapin, Councilmen.

RELIGIOUS SOCIETIES.

The religious element predominates here. The Methodist, Presbyterian and Christian denominations all have fine church buildings. The first to build was the Methodist Episcopal society, in 1882. This church was organized November 19, 1880, by a class of nineteen members. The present membership is about sixty. The church edifice, built in 1882, is a frame structure, 24 x 40 feet, costing \$1,800. The present church board is as follows: L. S. Deyo, E. Williams, J. B. Chapin, A. D. Reed, J. Jones, J. W. Bryant, Mrs. H. J. Prescott, Mrs. A. Stevens. The several pastors have served in the following order: Rev. William Porfitt, Rev. S. B. Householder, Rev. J. W. Martin, Rev. J. A. Goodburn, Rev. F. W. Allnutt, Rev. J. B. Wyatt, Rev. T. Carter, Rev. J. W. Callander, Rev. James Burns.

The *Presbyterian Church* was organized in 1883, by twenty members, which now have increased to about seventy, a greater portion of whom live on farms near the village. Their first services were held at the Methodist Church. In 1885 the society erected a neat building, at an expense of \$2,500. It seats 250, and is ornamented by beautiful red stained glass. A fine-toned bell surmounts the belfry. The following have served as

pastors to this church: Rev. U. E. Todd, Rev. T. J. Gray, Rev. J. S. Dickey, Rev. J. W. Knott. The Sunday-school is well conducted, having an average of about forty scholars. The present church officials are: William Charlton, D. P. Temple, Elders; C. B. Head, C. B. Orser and O. C. McConnell, Trustees.

The Christian Church was formed at an early day; preaching was had at private houses throughout the surrounding county. In 1888 a church edifice was built at Meriden, at a cost of \$2,500. It is a frame structure and seats 300. It was dedicated November 25, 1888. The present membership is an even hundred. Rev. E. C. Sanderson was pastor when the society organized, in 1884. Rev. M. E. Harlan, of Marcus, supplied the pulpit for a time, and Rev. H. H. Ross is the present pastor. The present officers of the church are: J. B. Ingels, George Schellenger, William Piatt and Alfred Powell, Elders; C. R. White, George Cline, H. C. Mitchell, J. D. Blair and C. Noble, Deacons. The Sunday-school with this church averages sixty pupils; six teachers do excellent work.

A Congregational Church was once formed here but finally went down, the other churches absorbing their membership.

The church buildings here are first-class, and all have bells within tastily-made domes.

BUSINESS INTERESTS OF 1889.

N. C. Buswell, hardware and groceries; C. F. Quinn, drugs; A. A. Christian, general store; Prescott, Nelson & Striker, general merchandise; T. H. Simms, hardware; P. H. Weintz, harness shop; J. D. Taitt, general store; E. W. Earl, grocery and postoffice; Listenberger & Hurd, meat market; Thomas Wilson, barber shop; White & Cline, grain and live stock; D. W. Christie, grain; E. U. Dickey & Co., grain; Henry B. Sudtelgte, lumber; Jones Bros., blacksmith and wagon

shop; Pat Tobin, blacksmith; Smith Powell, barber shop; Cherokee County Bank; Dull & Fuller, farm goods and furniture; Earl Hotel; Mrs. J. B. Nelson, millinery.

TILDEN TOWNSHIP.

ON the western line of the county, the second tier from the south line, we find Tilden Township. It comprises all of congressional township 91, range 42, and has been an organized civil township since June 9, 1870. Formerly it was embraced in Pilot Township. It is directly east of Plymouth County; south of Amherst Township, Cherokee County; west of Rock Township, and north of Grand Meadow Township.

While Tilden is more broken in its general surface, yet it is a grand agricultural district, where stock-growing has become very profitable and extensive.

In 1885 the township contained a population of 361 American and 137 foreign-born citizens.

EARLY SETTLEMENT.

The first settler to locate within the limits of Tilden Township was J. W. Tilden, for whom the township was named. He came from Winneshiek County, Iowa, and homesteaded on a part of section 26. His son also homesteaded on the same section. The Tilden family remained in the township until a few years ago; they now reside in Washington Territory. In 1871 the following made up the settlement of Tilden Township, all being homesteaders:

Clark West, on section 12. In 1884 he moved to Northern Iowa; John Baker, R. E. Duncan, Mr. Clifford, Bishop Brayton, Joseph Coe, H. S. Briggs, who settled on section 8, in March, 1871. He came from Epworth, Dubuque County, Iowa, and now lives on section 16, of Amherst Township, to which place he removed in 1886. Two years

after Briggs settled in Tilden Township came Samuel McWilliams and family, who settled on section 8. The father is now dead, but the family still occupy the place.

Two years after McWilliams came, W. E. Simons settled on section 15, where he still resides. R. H. Peavy settled on section 8 at an early date and is still a resident.

FIRST EVENTS.

The first to settle in this part of the county was J. W. Tilden.

The first death in this township was that of the wife of Mr. Clifford, who passed from earth in 1872.

The first school-house was built in 1871, at a cost of \$800.

The first school was taught by Miss Martha Goodrich, who received \$84 for three months' school.

The first religious services were held at the Tilden school-house, in 1872 or 1873, by the Methodist people.

OTHER MATTERS.

To-day, the only religious denomination represented by an organized body is the Swedish Lutherans, who hold services at the Uistead school-house. They are supplied by a minister from Alta.

The Methodist Episcopal people have occasional preaching, being supplied from Washta.

A postoffice was established in 1887, known as Fielding; it is on section 34. The postmaster is Matt Gerten, who also operates a small general store at that point.

During the terrible wind storm of 1881, the wife of Charles Krelow was killed by the house being torn to pieces by the wind.

During a hard storm in 1888 a Danish laborer was instantly killed by lightning, at the house of E. L. Wilson. He was in bed at the fatal hour. A half dozen other per-

sons in the same house were more or less shocked and had their hair all burned from their body by electricity, but all escaped alive, except the unfortunate Dane.

SCHOOLS.

The first school election was held March 4, 1871. J. W. Tilden was elected director over District No. 1; M. B. Spinharney in District No. 2, and T. E. Chapman for District No. 3. The first school-house was the one built in what is now District No. 7, in 1871.

The first year of the school history of the township the average attendance was quite small, but at the present time there are 169 pupils within the limits of the township. There are now seven sub-districts, all of which employ competent teachers. The value of school-house property is, at this date, \$2,500. Value of furniture, by an average, \$80.

WILLOW TOWNSHIP.

THIS is on the south line of Cherokee County, with Rock Township north; Silver, east; Ida County line, south; and Grand Meadow Township, west. It was organized by act of the Board of Supervisors, June 9, 1870, and now comprises all of congressional township 90, range 41.

As one passes through this magnificent sub-division of the county to-day upon the rolling passenger coach, with rich waving grain fields casting their yellow and amber line over against the dark green back-ground of almost endless acres of thrifty corn fields, he can hardly realize the fact that it was not until the close of the great Civil War, in 1866, that Moses Pearson and family effected the first settlement in Willow Township. They came from the vicinity of Iowa Falls, Iowa, and located on a quarter of section 31, township 90, range 41, claiming the same

under the rights granted by the United States homestead laws. His wife still owns the farm.

Another early settler and homesteader was G. B. Gano, who came with his family from De Witt County, Iowa, in July, 1866, settling on the northwest quarter of section 30, where they still remain.

John Guilliams, son of pioneer Martin Guilliams, took land which he finally sold to E. Stratton, and then purchased land on section 16.

Joseph McCowen settled in 1868 on railroad land, on section 31.

Henry Gipe and family settled on section 21, land now held by E. P. Purcell. Mr. Gipe died at Waterloo, Iowa, in 1884.

A. J. Whisman and family came to the township in the autumn of 1867, from Livingston County, Illinois. They settled on the southeast of section 30, township 90, range 41, taking a homestead of 160 acres, where they remained until 1887, and then removed to the village of Washta. Mr. Whisman had operated a general store upon his farm home from 1881 up to the time the railroad was built, 1887, when he engaged in the same business in the new village, in which he is very successful.

Mr. Pearson now resides in California. In coming into the county this pioneer family first stopped at Pilot Rock.

Next came Martin Guilliams and his family, who settled about the same time on section 31, township 90, range 41. After several years they removed to Oregon, where he died in 1888. His wife is also dead.

G. W. Rany also came in 1866, from Franklin County, Iowa, on the Iowa River. He settled on section 31, but afterward removed to the Pacific Coast, leaving here in 1877.

Jacob Hamilton, another pioneer, still living in the township, came from Franklin

County in February, 1868, settling on section 29. He owned land and resided for some time in Ida County, which is just south from Willow Township.

Moses D. Purdy settled on section 21, about 1867. He afterward removed to Eastern Iowa in 1883. Both he and his wife died in Black Hawk County.

Robert and Stephen Johnston came in 1866-'67. The former settled on section 18. In 1875 they removed to Kansas.

FIRST EVENTS.

The first postoffice to be established in Willow Township was Washta, named from the Indian word Washta, which means "Good" in English. It seems that an Indian came to the house of pioneer A. J. Whisman, and espying a gun picked it up, took sight and exclaimed Washta, Washta!—conveying the idea that he thought it was a good gun—hence the name Washta. This office was made in 1868, with A. J. Whisman as postmaster.

It seems to be generally understood that the wife of Alexander Brown was the first person who died in Willow Township. This death occurred in the spring of 1868, on section 21. In the absence of a more suitable burial casket, one was made of the lumber contained in a wagon-box.

The first marriage ceremony was that uniting A. C. Gipe and Jane Rany, in the spring of 1867.

The first school-house was of logs, and was built on section 30, in 1867. This was a primitive school-house, having the puncheon floors and slab seats.

The first school was taught by Mrs. R. M. Dewey, who taught many terms—thirteen in succession—besides odd terms. The first frame school-house was built in 1868 on the same section the log house stood, but at

another location. The contract for erecting this was let to C. Foster, who was also engaged to teach the first term of school there, but because of his lack of qualification, government, etc., he did not complete his term, was discharged, and Scott McSparrow finished it.

The first regular Fourth of July celebration in Willow Township was held in 1886, at the bridge near Washta. E. C. Herrick, of Cherokee, was chosen speaker, but was prevented from flying the proud "old eagle" by reason of the heavy rains which fell on that occasion.

The first goods sold at retail in the township, were sold by Dwight Edmonds, in 1878, in the frame school-house built on section 30. He sold out to Eli Stratton. It may here be added that where the store went, in those early days, there the postoffice also went, that being part of the stock in trade!

SCHOOLS.

It will be observed by reading the "first events" of Willow Township, that the early settlers saw the necessity of establishing at once a good system of public schools. Commencing with the log building erected in 1867 they have gradually advanced as the times have seemed to demand. At the present date, 1889, there are six school-houses in the township, and two more contemplated the present year. There are now four male and eight female teachers employed in the various schools. The total enrollment of pupils was, in October, 1888, 135, who cost the patrons an average of \$2.49 each.

POSTOFFICES.

The township is accommodated by the establishment of Washta, Quimby and Wendel postoffices. See village history.

FATAL POISONING.

During the summer of 1874 three children of Mr. Armitage dug what they supposed to be wild artichoke, but which proved to be wild parsnip, a deadly poison. They were immediately seized with violent pains and sickness. Dr. Wicks was summoned and by his skillful efforts the lives of two of the children were saved, but the third, a boy of twelve summers, died in great agony. The prairies of this section of Iowa abound with this rank poison, and this is but one of scores of fatalities.

VILLAGE OF WASHTA.

Washta is the Indian word for our English "Good." It is the second station south from Cherokee, on the line of the Onawa branch of the Illinois Central Railroad. Its location is more particularly described as being on sections 29 and 32 of township 90, range 41, west, in Willow civil township. It was platted in October, 1887, and recorded the 28th day of that month and year, by the Cherokee and Western Town Lot and Land Company. An addition known on the county plat-books as Allen's Addition was made May 7, 1888, by J. Hugh Allen and Abbie E. Allen.

FIRST THINGS.

The first move toward erecting buildings on the plat was the work of constructing the Congregational Church, which commenced as soon as the lots had been properly staked off by the surveyor, in the fall of 1887.

The first business lots were sold to the following, who erected the first general business houses in the place: E. M. Gatchell, Bunn & Mattoon, E. Stratton and Felter & Brackney.

The first store was open for business even before the coming of the railroad, as George Stratton carried a general stock of merchandise at this point in 1886.

The first blacksmith to ponnd beside a forge in Washta was W. W. Meredith.

The first shoemaker of the place was W. A. Henderson.

The first harness-maker was J. H. Shelton.

The first hardware was sold by Bunn & Mattoon.

The first exclusive grocery and crockery store was opened by A. Bunn.

The first jeweler was James McDonald.

The first dealer in furniture was C. Barwick.

The first grain dealer was James Robertson.

The first lumber dealer was James Robertson.

The pioneer hotel of Washta was built by John McCoun in the winter of 1887-'88, and called the Washta House.

The first church edifice was the Congregationalists', built in 1887.

The first term of school after the platting of the place was taught by Miss Fanny Bowers, in a school building erected on the plat long before a village was yet conceived of.

The first to supply the ladies with millinery and fancy goods at Washta was Miss Lucy Mower.

The pioneer physician and surgeon was Dr. W. T. Ballah, who came from Indiana in the fall of 1887.

The first dealer in drugs was the present dealer, J. R. Mower.

The first agricultural implement dealers were Bunn & Mattoon.

The first to furnish livery was A. W. Bishop, in 1887.

The first wagon shop was operated by Smith & Wilcox.

The first and only banking house of Washta is the private bank known as the Bank of Washta, owned by James Robertson, who is president, with his son, James, Jr., as cashier. It was established in June, 1888. Their cor-

respondent in Chicago is S. A. Keen, and at Cherokee, the First National Bank.

RELIGIOUS.

As a mark of morality and religion it may be repeated that the first building erected on the plat of Washta was the Congregational Church, which was built in the fall of 1887. It has been jointly used by the denomination which owns it and the Methodist people, who are at this time building a house of worship of their own.

The Congregational Society was formed by seventeen believers in that church faith, on December 26, 1886. Rev. L. R. Fitch was first called as their pastor. He was succeeded in January, 1889, by Rev. George H. Smith, the present pastor. The present membership is forty-four persons. The church building is 30 x 46 feet, and will seat 200. Its total cost was \$1,700.

The Methodist Episcopal Church at this point is now supplied by Rev. J. L. Whitney, who preaches at Washta, Quimby and a charge known as Pleasant Hill. This society will erect a comfortable and modern styled church edifice at Washta at an early date.

SCHOOLS.

Much interest has always been taken in the public schools in this section of Cherokee County. At the time Washta was platted there was a district school-house on the same land. This has been used thus far, together with the Rink Building, which was leased for school-room purposes in the fall of 1888. Washta is now an independent district and is about to build a two-story frame school-house, of four large department rooms. The building will cost \$2,200.

POSTOFFICE.

The Washta postoffice was for many years a sort of traveling institution, being first

established at the farm home of A. J. Whisman, in 1868. From his house it was removed to the next postmaster's house, Dwight Edmonds, who was succeeded by E. Stratton. Then it was returned to A. J. Whisman's. George Stratton then held the office until the present postmaster, J. R. Mower, received his appointment in April, 1889. At an early day, before railroads, this office was on a mail route between Cherokee and Peterson.

SOCIETIES.

Independent Veteran Volunteers, Company A, No. 1, of Washta, is an order similar to the Grand Army posts. Its members live in the township adjoining Washta vicinity. The date of its organization was April 19, 1889. There were twenty-one members at first, but now they have thirty-two. The officers are: J. H. Allen, Captain; John Miller, First Lieutenant; B. F. Robie, First Sergeant; Levi Forsythe, Color Bearer.

The object of this society of old soldiers, as stated in the preface to their constitution, is as follows: "To promote the interests of our comrades at arms in the late war and to refresh our memory by frequently meeting; to keep alive the old and cherished feeling toward each other, as when on the field of battle or along the march, so that when our last 'muster' shall come we may stand in line to close up the broken ranks as one by one we shall be called to our last reward."

This order has thus far been very successful; they have given aid to the poor and sick of their number, by getting up suppers, etc., which all the citizens attend.

OTHER MATTERS.

The first Fourth of July celebration at Washta was held in 1889, which proved to be a grand success. The liberality of her patriotic citizens raised the sum of \$450 for the occasion. Two hundred dollars were invested

in fire-works. The orator of the day was Rev. J. W. Southwell, a Methodist minister from Sioux City, Iowa.

A skating rink was erected at Washta in the fall of 1888. It was the public hall for skating, dancing, etc., during that winter. It was also used for public school-room purposes for a time. At this date it is used by S. Ritts as a billiard hall.

A newspaper known as the *Herald* was started at Washta by G. L. Bailey, who came soon after the village had a place among the sister towns of the county.

Things did not run as smooth as they might in his newly chosen home, and as a good opening presented itself at Quimby, he established the Quimby *Herald* in April, 1889.

In June, 1889, A. J. Smith founded the Washta *Independent*, a well-ordered journal, liberally supported. See its history complete in chapter on the "Press."

A cheese factory was established near the plat of Washta, but over in Ida County, in the spring of 1889, by Hull Bros.

BUSINESS INTERESTS IN JULY, 1889.

General dealers, Felter & Brackney, C. Barwick, Smith & McDonnell, A. J. Whisman; hardware, Bunn & Mattoon, C. Barwick; groceries, A. Bunn Bro., and the general dealers; drugs, J. R. Mower; jewelry, James McDonnell; hotels, Central and Washta houses; blacksmiths, Murphy & Smith; harness shop, Bushgens Bro.; shoe shop, W. A. Henderson; wagon shop, Smith & Wilcox; grain dealers, James Robertson, Edmonds & Co., B. F. Robie; lumber dealers, James Robertson, Daniel McNeal; coal, B. F. Robie, James Robertson and Dan W. McNeal; millinery, L. M. Mower; furniture, C. Barwick; livery, A. W. Bowers; agricultural implements, Burns & Mattoon, M. L. Marsh;

bank, Bank of Washta, James Robertson, owner; real estate, Lake Davison, B. F. Robie; physicians, W. J. Ballah, M. D.; newspaper, the *Washta Independent*.

This point ships large amounts of grain and live-stock. For the year ending June 1, 1889, there had been shipped 136 cars of live-stock and 413 cars of grain from Washta station, making a grand total of number of cars shipped to Eastern markets, 549.

The population at present is estimated at 300.

VILLAGE OF QUIMBY.

Quimby is the first station south of Cherokee, on the line of the Onawa branch of the Illinois Central Railroad, and is ten miles from Cherokee, in the heart of a most excellent farming section. It is situated in the Little Sioux Valley, in section 11, township 90, range 41. It was platted October 3, 1887, since which time it has had a rapid growth for a town so near the county seat. The name of the village was taken in honor of one of the Illinois Central Railroad officials, named F. W. Quimby. The land upon which the plat was made originally belonged to George Sellers and A. J. Clark.

The first building erected on the plat was the grain elevator of E. M. Dickey & Co., in the fall of 1887. The first to sell merchandise in the village was A. J. Clark, who opened up a general store as soon as the place was platted. The general dealers at present are A. J. Clark and Soyster & Son.

The first to engage in the drug trade were Smith & Shaul, who commenced operations in the fall of 1888 and are still the only drug firm in Quimby.

The first to deal in hardware was E. F. Leonard, who later added farm machinery and is now the only hardware dealer in the place.

The grocery trade of the place is in the

hands of the general dealers and Smith & Shaul druggists.

A. J. Raymond was the first and is still the only dealer in furniture.

The pioneer agricultural implement dealer is E. F. Leonard, who put in a stock in the spring of 1888. He and A. J. Clark are the present dealers in such goods. They have an extensive trade.

The first to buy and ship grain was the E. M. Dickey Company. Now it is in the hands of the Dickey Company and Closz Bros., both being extensive shippers. They are square dealing men, have the confidence of the farming community and are successful business men, helping the place as well as themselves.

Lumber was at first sold by J. P. Dickey, but at present is in the hands of Littell Bros., who also deal in coal.

The pioneer harness-maker at Quimby is A. Meeker, who is master of his trade; he carries a good stock, is an accommodating man and has a large trade. He is the only dealer of the place.

The present boot and shoe repairer, A. A. Perrin, was also the first one in the village to do such work.

The first wagon shop at Quimby was operated by a man named Parker. The present wagon-maker is V. A. Dnball.

The first and present meat market is owned by J. K. Smith.

The first hotel was kept in 1887, by D. S. Simmons, in a building now used for a clothing store. The present hotel accommodations are good. In 1888 the Valley House was built and is now conducted by T. R. McCracken.

Dr. P. McGregor is the only physician and surgeon of the village.

The first attempt to supply the ladies with millinery goods at this point was by the Misses Lauer. At this date, July, 1889, this line is represented by the Misses Bowen.

The barber of Quimby is John Pierce.

The pioneer and present liveryman of the place is D. S. Simmons, who carries a good stock, is reasonable in his charges and is doing a large business. Mr. Simmons is also a skillful veterinary surgeon and hence is known far and near as "Doc" Simmons.

The banking business, though quite limited at present, is represented by Soyster & Son.

A new paper called the *Quimby Herald* was established in April, 1889, by G. L. Bailey. See Press chapter for further history of same.

POSTOFFICE.

A postoffice was secured at Quimby in the fall of 1887, soon after the completion of the railroad. The first postmaster was A. J. Clark, who was succeeded by A. C. Smith, present incumbent, April 18, 1889. It was made a money-order office July 1, 1889.

Quimby, though yet a small village, is a most excellent trading point. The grain and live-stock shipments, as shown by the agent's books for the year ending July 1, 1889, makes a fine showing. There were during that period shipped 600 car-loads of grain and 125 car-loads of live-stock, making a total of 725 car-loads in one year.

The present population is not far from 250.

The business men are all first-class and are doing much for the surrounding farming community.

Among other branches of commercial interest may be mentioned the butter business carried on by Soyster & Son, who buy from the farmers the butter before it is salted and then work over and properly prepare it for Eastern markets.

SCHOOLS AND CHURCHES.

The first schools taught at Quimby were held in a hall, but the present season a tax

has been levied for the building of a good sized school-house.

The two religious denominations now represented at Quimby are the Methodist Episcopal and the United Presbyterian. The former organized a class consisting of twelve members, in March, 1889. Rev. J. L. Whitney, of the Washta charge, is their pastor, preaching every other week, while a Sunday-school is held every Sabbath. A church edifice of fine proportions was dedicated by this people July 7, 1889. Rev. I. N. Pardee officiated and lifted the debt of \$340. The cost of this beautiful church was \$1,700; it is 24 x 40 feet, with fourteen-foot posts, with a lecture room 14 x 24 feet. The membership is equally divided between the village and country adjoining.

The United Presbyterian people have a small membership, also, numbering about twelve or fourteen persons. This society was formerly located about three miles north of Quimby and held services at school-houses. In the spring of 1889 they erected a fine frame church edifice, at an expense of \$3,000. Its size is 30 x 50 feet, and will seat about 500 people. At first this church society was supplied by Rev. Potter, and later by Rev. Kyle, from Ohio, who has just removed to Nebraska, and will be succeeded by Rev. Dunlap.

Both of these societies are small but their membership are faithful devotees of their own particular faith and will soon draw larger numbers to themselves. The two new, neat and substantial buildings are indeed a credit to a village so new and small.

CHEROKEE TOWNSHIP.

ONGRESSIONAL township 92, range 40, now comprises the territory of Cherokee Township, which name was applied to the whole county, it being the

only civil township from the time Cherokee County was organized, in 1857, to October, 1865, when the south half of the county was set apart and styled Pilot Township. From time to time the various sub-divisions of the north half of the county have been taken from Cherokee Township, the congressional township 92, range 40, having been created September 5, 1870, by cutting off that part of the county now known as Amherst. As now constituted this township is situated south of Cedar, west of Afton, north of Pilot and east of Sheridan townships.

The county seat of justice is within this township and hence Cherokee City becomes the market and trading point for the 600 inhabitants outside of the corporation of New Cherokee.

The township is not alone popular because it is the home of the county government, but because of its excellent land, pure running water and superior stock-raising advantages, together with an abundance of good timber.

EARLY SETTLERS.

The history of Cherokee Township, as now defined by congressional township 92, range 40, is identical with that of Cherokee City, hence we refer the reader to the city history within this chapter.

About 1864 Thomas Twiford built a saw-mill on the present water-power used by the Cherokee Flouring Mills. It was the first in the county and was of great service to the early builders, who before that time had to use a whip-saw in getting out stuff from which to build both houses and bridges. In 1867 this pioneer mill was sold to Banister & Rice, who in time sold to Vandercook & Van Epps, and they to Mr. Hiller, who changed it into a flouring mill, putting in burrs. From this much of a commencement the present Cherokee Flouring Mills started.

THE CITY OF CHEROKEE.

IN and near about the capital of every county there is ever a good fund of historical items for the writer of a county history; but especially is this true of Cherokee, which, besides being the largest place within the county, after which it was named, it is also the point at which the first settlers of the county halted, drove their tent stakes, built the first house, from logs cut in the native forests hard by, and commenced developing what has come to be one of the "Hawkeye" State's best counties.

Geographically, Cherokee is situated (as now constituted) on sections 26 and 27, and 34 and 35, in township 40, range 92, west. This describes the plat, while the city incorporate limits are $2 \times 2\frac{1}{2}$ miles in extent. It is also in what is termed Cherokee civil township, and only three miles east of the true geographical center of the county. Under the head of "County Government," in the index, will be found matter relative to the location of the county seat at this point.

Prairie cities are oftentimes associated with so much sameness of surface and landscape scenery that in describing one the facts concerning most of those within the same section of country might be included, but not so with Cherokee, for scarcely a more beautifully situated place can be found in traveling through Northwestern Iowa. It is snugly nestled in the valley of the Little Sioux River. Surrounding it there are high elevations, approaching almost to the dignity of hills, which look down upon the present flourishing city of 3,500 people. It is a charming scene presented, especially in mid-summer, or grain harvest time, when the rich slopes present a complete picture of rural thrift and prosperity. The native groves that skirt the clear water of the Little

Sioux, the almost boundless corn-fields waving their dark green blades, the large fields of ripening grain, furnish an attractive shade of golden amber, and paint such a picture as no human artist need hope even to approximate. At this point the Illinois Central Railway crosses the river and makes one of the favorite and most flourishing stations, midway between Fort Dodge and Sioux City.

Come we now to the starting point—the beginning of what is now the metropolis and county seat of Cherokee County. Much of the first and early history of this place is identical with that of the first events of the county, hence the reader is referred to the chapter on “Early Settlement” for any points which may seem to be missing, while reviewing the history of the city of Cherokee.

THE FIRST TOWN PLAT.

The first village plat recorded in connection with the city of which we write was “Cherokee Center,” situated on the east half of section 28, township 92, range 40, platted by Jay Sternburg, Justice Townsend and George Detwiler, November 19, 1856. The platting was all that was ever accomplished there—it being a speculator’s “paper town.”

The next plat was that made December 16, 1857, by Samuel W. Haywood, who laid out a town of 320 acres, on sections 22 and 23, township 92, range 40. This plat is known as “Original Cherokee” on the records. It was at this point that the Milford Colony settled, and some building was done. A “block-house” was erected in 1863, just south from the plat, as a defense against the Indians. The first postoffice in the county was there, and it was headquarters for all that there was then in Cherokee County.

Upon the original plat, the 320 acres platted by the Milford Colony, stood the court-house, built in 1863, and the brick

school-house, erected in 1867. It was there the first school in the county was taught by Mrs. Lemuel Parkhurst; the funds necessary to carry the school on were sent from friends in the old Bay State, whence the colony had come. She received \$55 in advance to teach a three months’ term in 1858. The pupils who attended were George Thomas and Clara Brown; Frank and Addie Phipps. The latter named afterward became one of the county’s efficient teachers, and finally became the wife of N. T. Burroughs.

In the fall of 1856 four additional houses were built. L. Parkhurst built one; George W. Lebourveau built one near the lot upon which the court-house was finally erected; Carlton Corbett with B. W. and Lysander Sawtell and B. Holden built another over the river, and Benjamin Holbrook, one near the place on which later stood the old fort and stockade. Preparations were speedily made for the coming winter, which proved to be one of memorable severity throughout the United States (the winter of 1856-57), and the great depth of snow perhaps has not since been surpassed.

A little to the south of the original town site the “block-house” and stockade were erected in 1862, as a defense to the settlers, as before stated, and some time during the year 1867 Fred Huxford furnished the means with which John L. Foscett conducted the first store where merchandise was sold in Cherokee County.

Albert Phipps, who lived where he now does, near the mill, kept a country tavern. There was a blacksmith shop in that vicinity, but nothing was done toward business interests until about the railroad era, 1869, when William Van Epps purchased the east half of the southeast of the northwest quarter of section 26, the same being a twenty-acre plat. He bought it June 5, 1869, and at once

erected a store building and commenced general merchandising. This location took a boom, and by 1870 quite a village had come into existence.

The railroad was expected soon, so in 1869, soon after purchasing this twenty-acre tract, Mr. Van Epps platted the land into town lots and had the same placed on record as "Blair City," probably hoping to draw the location of the depot, when the road was completed to that point. But "the best laid plans of mice and men gang aft aglee," and the depot was located to the south and west, where *New Cherokee* is now situated. So the reader will, from this explanation, understand that in speaking of parties removing from the "Old town" to *New Cherokee*, that it means from what the plat-books described as "Blair City," and not the old and original Cherokee platted at an early day.

On March 21, 1870, *New Cherokee* was platted by proprietors George W. Lebourveau and wife, with Carlton Corbett and wife. This is situated on the northwest quarter of the northeast quarter of section 34, and southwest quarter of the southeast quarter of section 27, township 92, range 40. A. L. Porter executed the above surveying, and C. H. Lewis, who was county recorder, put the same on record the September following. Soon after the platting, N. T. Burroughs and H. C. Kellogg bought an interest in the part of the plat owned by Mr. Corbett, when the former named became active in the sale of lots and the general upbuilding of the place.

For matters relative to the numerous additions and subdivisions, the reader is referred to "Recorded Plats." (See index.)

"THE OLD TOWN."

Before entering into the history of what is now Cherokee, it will first be well to take a retrospective glance at the interests of the

old town (Blair City), view some of her houses, get acquainted with her pioneer population, and then bid them a hearty welcome to *New Cherokee*—Railroad Cherokee—present city of Cherokee, of which we will treat later on in this chapter.

It was quite near the site of the old town that the Milford Colony erected their first building as headquarters. It was long known as the Cherokee House. It was the county's first building and the first home and shelter of the white race in these parts. It was erected during the summer of 1856. It was a log structure, 12 x 20 feet, one and one-half stories high.

The first merchandise sold from a general stock was sold from goods kept by Mr. Fosskett, at the old block-house within the stockade, which was erected in the days of Indian troubles. The block-house was 20 x 20 feet, built of 8 x 10 stuff; the stockade was an enclosure of about a quarter of an acre. There was but little done toward business with a view of permanency, as the question had not yet been settled as to where the railroad company would locate the depot. However, the village had lively times during railroad grading days. "Everything went when the bell rang," says an old settler. Not until some time in August, 1870, was the depot located. Business men rushed about for locations, and all was a bustle. Not over ten houses had been built on the new plat prior to that time.

MOVING THE TOWN.

The following gentlemen represented the business interests located within the old town. During 1870 they bade farewell to Blair City, leaving little else there save the pioneer recollections which are still lingering about many of them as an eventful experience:

Vandercook & Van Epps, general dealers, who did an extensive business. They had

their own teams, and freighted their goods from the Missouri River.

"Doc" Ward was among the pioneer band who removed his business to the railroad town. He was the saloon man, who bossed several places at which drinks were sold. It is related of "Doc" that he stated once, just before leaving the country, that he had sold thousands of dollars' worth of *water* from Albert Phipps's well, and now and then a drink of pure whisky; meaning of course that he was well skilled in the science of mixing drinks so as to be financially satisfactory to himself, believing that the more *aqu* (of well) he administered, the better off the constitutions of his customers would be!

William Stoughton, who conducted the first regular hotel at the old town (aside from Albert Phipps's residence tavern), moved over and set up business here.

Burroughs, Kellogg & Lewis, attorneys and land agents, also moved from the old town and opened an office, from which many of the first town lots in the new town were sold.

Charles Culver, who had been located at the old town a few weeks, in the agricultural implement business, saw that his trade must necessarily come from the neighborhood of the depot, so he moved over, operated about two years, and sold to Robert Hall. Culver moved to California, on account of his wife's declining health.

Ransome Luther, the pioneer lumber dealer at the old town, moved about the time the grand rush was made. His stock used to be brought by wagon from Dennison, on the Chicago & Northwestern Railway, about fifty miles distant.

Thomas Greer, among the early shoemakers, used to have a little shop down by the banks of the "placid Sioux." He was a great worker, and by constant pegging and saving what he made, finally gained a good

competency and started a hotel, which business he still follows in Cherokee. The pioneers all pay Mr. Greer a high compliment for his industry and good citizenship. It is said at one time the river rose one night very suddenly and cut Greer's shop off from the remainder of the village. Surrounded as he was by the rising flood, the neighbors on higher lands had to rescue him with his bench and tools, by moving him in a boat.

"Zeb" Herrick, one of the pioneer blacksmiths, moved his forge and anvil to the newly platted town and commenced business again.

A contractor and builder named Thomas Twifford, but usually known as "Tommy," was one of the land-mark fixtures of Old Cherokee. It was he who built the early buildings and bridges. He moved to the new town also. Of him it is related that in a certain bridge contract with the county "dads," he was bound to have the structure, when finished, crowning two inches in the middle, but either from a lack of proper material or else mismanagement on his part, the bridge had plenty of "*crown*," but unfortunately it was down instead of up—hence it soon had to be propped from below, that the *crown* might not fall into the river! Mr. Twifford subsequently moved into Northern Iowa, again to become a pioneer builder.

The Cherokee *Chief*, established by Mr. Ford at the old town, was sold to Robert Buchanan, and that was removed and the name changed to the *Times*, which is still the standard-bearer of the Republican party in this county.

Fred Huxford, also of old town, removed his general store, which had been kept at the old stockade. He moved to the place Henry Nye now keeps. Mr. Huxford died a few years since.

Besides the above business men who moved over to New Cherokee, the following came:

Eugene Cowles, a very successful attorney, was among the latest settlers in the old town before the new place had been established. He removed soon and was for years among the highest of his profession in this part of the State. He is now deceased. See sketch elsewhere.

Dr. Royal L. Cleaves located at old town in March, 1870. He rented for his office and dwelling a building eight feet square, in which he remained until his removal to New Cherokee.

The livery and stage barns of Smith & Knight were at old town. They did a large business, run a stage line to Newell, Iowa, besides an extensive livery business.

Thomas Lewis was a blacksmith at old town and removed to New Cherokee, where he still resides.

Another firm who did business at old town was Banister & Lockwood, who were succeeded by Walter Harriman.

Many of the first buildings erected at the new town were built semi-temporarily, by way of the nails only being driven part way into the boards. The reason for this was that it was yet a problem unsolved as to whether the railroad company would settle on building a depot here or at Blair City—a half mile to the northeast. Those were days when settlers who were engaged in trade of any kind wanted to be foot-loose and ready to be the first men on the ground, wherever a station should be located by the railroad company.

THE RAILROAD ERA.

The location of *New Cherokee* was made on account of the railroad's peculiar survey in getting in and out of the Little Sioux Valley, its course being near the shape of a horse-shoe. In October, 1869, no town lots had been sold here by the railroad company, and but few houses had been erected up to

the spring of 1870, and those were of a very humble sort. The main street was carpeted with wild grass, except a wagon track through the center.

But the advent of the iron horse gave new life to everything—building commenced, population increased rapidly, and by January 1, 1871, the new town had five grocery stores, two hardware stores, two meat shops, three hotels, three lumber yards, one agricultural house, a school-house, three physicians, a harness shop, a wagon shop, two shoe shops, three blacksmith shops, three law offices, three church societies, three civic societies and three saloons.

To give a better idea of the general building boom then carried forward in town and country, it may be stated that the first four months James Archer sold lumber in the town, he disposed of \$20,000 worth. And the first eleven months that Luther & Rice handled lumber, etc., they sold 226,000 feet of lumber, 467,000 shingles, 16,000 pounds of building paper, four car-loads of sash and doors, and a car-load of nails and hardware. The first six weeks C. E. P. Hobart was engaged in the lumber trade, in the autumn of 1870, he sold 225,000 feet of lumber, 150,000 shingles, 50,000 lath, 106 doors and 157 windows.

The boom did not cease but kept right on, and the *Cherokee Times*, under date of October 10, 1871, said: "George Satterlee, during the past summer, has manufactured 26,000 brick. Taking this for a fair sample of what can be done in this line, we may reasonably hope that brick blocks will speedily take the place of our inferior pine structures, which are but so many fire traps."

EARLY BUSINESS INTERESTS.

The first man to open up a store in the new town of Cherokee was H. A. Fife.

The first eleven houses erected were built by the following gentlemen: James Archer, C. E. P. Hobart, H. Kennedy, E. Everts, H. C. Kellogg, Dr. Royal L. Cleaves, Eugene Cowles, C. F. Culver, E. Luther, H. D. Nye and Robert Buchanan.

The business interests of Cherokee in the month of October, 1872, were conducted as follows: Physicians, Dr. Cleaves, Dr. Butler; attorneys, Kellogg & Lewis, Eugene Cowles; hotels, the McLean and Iowa houses; lumber, James Archer, Hobart & Snyder, Burr & Co.; grain, James Archer, Hobart & Snyder, C. Beckwith; agricultural goods, D. P. Burr & Co., R. Hall, Holt, Garrison & Co., C. A. Dow; coal (same as grain and lumber men); general stores, H. A. Fife, Kelley & Walrath, F. W. Huxford, M. Vandercook; grocers, H. D. Nye, Z. A. Wellman (groceries and drugs), J. P. Howe, H. Kennedy; furniture, W. Pelton; hardware, Cornish Bros.; drugs, J. A. Cole, E. C. Herrick, Z. A. Wellman; harness shops, T. Hopkins, Andy Meeker; shoe shops, E. Lockwood, Thomas Green; livery stables, W. H. Tiel, G. W. Hodgins; blacksmith shops, J. W. Combs & Co., A. Rollo, — Bostwick; photograph studio, J. C. Wilson; millinery, Mrs. Jones; merchant tailor, W. Jones; wagon shop, Jones Bros.; restaurant, M. Ward; boots and shoes, L. D. Carey, J. P. Howe; gunsmith, Otto Peek; meat shop, Isaac Ellis; land office, Roe & Whitmore; banks, Fulton & Scribner, Charles Goldsbury; newspapers, *Times*, *Leader*; jewelry, George Taylor.

EARLY HOTELS.

In every new town there is much of historic interest associated with the first hotels. The pioneer hotel of New Cherokee was built early in 1870 by a gentleman named Moore, who came from Sioux City, Iowa, and erected what was known (through a short but very

eventful history) as the Cherokee House. It was built on railroad lands, at a point near which the track crosses Main street. It was talked for some time among the residents of the young town that parties were coming from Sioux City to build a first-class hotel, and this was talked to those who were looking about for a business location. This dream vanished when it was found Mr. Moore was unloading a few car-loads of cottonwood lumber, from which he erected the Cherokee House! It was boarded up and down and its roof was made of double lapped cottonwood boards, which not unfrequently allowed the roomers to gaze out into the star-bespangled sky of an evening! The dimensions of the house were about 25x60 feet; the first floor was divided into an office, a spacious "feeding room" (dining hall), and a small cook room in the rear. The upper story was principally in one large room, known as the "school section," wherein were many beds, bunks and cots. The partition walls between this room and one or two "bridal chambers" were made of inch cottonwood stuff, which excluded all matters of secrecy upon the part of guests! However, the hotel was conducted in an orderly manner, and was the best that could then be afforded.

It soon fell into the hands of Daniel McKay, who conducted it about a year, when it was torn down, having outlived its usefulness, by the erection of the McLean Hotel. An old timer says that when it was torn down the cottonwood lumber was so full of bed-bugs that weights had to be placed on the pile to keep the bugs from walking off with the boards! Had this not been related by one who used to board there, and now a highly respected citizen, it would not find a place in this work! There are very many laughable incidents related concerning this hotel, which is known among pioneers as The Cottonwood.

About this date the McLean House was built, and from its history, found in this chapter, it may be learned that it was a first-class house; but when that was destroyed by fire, in January, 1873, the village was without hotel accommodations of any note, so W. H. Fife, who was conducting a store, added more to his store building, which stood on lots now occupied by George Johnson's store, on Main street, and opened a hotel, known as the Iowa House; this was operated until the spring of 1874, by Mr. Fife, when he leased to Daniel Dougherty and moved to Tacoma, Washington Territory, where in a few years he became a very wealthy man.

In 1874 Nelson & McCulloch built a frame hotel which stood where the Washington House now stands. It was called the Empire House. It was a frame building over a brick basement, and cost \$4,000. It was afterward sold to J. M. Starbuck, who finally sold it to its present owner, George W. Young. However, the Empire was but the beginning; it was added to and rebuilt until to-day we have what was known as the Hotel Hunt, but now as the Washington House—a first-class hotel. It is a three-story brick building (veneered) and is now leased by Phillip Armonr, late of Council Bluffs.

The McLean House was erected in 1870 by E. F. McLean. It stood on Maple street; had sixty-two feet front and was forty feet deep, with an "L" 40 x 60 feet, three stories high. The building was not only large, but well furnished, and kept in first-class style. It ranked among Western Iowa's finest hotels at that day. Its proprietor did a handsome thing, financially, when he erected the house. He had faith in the town and put his money in freely to build up the place. The house and contents were valued at \$18,000. It was also provided with a large public hall which was used for all public gatherings. Unfortu-

nately for the enterprising owner, the town as well, it was totally destroyed by fire January 16, 1873. The total loss to Mr. McLean was \$11,000. There were three fine pianos burned, belonging to different persons, one valued at \$800. The conflagration was caused by a defective kitchen flue and occurred at 10 o'clock at night, when the mercury had fallen to 26° below zero. A heroic effort on the part of citizens, together with the hook and ladder company, availed nothing, only in saving other business houses. Many of the workmen froze their fingers in that long night's exposure.

In speaking of the first grain elevator erected at Cherokee the *Times* said, in June, 1872: "Two elevators were raised yesterday, those of James Archer and C. Beckwith. The frame of Archer's elevator is of pine, the sills are 12 x 14 inches, while the posts are 12 x 12 inches. The structure is 24 x 30 feet, on the foundation, and 30 feet high. It has a capacity of 10,000 bushels. S. Pratt was the contracting builder.

The one being built for C. Beckwith is framed from cottonwood and is twenty feet high, having a capacity of 8,000 bushels. Mr. Foster is the contractor. Both buildings are on good stone foundations and present a solid appearance."

In September, 1872, there was a weekly purchase of 6,000 bushels of grain, at Cherokee, valued at \$5,000, which sum was set afloat on the business streets, in exchange for goods. At that date the village was only two years old.

The same season it was shown that Cherokee Village sold \$200,000 worth of farm machinery, including many hundred reapers, mowers and harvesters.

The first car-load of wheat shipped from Cherokee was billed by James Archer in October, 1870. He also shipped the first lumber to the place, coming from the East.

In speaking of the milling interests at this point, the *Cherokee Times*, of November 17, 1871, said:

"Last Thursday marked a new era in the history of Cherokee County, second only in importance to the arrival of the first locomotive that sounded its shrill whistle up and down the Little Sioux Valley. This era was not marked or welcomed by sounding drums or thundering cannon, but an humble horse team bearing the first load of flour ever ground at home mills. It was the inception of a new state of things; the terrible odds against the farmer are at last removed; the selling of low-priced wheat and the shipping of flour at a high rate of freight has come to an end. Cherokee now has a mill of sufficient capacity to not only grind for home trade, but also to ship thousands of barrels annually to other portions of the country. Farmers, your land is worth \$2 per acre more than yesterday."

CHEROKEE POSTOFFICE.

What is known as Cherokee in the postal guides was established in the fall of 1857, at the residence—a log house—of Benjamin Holbrook, in the old town. The following have served as postmasters to the present date, July, 1889: Benjamin Holbrook, Lemuel Parkhurst, A. C. Weber, Carlton Corbett, John F. Foskett, Samuel Lockwood, in the old town, and in the present city plat, Captain Roe, Fred Huxford, Henry Nye, Z. A. Wellman, Major R. M. Smith, James Ward, William Snell. This office was made a money-order station in July, 1874. The first order was issued for S. T. Richards, Chicago, Illinois by George E. Beebe, of Cherokee, Iowa. The amount was \$4.50. The full number of money-orders issued from the Cherokee office, up to August 1, 1889, was 22,180, the number of postal notes granted at this office up to the

above date being 9,396. Total number of foreign money-orders issued to above date, 282.

CITY WATER-WORKS.

Up to the present year, Cherokee business interests have not been protected against the fire fiend, having no good and lasting supply of water. The present system—known as the stand-pipe system—is being put in at a cost of \$21,000, this expenditure being met by the issuing of city bonds, which were bought by N. T. Burroughs, banker of the city of Cherokee, at something above par. A "flowing well" was obtained June 16, 1889, near the banks of the Little Sioux and at the eastern end of Main street. It is about 200 feet deep and throws forth a stream eight inches in diameter, of the purest, finest water to be found. Near this wonderful well is built the pumping station or engine house, from which the massive iron pipes run to a point on a very high elevation, northwest of the city, a distance of about one mile, its route going through Main street. Upon that elevated spot is being erected a stand-pipe, measuring eighteen feet in diameter and eighty feet high, giving a total "head" or fall of 190 feet above Main street. The stand-pipe is made from heavy boiler iron, riveted together with red-hot rivets. Its capacity is about 7,000 barrels.

The pressure per square inch derived from this head is sufficient to throw a stream of water over the highest building in the city, at great force. The water is pumped to the standpipe through the pipes beneath the streets, by means of a steam pump, manufactured at Dubuque and known as the Smedly Pump, its dimensions being 18 x 10½ x 18 inches and having a capacity to pump 1,000,000 gallons of water in twenty-four hours.

In all, there are 12,000 feet of pipe, equal to about two and one-quarter miles. That

used on the business streets is eight and ten inches in diameter, while that along residence streets is four and six inches.

The original contract price for this system of water-works was \$20,975. The engineer employed was W. W. Curtis, of St. Paul, Minnesota, and the contractor was E. T. Sykes, of Minneapolis, Minnesota, who employed as their superintendent, Frank P. Clough. The workmen who dug the trenches and aided in putting in the pipes were all engaged from among Cherokee laborers, which was one of the conditions of the contract, on the part of the city. The work commenced July 1, 1889, and will be completed September 1, 1889.

THE FIRE DEPARTMENT.

In 1872 a volunteer Hook and Ladder Company was organized. They used pails for defense against the ravages of frequently occurring fires. About 1883 this company was re-organized, under an ordinance passed by the Town Council. Later on four large cistern tanks were set beneath the surface of the streets, at different points. Some of these were filled by connecting hose with the railroad water tank, others by pumping from the river, and still others had to be supplied with water by hauling it in the sprinkling tank, by teams. The original company had provided themselves with a few hundred feet of hose together with cart and ladders, but the town, upon the re-organization of the company, procured better implements with which to operate. They purchased more hose, and also bought a Remington Fire Engine, which was worked by means of horse-power, so constructed that it could be taken to the scene of a fire and "set" within five or eight minutes. With four horses, belonging to dray lines of the place, a strong stream of water could be pumped from the tanks or underground cis-

terns, sufficient to put out any ordinary fire. This engine and its attachment cost \$1,300. The Hook and Ladder Company is composed of thirty-five men and has been divided into what is known as the Hook and Ladder Company, the Hose Company and the Engine Company.

The present chief of the Fire Department is W. D. Chick, who has served faithfully for five years. In the summer of 1889 he was presented with a fine gold medal, as a token of appreciation of his well doing and good management. The business men of the town have been saved very many times from a great loss by fire, as a result of this company. At present they have 1,000 feet of good hose, excellent truck and ladders, besides the engine and horse power, which will soon be superseded by the new system of water-works, now nearly completed. From this time on Cherokee City will be comparatively safe in the hands of the fire company, aided as it will be by an abundant supply of water—the thing they have ever lacked at the time they most needed it.

BOARD OF HOME ENTERPRISE.

In January, 1887, about sixty-five of the leading business men of Cherokee City organized a "Board of Home Enterprise," calculated to be of vast benefit to the town and county. Concerning that body, we extract from a somewhat lengthy article appearing about that date, in the *Cherokee Times*, the following: "To any reflective mind it is clear that the territory of which Cherokee County is a part will, in a business sense, be molded by railroads and other institutions during the next few years, in a way that will largely affect its future destiny. No Omahas, Des Moines and Sioux Cities are made purely by accident. Few if any of these places have

succeeded in "coming to the front," except by hard and persistent work on the part of a majority of the leading spirits of these places, and also they have found it necessary to form Boards of Trade, Home Improvement Companies, etc., to further the work of development. "Fortune is a lazy Goddess; she will never come to you." John Deere only made nine plows the first year. All or nearly all the great manufacturing enterprises of the country have commenced in a small and humble way. No institution is to be more valuable to us than a good, large flouring and feed mill, and this town can well afford to encourage Mr. Beckwith to make a business that will do a \$75,000 annual business. Starbuck's brick and tile works do a \$25,000 business and should be encouraged. Kellogg's creamery makes dairying a cash business and adds to the material wealth of all parts of this county. The wagon shops and Fans & Unger's stone works, the steam laundry, Soutter's dye works—every other legitimate enterprise should be fostered and aided by our people. Above all, our home merchants and business men should be protected, as against hucksters and scalpers who pay no taxes and bear no burdens. If the business men of a town are always poor and oppressed, the town cannot hope for prosperity. Good towns make good markets. Good markets make valuable lands around them, and the converse is ever found true. Good roads also give good markets, and all roads lead to Rome! For the blessing of final success in Cherokee, let us all give a long pull, a strong pull and a pull altogether.

"P. S.—*And still keep on pulling!*"

A few years later a Commercial Club was organized, of which M. Wakefield is now president, and Thomas McCulla is secretary, the object being to extend home enterprise and improve the city.

INCORPORATION OF CHEROKEE.

For several years the enterprising and progressive people of Cherokee felt the importance of becoming an incorporated town, but not having a sufficient number of inhabitants to carry out successfully their desired plans, in the way of internal improvements and the perfect establishment of a regular incorporate municipality, such a step was not taken until the spring of 1873. April 6, of that year, the question was submitted to a vote of the people thus interested. The vote stood sixty-four for incorporation and fifteen against the measure. So, with a majority of forty-nine the citizens felt justified in the calling of an election of incorporation officials, which was held in May, 1873, resulting as follows:

For Mayor, George W. Lebourvean, 122. For Recorder, M. Wakefield, 122. For Trustees, F. R. Fulton, 123; William McKay, 120; R. Mason, 109; F. E. Whitmore, 77; R. Hall, 68. The total number of votes cast was 124.

Notwithstanding there was a lack of funds during the first year's history of incorporation, yet the citizens were assured that they had taken the correct course. The first mayor, pioneer George W. Lebourvean, in his statement at the year's close, stated that while the council, including himself, were all "new hands at the business," and did not profess to be lawyers, yet he believed the record made was a good one, and as it seemed to be the voice of the people that he serve in the capacity of mayor another year, he pledged them, if elected, that a material improvement might reasonably be looked for. He also made many statements concerning the welfare of Cherokee, and urged the people to stand by the council in their earnest efforts to regulate and lawfully control the saloons (Iowa at that time was cursed with her share of them) and gambling houses, and to expend all moneys

collected as fines and licenses upon the sidewalks and streets of the incorporation.

The following constitutes the gentlemen who have served the town as mayor, to the present year (1889), inclusive;

George W. Lebourveau, 1873-'74; H. D. Walrath, 1875; W. Pelton, 1876; James O'Donnell, 1877; M. Wakefield, 1878 to 1884; Thomas McCulla, 1885-'89.

The city officers serving at this date, August, 1889, are: Thomas McCulla, Mayor; J. C. Hall, D. Hull, O. Gage, A. B. Ross, A. B. Knox, J. P. Rankins, Councilmen; J. H. Umhoefer, Recorder; G. W. Wheeler Marshal.

MAGNETIC MINERAL SPRINGS.

Among the peculiarities of the geological formation in and around Cherokee are the magnetic wells, which flow to the surface through tubes driven down about 200 feet. The water thus obtained gushes forth on the flat near the Little Sioux River, and was first discovered about 1880, while prospecting for coal. The water is the finest and most healthful in the world. It is a semi-soft water and highly magnetic, so much so that a pocket-knife placed in it will become so thoroughly magnetized that it will readily pick up nails, keys or other metallic pieces. That this property is of much value to the human system has been positively proven through years of use by those who have been troubled with various complaints, including those of a nervous character. Scientific examinations and practical tests have proved to be very triumphant. Prof. John W. Draper, of New York, made a test of these waters and gave the following as the chemical properties:

One gallon of Cherokee magnetic mineral water, or 221 cubic inches, contains: Carbonate of sodium, 0.3127 grains; sulphate of sodium, 0.3682 grains; bi-carbonate of

sodium, 0.0041 grains; carbonate of calcium, 5.9292 grains; carbonate of magnesium, 8.2134 grains; carbonate of iron (strongly magnetic), 11.2585 grains; phosphate of iron (strongly magnetic), 0.9305 grains; alumina, 0.2927 grains; silica, 0.6221 grains. Total solids, 27.9314 grains. Carbonic dioxide gas, 59.3 cubic inches.

The subterranean channels through which this water passes, and from whose surroundings it derives its wonderful curative qualities, have not yet been discovered. Some unseen and unknown power has been at work on Nature's laboratory in the bowels of the earth for centuries, and at last given forth the remedial result thereof in the shape of these springs. Prof. Draper has made a chemical examination of the character of these waters, but there are many other qualities connected with them that even science cannot explain. The most prominent of these is that this water is a perfect magnet as a body, capable of magnetizing other bodies that are subject to the effects of electricity, as for instance a piece of steel immersed therein will in a few seconds become a magnet of remarkable power. Wonderful cures, which have baffled medical skill, especially in diseases of the bladder, kidneys and liver, have been thoroughly effected by these waters, even advanced cases of Bright's disease, diabetes (man's hell on earth), dyspepsia, and all urinary and chronic ailments.

N. T. Burroughs, of the First National Bank of Cherokee, owned the tract of land upon which this water was first discovered, and at once platted an annex to the city, the same being known as "Magnetic Addition." He at once erected a Sanitarium hotel, known as the Fountain House. This is a spacious frame structure, which was opened in the summer of 1881. Everything to make the premises a place of beauty was accomplished.

An artificial lake was excavated which was supplied by the discharge from this beautiful flowing well. The park grounds were elegantly adorned by miniature fountains, drives, walks, flower gardens and trees. The place was placed in charge of Dr. Gee, of Chicago, who for a term of years wrought many cures. This hotel was not only sought by invalids, but as a place of resort for any who wanted to pass the heated terms of summer in quiet repose.

Mr. Burroughs's large real estate and stock investments at distant parts of the country took his time and energy, and for several years the Fountain House was closed and the premises not properly cared for; but the present season he is making repairs and additional improvements, digging the lake deeper, and by another season will doubtless have the place in good condition. The property is owned by the stockholders of the First National Bank, including Mr. Burroughs.

CITIZENS' LIFE ASSOCIATION.

This is an enterprise which may be recorded as one of the living monuments to the business tact of the citizens of Cherokee. It is incorporated under the laws of the State, which are now very rigid concerning so-called life guarantees. The officers at present (1889) are as follows: R. M. Smith, President; M. S. Butler, Vice-President and Treasurer; Ed. Miller, Secretary; Dr. Sherman, Medical Director; M. Wakefield, Legal Adviser.

The working plan of this association is the co-operative, losses being met by assessments, varying according to the ages of the membership thus taxed. They only have one style of policy, which calls for \$2,500. However, a joint policy for two members of a family may be taken out with a slight increase of expense. In this way man and wife may be insured, and in the event of the death

of either the remaining party derives the full policy benefit. They now carry about 6,000 risks. It has been doing business over four years, established in February, 1885, and has only been called upon to pay seventeen death losses. About forty agents are employed, all of whom are doing a profitable business. The company have good rooms on Main street, in Allison's Block.

THE BRICK AND TILE WORKS.

Beyond a doubt the most extensive manufacturing industry in the city of Cherokee is John M. Starbuck's Brick and Tile Works, which are situated on the west bank of the Little Sioux River, about a half mile from the business street of the place. To fully or even to any considerable degree comprehend the magnitude of this plant, one must first needs visit the institution and the clay beds from which the material comes. Mr. Starbuck had attempted the manufacture of brick at a point near the Fountain House, as had also the earlier brick men of Cherokee, but after two seasons' trial with improved machinery he abandoned the works and at once commenced prospecting for a suitable clay from which to make brick. After he had spent much time and money at this, he was about to leave the city, believing this county did not contain the proper materials for his business. He was an extensive builder and contractor, and desired to burn his own brick. However, he told his wife one morning that he would go down the valley about two miles and prospect once more. It was Sunday morning, and he hitched up his horse and drove out near where his great works are now situated, and when turning the brow of a huge bluff he saw a badger running toward his hole. He at once pulled his revolver from his pocket, and shot. Upon going to the entrance of Mr. Badger's home, he espied

quite a heap of peculiar looking clay, which the wild animal had drawn from his underground home. It proved to be the finest grade of brick and tile clay to be found in Iowa. The strangely found sample came from near seventeen feet below the surface, and the peculiar thing connected with it all is the fact that a few acres, perhaps sixty, contains all of that clay that can be discovered within Cherokee County or this part of Iowa. The hills of similar shape and size are in every case made up of gravel, whereas not a single stone can be found in 100 tons of this flour-like clay.

Notwithstanding the simple accident by which this mine of mineral wealth was discovered, it yields up material from which its owner now builds scores of magnificent brick business blocks and residences annually, both at home and in towns and cities in Iowa, Minnesota and Dakota.

These works were first established in 1875, near the Fountain House. In 1876 they were moved to the present site, and after operating for two years Mr. Starbuck sold the plant to C. A. Dow, who continued the business until 1883 when Starbuck bought Dow out, paying him \$6,000. The concern was then enlarged and improved by putting in the latest machinery known to be of practical value to that class of industry. The business rapidly increased and the capacity was proportionately enlarged until the spring of 1889, when Mr. Starbuck found his plant could not compete with a similar concern at Sioux City unless a radical change was made. Consequently he put in a fifty horse-power engine, in place of the small one formerly used to propel his machinery. He also added an Andrus Pressed Brick machine, costing \$3,500, and put in operation an English process of brick and tile burning known as the "Radford Continuous Firing Kiln," which cost

him \$5,000. This is one of three such kilns in the State of Iowa. Its peculiarity consists principally in the fact that, when once fired, green brick may be laid in one portion of the kiln every day, as they come from the drying racks, and completely burned brick (or tile) may be taken from another portion of the same system of kilns upon the same day—a constant stream of clay is fed at one part while a constant stream, as it were, of finely burned brick issues elsewhere. For fuel nothing seems so good and cheap as soft coal slack, now obtained at these works at \$1.30 a ton. One fireman attends to the whole system of kilns, the fires of which never go down throughout the season. The coldest day in January as good results were obtained as in July. A huge smoke stack towers up eighty feet, by which the draught of the kiln is obtained. Flues built of the green products of brick and tile run from one side of the works to the other. These flues have upper openings about six inches in diameter from which covers are removed every few moments, and simply a small fire shovel of a pound or two of soft coal slack is dropped in. Through this plan, together with a finely adjusted system of draught dampers, an even heat is given wherever desired. One section of the kiln contains green brick, which are made void of all water by the slowly escaping heat, while farther along an intense heat is burning the cherry red brick ready for shipment. It is indeed a triumph of inventive genius worthy of notice. In making ready for this kiln the clay is first crushed in a "Penfield Crusher," ground to a fine flour, and then bolted, when it is run in its dry powdered state into the mill where it is mixed with water and thence on into the molds. The brick mill proper cost \$3,000; the dry brick machine (used for tile also) cost \$825, and an ornamental brick mill cost \$250.

From the molding room the brick is conveyed to the drying racks, which contain over \$4,000 worth of lumber. The system of drying is what is styled the "Pallet system." The capacity of these drying racks is 160,000 brick. The output of these works, in 1888, was 2,900,000 brick, besides a large amount of drain tile.

A spur of the Illinois Central line runs to these works, carrying away the finished products. The monthly pay-roll of the concern amounts to about \$4,000, including the masons employed in constructing buildings made from these brick, at various points in the Northwest.

It should here be added that misfortune overtook these extensive works, by the loss sustained in the great wind storms of 1885 and 1887, at which time the whole plant was badly wrecked, costing the owner about \$3,600 to repair. See biographical department for personal sketch of Mr. Starbuck.

ARTIFICIAL-STONE WORKS.

Owing to the fact that Cherokee County is not covered or even underlaid with stone, but seemingly created as a pure unalloyed agricultural section, the inception of the patent process known as artificial stone into the county is one of no small weight to those who desire to build or improve their homes.

In 1881 George Nelson established these works, but in 1885 he sold to T. W. Faus, who for a time had D. Unger as a partner, but now carries on the extensive works alone, including the manufacture of stone, nearly equal to natural rock for building purposes. He also makes a patent well-curb; chimneys, by sections, or complete; door and window bases and caps; sidewalk paving; ornamental trimmings for business blocks, lawn vases, etc. Here is also made an improved cistern arch which is having a large

sale. As one passes along the busy streets of the city he sees evidences of the utility of the products from these works.

THE CHEROKEE FLOURING MILLS.

The history of flour-making at this point does not extend very far back, unless mention might be made of the pioneers who were compelled to grind corn and wheat in the coffee-mill, which did actually occur in many of the western counties of Iowa, including Cherokee. Usually, however, flour was obtained by "going off to mill"—sometimes to Council Bluffs, sometimes to Sioux City, sometimes to Fort Dodge, and not unfrequently as far away as Mankato, Minnesota, a distance of over 150 miles! But in the autumn of 1871 J. B. Bliss completed his water-power flouring mill, now known as the Cherokee Mills. He sold the first load of flour November 17 of that year.

This mill, a three-story frame building, 40 x 46 feet, is situated on the west bank of the Little Sioux River, at a point where the wagon road is spanned by an iron bridge, just northeast of the business portion of the city. A seven-foot head of water furnishes ample propelling power for the mill. At first this was the old style of burrs or "stones," which produced as good a grade of flour as that day knew anything about. Mr. Bliss operated this mill, which had been constructed on capital furnished by E. Hiller, for about twelve years, when he sold the property to Charles Beckwith, a practical miller, who still operates it. Mr. Beckwith purchased in 1882, and five years later (1887) he changed the plant over to a modern process, putting in a full roller system, with a daily capacity of fifty barrels of flour. It is run as a custom mill, and all the surplus flour and feed finds ready sale within the city and its adjoining towns in Cherokee County.

BANKING.

Cherokee is very fortunate in possessing good banking institutions. The First National Bank is located in the first brick business house erected in the city. It is 39 x 62 feet and two stories in height, with an excellent basement beneath. The interior is indeed a model of order and neatness, both the public and private rooms. This concern first started in 1872 as the private bank of Messrs. R. H. Scribner and N. T. Burroughs. The first bank was kept in a small frame building, when not more than a dozen other buildings could be found in the village. In 1875 they built their present bank on the corner of Main and Railroad streets. Its present officers are: N. T. Burroughs, President; W. A. Sanford, Vice-President; R. H. Scribner, Cashier. The concern has a high financial standing. According to their official statement made July 12, 1889, their resources amounted to \$231,459, with a cash capital of \$50,000. The officers of this bank are early settlers in the city, and no better business men can be found in all Iowa. The next banking house to operate at Cherokee was the private bank of T. S. Steele & Son, who established themselves in business in 1874, first occupying a frame building situated upon the site where now stands their beautiful, well-arranged bank block, built in 1879. It is 24 x 40 feet, and two stories high. T. S. Steele, the senior member, resides at his old home in Washington County, New York. Their bank has always conducted a healthy, safe and honorable business, attending to all branches of banking. They employ excellent vaults, made thoroughly safe by a time-lock, which was the first one placed in a Western Iowa bank.

The Cherokee State Bank, which occupies one of the most magnificent brick buildings in the city, is a new concern; however, they are succeeding remarkably well and have al-

ready won a large patronage. The officers of this institution are: J. P. Dickey, President; J. C. Hall, Vice-President and E. D. Huxford, Cashier. They have been organized under the banking laws of Iowa, and make reports and statements the same as a National bank. The Directors of this institution are: W. H. Day, J. P. Dickey, J. C. Hall, E. C. Herrick and Frank E. Whitmore. They have a paid-up cash capital of \$50,000. It was opened for business October 22, 1888. The statement made in the report to the State Bank Inspector June 18, 1889, showed a resource of \$85,719. All connected with this concern are thorough gentlemen, correct business men, and possessed of capital sufficient to insure future growth, safety and prosperity. They have a finely furnished bank; the building is a model of architectural skill. In size it is 24 x 50 feet and two stories high. Absolutely safe fire-proof vaults are provided and made doubly secure by the use of a time-lock.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

In common with the remainder of the towns of Cherokee County, this city has never lacked in a thorough and earnest devotion to educational matters. She has lavishly and not grudgingly given her money toward the establishment and maintenance of the great public-school system, to which Iowa so justly points with pride. In the matter of school building, Cherokee has been somewhat unfortunate, but to-day ample room is provided and none but the truly efficient instructors are employed.

The first school taught in the county was within the log house of Lemuel Parkhurst, in what was old Cherokee Village. This was a three months' term, taught by Mrs. Parkhurst in the summer of 1858.

The first school on the plat of New Cherokee was taught by Miss Jennie Tucker (now

Mrs. Cornish), in the fall and winter of 1870-'71, in an old saloon building, the rent and other expenses being paid by a subscription, until a board could be properly organized. Not desiring to build before they were able, no school-house was erected until 1872, when a two-story frame structure, divided into four departments, was completed; the same cost the district \$5,800, including the grounds, furniture and fixtures. That building stood just north of the place on which now stands the Congregational Church. To provide this house the district, which at that time had just become an independent district, issued bonds which ran ten years at ten per cent. This building served for a part of the school accommodations, until it was destroyed by fire during school hours, December 18, 1883. So well were the scholars drilled, that when the alarm was given all passed quietly out to the street without any accident.

The School Board lost not a day but called a special meeting to devise some means by which the winter term of school could be carried forward. Rooms were rented in churches, halls and other buildings, and pupils again took up their studies.

May 30, 1881, lots were purchased by the independent district of New Cherokee, in the "Addition," and in July the contract awarded to J. H. Downing to build a second school-house. The frame house was still standing at that date, but more room was required. The building Downing built still serves the town as one of its school buildings. It is a two-story structure (veneered), brick, costing \$2,500.

As population increased still more room was needed, and upon the burning of the frame building, in 1883, the board at once set about planning for the present magnificent public school building, which overlooks the city from the northwest. Bonds were

issued, payable in ten years, drawing six per cent. interest, payable semi-annually. This measure was determined by a vote of the people, which stood seventy-three for and thirty-six against the measure. Having carried, a contract was let to D. W. Townsend and J. M. Starbuck for the consideration of \$18,650. This contract was signed July 10, 1884, and the building accepted, ready for use, November 6, the same year. This building is a solid brick structure, two stories high, containing ten rooms. It is heated by a modern furnace placed in the basement. It is the most expensive building in the city.

The present board is as follows: J. C. Hall, President; Dr. Royal L. Cleaves, Orson Gage, Ed. Miller, Cyrus Snyder, E. S. Block, A. R. Molyneux, Secretary.

The report of the county superintendent in October, 1888, gave the following: Number of teachers employed, eleven, including the principal; nine graded rooms; 655 pupils enrolled.

THE OPERA HOUSE.

But few, if any, towns in Iowa of the size of Cherokee have so fine an opera house as this place. Prior to August, 1889, there was a fair-sized frame structure used for this purpose, but during the month mentioned it was destroyed by fire. Left without an opera house or any public hall, the enterprising citizens set to work devising means to supply this great demand. Finally a stock company was formed and the corner lots, directly opposite the Washington House, were purchased. On the corner stood the two-story brick business house erected by Robert Buchanan. This was taken down and the brick carefully saved for use, and excavating commenced at once for the new opera house, which cost about \$25,000. Its size is 60 x 100 feet on the ground, is thirty-eight feet high, and is finely proportioned. At this date the work is fairly

under way, but by January 1, 1890, will be complete. It is located near the business center of the city, close to the hotels and railroads, and when finished will be an ornament as well as a thing of great utility to the place.

The following gentlemen were the incorporators and original stockholders: M. Wakefield, C. B. Huxford, J. C. Hall, J. H. Umhoefer, J. C. Wilson, T. A. Hill, G. W. Young, Con. Sullivan, F. J. Stanosheck, J. M. Starbuck, R. L. Cleaves, E. D. Huxford, Thomas McCulla, William Chick, A. H. Smith, Charles E. Moore, W. A. Sanford, J. R. Fisher, N. T. Burroughs, A. B. Ross, Joseph S. Green, S. A. Metcalfe, C. Allison, R. J. Smith, A. B. Knox, William Keagy.

CIVIC SOCIETIES.

The first secret societies to occupy our attention would naturally be the order of Free and Accepted Masons. The traditions of Freemasonry form a precious heritage. Rightly interpreted, they are as beneficent as they are authoritative. This ancient and honorable order rests on the foundation of broad human sympathies. Its objects are by precept and practice to foster virtue, to inculcate charity, to bind the members together in enduring bonds of brotherly love. It is, in short, a professor and teacher of every moral and social virtue.

This institution has its foundation deeply laid in the hopes, aspirations and affections of man, or it never could have come down to us through the ages, evolving and developing with the lapse of time, adapting itself through the revolving centuries to the changes of religion, civilization and enlightenment, even retaining its hold upon the human heart.

All political agitation is excluded from its action and consideration. The very character of its membership is a guarantee not only

of its freedom from aught that is harmful, but of its possession of much that is laudable and desirable. Members of the order are to be found in every land and clime; it is not confined to sect, people or tongue; neither does it show preference for members on account of wealth or high social standing. Rich and poor, statesman and warrior, scholar and laborer, men from every honest class and honorable profession, meet upon one common level and clasp each other's hands in fraternal grasp.

Masonry has grown and flourished to a wonderful extent in Cherokee County; it has a large and active membership, embracing within its fold many of the best citizens, who are enthusiastic and zealous workers in its glorious cause.

Speculative Lodge, No. 307, A. F. & A. M., was instituted June 5, 1872, by a charter membership of nine persons. It has grown year by year until now it has ninety-four members. The first officers of this "Blue Lodge" were: E. I. Carr, W. M.; William McKay, S. W.; William Nettleton, J. W. The beginning of Masonry at Cherokee was formulated and organized in the hotel hall, known as McLean's Hotel, which was destroyed by fire a few years after it was built. The Masons had no regular abiding place for several years, but still kept up their interest. When the Millard Block on east Main street was erected, they procured a very suitable lodge room in that building, but as they increased in numbers and strength new quarters had to be procured. In 1883 Allison Bros. built their fine three-story brick business block on Main street, and the Masonic fraternity leased the entire upper or third floor and had the same finished in accordance with their needs. It is second to no hall in the West, outside of the larger cities. About \$1,200 was expended in carpeting and fur-

nishing it. The hall is 30 x 90 feet and is divided into a large lodge room proper, a spacious banquet hall in the rear, and several ante-rooms. These rooms afford a splendid home for all three degrees of the Masonic order—the “Blue Lodge,” chapter and commandery. This hall was first used by the fraternity in 1883.

The present officers of Speculative Lodge are: M. D. Gillett, W. M.; A. R. Molyneux, S. W.; P. M. Price, J. W.; James O'Donnell, Treas.; J. V. Bird, Sec.; Richard Block, S. D.; E. W. Nelson, J. D.; James Payton, Tyler.

Burning Bush Chapter, No. 90, Royal Arch Masons, at Cherokee, Iowa, was first worked under a dispensation, June 18, 1880.

The following companions were the first officers of the chapter: Eugene Cowles, Most Excellent High Priest; James O'Donnell, King; Mordicai Vandercook, Scribe; Joseph S. Green, Captain of H.; Thomas R. Williams, P. S.; J. V. Bird, R. A. C.; John H. Downing, M. of 3d V. and Treas.; Orson Gage, M. of 2d V. and Sec.; Sewell Worthley, M. of 1st V.; Joel H. Davenport, S. The above constituted the original charter membership. The present (1889) membership is seventy-eight. At first the chapter met at the Masons' lodge rooms in Millard's Hall.

In August, 1889, the officers of this chapter were as follows: P. M. Price, Most Excellent High Priest; Thomas McCulla, King; Edward Morrison, Scribe; G. A. Johnson, Treas.; J. A. Risley, Sec.; W. B. Chick, C. of H.; Joseph S. Green, P. S.; Charles Nicholson, R. A. Capt.; Orson Gage, M. of 3d V.; David Bates, M. of 2d V.; John McDonald, M. of 1st V.; James Payton, Sentinel.

Crusade Commandery No. 39, Knights Templar, at Cherokee, Iowa, was first worked under dispensation, October 19, 1881, by a charter membership of ten, their charter be-

ing granted them December 15, 1881. The first officers were: Sir Kt. A. F. Meservey, E. C.; Sir Kt. Charles T. Streeves, G. G.; Sir Kt. C. A. Dow, G'n.; Sir Kt. Cyrus W. Turton, Prelate; Sir Kt. James O'Donnell, Treas.; Sir Kt. W. A. Rankin, Rec.; Sir Kt. William B. Chick, S. W.; Sir Kt. Joseph S. Green, J. W.; Sir Kt. John P. Rankin, S. B.; Sir Kt. R. J. Smyth, St. B.; Sir Kt. J. H. Burlingame, Warder; Sir Kt. Sewell Worthley, Sentinel.

The commandery is now in a flourishing condition, having a membership of sixty-seven. The officers at this date, 1889, are: Sir Kt. William B. Chick, E. C.; Sir Kt. John P. Rankin, G'n.; Sir Kt. George A. Johnson, C. G.; Sir Kt. J. H. Burlingame, Prelate; Sir Kt. James O'Donnell, T.; Sir Kt. J. A. Risley, Rec.; Sir Kt. J. S. Green, S. W.; Sir Kt. Edward Morrison, J. W.; Sir Kt. G. Frank Millard, St. B.; Sir Kt. J. G. Reigel, Sw'd B.; Sir Kt. Thomas McCulla, Warder; Sir Kt. H. A. Skavlen, Sentinel.

Odd Fellows' Lodge, No. 188, at Cherokee, Iowa, was instituted October 20, 1870, by the following charter membership: J. C. Hubbard, L. E. Scofield, William Snell, William Stoughton, J. D. Blake, G. W. McCoon, Z. P. Herrick.

The first officers elected were: J. C. Hubbard, N. C.; L. E. Scofield, V. C.; William Stoughton, Treas.; William Snell, Sec. The officers serving in August, 1889, were: A. Polkenhorn, N. G.; Lot Reader, V. G.; H. H. Simmons, Treas.; W. Pelton, Sec.

The lodge is in a flourishing condition and numbers forty-three. The order has money loaned out at interest, and will probably build in the near future. They lease a plainly furnished hall at present. Some of the best business men in Cherokee are members of this brotherhood.

Ancient Order of United Workmen

(*Loyal*), *Lodge No. 197*, at Cherokee, Iowa, was organized July 11, 1879, with twenty-two charter members, which at one time reached over forty, but to-day has dropped to thirty-six.

The principal object and aim of this organization is the matter of life insurance it affords at a reasonably low rate. However, it has charitable and benevolent features, which are indeed most praiseworthy. Among its members may be found the best business men and laborers of the State. Its workings are on the mutual plan and its insurance limited to \$2,000.

The present officers of the order are: A. H. Smith, P. M. W.; A. B. Ross, M. W.; Charles Carrott, Foreman; Charles A. Black, Overseer; F. E. Whitmore, Rec.; J. A. Riskey, Fin.; R. H. Scribner, Rec.; G. A. Johnson, Guide; G. P. Lester, I. W.; Cyrus Snyder, O. W.

Knights of Pythias, Xenophon Lodge, No. 158, was instituted in August, 1885, with a charter membership of twenty. At one time this lodge numbered ninety, but on account of removals now has a membership of seventy-five. It is in a very healthy and prosperous condition, having one of the best located and most elegantly furnished lodge rooms in the Northwest. The first few months this order met at the Odd Fellows' rooms, after which they fitted up their own hall, in the Vandercreek Block, on West Main street. The first elective officers were: E. E. Crady, P. C.; T. S. Ingersoll, C. C.; Dr. J. A. Sherman, V. C.; F. P. Weber, M. at A.; C. E. Moore, K. of R. & S.; J. H. Jones, Prelate. The present elective officers are: Dr. J. T. Sherman, C. C.; J. W. Stabler, V. C.; F. P. Weber, M. at A.; C. E. Moore, K. of R. & S.; J. H. Butts, M. of F.; W. G. Boughton, M. of Exc.; C. B. Huxford, Prelate.

This order also sustains a Uniform Rank

Division, instituted by E. E. Hibben, of Marshalltown, Iowa. The officers are: R. M. Smith, Captain; C. E. Moore, 1st Lieutenant; C. B. Huxford, 2d Lieutenant.

This division, which belongs to the Third Regiment, is honored by two regimental officers—Dr. J. A. Sherman, Surgeon, and J. H. Butts, as Major. At the competitive drill at the Sioux City Corn Palace, they were presented with an elegant sword.

This Knights of Pythias lodge is composed of the best young and middle-aged men of Cherokee, and is fast increasing in numbers and efficient work, being second to few in this part of Iowa.

BUILDERS AND LOAN ASSOCIATION.

This enterprise was established in 1885, with the authorized capital of \$300,000. The outstanding stock is now \$140,000. The first officers of the concern were: A. F. Meservey, President; R. H. Scribner, Vice-President; Charles E. Moore, Secretary; W. A. Sanford, Treasurer. The present officers are the same as above, except that of president, which place is now filled by C. Hall.

In building up a new town in an undeveloped country, it is found almost a necessity to have some such organized body, by which men of limited means may erect houses for themselves, and yet not be obliged to pay a high rate of interest. This association, in common with others in Iowa, is doing a very successful business, making money for the stockholders, and at the same time materially aiding others in providing comfortable homes for themselves instead of paying out large amounts annually for rents.

Grand Army of the Republic, Custer Post, No. 25, at Cherokee, was first organized April 2, 1880, by the following charter membership: Rufus H. Duncan, R. H. Gross, D. S. Ring, G. E. Fisher, E. W. Norton, H. J.

McManus, Frank Campbell, John Glidden, L. A. Hunter, J. W. Crippen, W. O. Stevens, J. M. Starbuck, R. M. Smith, Martin Harrington, A. D. Reed, W. B. Chick, Charles Derby, S. F. Russell, B. W. Seeley, R. Larkin, M. Baumgardner, Elias Duber, D. J. Gates, D. Layton, Jerry Hitchcock, W. E. Hitchcock, William Nettleton, Francis A. Gere, Benjamin P. Crowther, Henry Assman, Newton Eatherton.

The first Commander was Major R. M. Smith. The first post, like many another in Iowa, did not hold together long; but in 1883 it was re-organized and re-chartered, under the same name and number as the original post. The last Commander under the old organization was B. W. Seeley. Under the new charter the Commanders have been comrades L. A. Hunter, Elias Duber and George W. Lebourveau.

At one time the post numbered 100 ex-soldiers, but now consists of about seventy. The post, with the kindred order, "Sons of Veterans," has recently purchased and re-fitted the old Baptist Church, and are now provided with an excellent post hall, and it is believed from now on the order will flourish and the camp-fires be brightly burning until the last call shall be made from the ranks of those who wore the loyal blue from 1861 to 1865.

The present officers are: George W. Lebourveau, Com.; D. Layton, S. Vice; William Johns, J. Vice; Orson Gage, Quartermaster; B. I. McQuinn, Chapl.; D. P. Hitchcock, O. D.; J. O. Edwards, O. G.; Dr. R. L. Cleaves, Surg.; Jerry Foster, Guard; M. Baumgardner, Adj. The offices of Sergeant-Major and Quartermaster-Sergeant are now vacant.

Sons of Veterans, Camp Coulter, No. 184, received its charter June 20, 1889, containing a membership of the following named,

who were sons of veterans who served in the great Civil War:

C. L. Wilson, E. D. Titchenor, Sherman Langley, G. F. Casey, Austin Barns, Charles Davenport, William Dixon, Charles P. Knapp, D. A. Knapp, Frank Foster, John Foster, Burt Hitchcock, J. H. Sinkey, John R. Hitchcock, L. W. Irwin, A. J. Butts, Wilton Lathrop, F. L. Blake, William L. Miller, A. R. Beal, H. S. Chatterton, Lundy Faus, W. D. Rowe, S. S. Williams.

This camp was named in honor of Colonel Coulter, of Pennsylvania. It was mustered by Captain J. B. Dunn, of Sheldon, O'Brien County, Iowa, who was both a soldier and a son of a soldier.

The officers of Camp Coulter are: W. L. Miller, Capt.; A. R. Beal, 1st Lieut.; C. L. Wilson, 2d Lieut.; E. D. Titchenor, 1st S.; D. A. Knapp, S. of G.; Charles P. Knapp, Q. M. S.; John R. Hitchcock, Corp. of G.; Frank Foster, Color S.; W. D. Rowe, Chap.; J. H. Sinkey, Camp G.; A. B. Barns, Picket G.; E. D. Titchenor, Chief Musician. They meet the first and third Saturday evenings of each month, at Custer Post (G. A. R.) Hall.

The following invitation was sent out, requesting attendance at the Reunion to be held at Cherokee, September 19, 20 and 21, 1889:

Soldiers and Sailors and Camps of Sons of Veterans are most cordially invited to attend the Reunion to be held at Cherokee, Iowa, September 19 to 21, inclusive.

Upon arrival here each soldier or member of said camps registering and paying \$1 will receive a ticket for rations during the Reunion.

Tents and dishes will be furnished. Please bring your blankets with you, and by the aid of Custer Post, the Camp of Sons of Veterans, and the citizens of Cherokee City and county, we hope to make this the best reunion we have ever had.

O. GAGE,

M. BAUMGARDNER,

Com. on Invitation.

Although this is comparatively a new order, yet with the ranks of the veterans being thinned by an annual death rate of over 60,000, the time is near at hand when the sons of these soldiers will be all who will be left as a living testimony of those who sacrificed limb and life on the altar of their country from 1861 to 1865.

RELIGIOUS SOCIETIES.

The first settlers of Cherokee being of Puritanic stock, they were of a cultured and religious sentiment, which has been as "leaven to the whole lump," and the moral and religious element has ever predominated, which in a great measure accounts for the good order and civility of her inhabitants. A God-fearing are usually a law-abiding people. The many finely furnished and well attended churches attest the fact of Cherokee being a religious city. The following described are the religious societies of the place:

The Congregational Church was formed in 1870. Rev. J. R. Upton, one of the original seven ministers of this faith who came to Iowa at a very early date and commenced missionary work, and better known as "Father Upton," of Spirit Lake, was the first one to visit Cherokee County. He began work as missionary in 1869, and June 5, 1870, he appointed a meeting, preliminary in character, at Hazzard, now called Meriden. It seemed to be the sense of the meeting to organize a church, consequently the meeting was adjourned to meet June 12, the next week, at Cherokee, in the old court-house, where the following persons united themselves as the charter members of the First Congregational Church of Cherokee, Iowa: Calvin Bushnell, Mrs. Mary Bushnell, Henry Bushnell, Mrs. Sophia Bushnell, James A. Henderson, Mrs. Angelina Henderson, Mrs. E. E. Kellogg and Dr. Royal L. Cleaver.

The following Sabbath four more were added: Lyman Pierce, Mrs. Phœbe Pierce, James W. Coombs and Mrs. Lucretia Coombs.

Calvin Bushnell was the first deacon, Dr. Cleaver was the first church clerk, and Rev. William F. Rose, sent by the Home Missionary Society, took charge as pastor of the new church.

In the fall of 1873, having tired of holding services in all sorts of places, it was deemed best to build a house of worship of their own; so a frame edifice, 34 x 50 feet, was built, at an expense of about \$4,000. This was dedicated March 22, 1874, by Rev. John Morley, of Sioux City, assisted by Rev. D. D. Frost, of Le Mars, and Rev. W. L. Coleman, of Spencer.

Later on a lecture-room was added and other improvements made, making the total cost of the present church and its furnishing about \$6,000. The building still stands and is well preserved. It is indeed a monument to the faith and good works of a devoted Christian people, who are steadily aiding in the work of bettering man's condition. The design of this church edifice is unique and somewhat attractive, having beautifully stained windows, some of which are emblematic and memorial of those gone to the "church triumphant." It is heated by furnace and nicely seated and carpeted. A bell weighing 1,300 pounds was placed in the belfry in November, 1881. The church has a capacity for seating about 500 people.

The following have served as pastors: Rev. W. F. Rose (sent by the Home Missionary Society); Rev. Fayette Hurd, who served two and a half years and was succeeded by Rev. F. M. Cooley, who remained until October, 1879. Then Rev. James B. Chase, who continued with the church four years. Next was Rev. Charles H. Bissell, followed by Rev.

W. A. Evans, who remained two years and five months and was succeeded by Rev. W. L. Ferris, the present pastor.

The present (1889) officers are as follows: Pastor, Rev. W. L. Ferris; Clerk, F. E. Whitmore; Treasurer, James O'Donnell; Finance Committee, G. T. Foster, J. H. Burlingame, Mrs. James Archer, Mrs. S. A. Brownslow; Trustees, R. H. Scribner, J. A. Risley, J. H. Burlingame; Deacons, J. P. Dickey, J. A. Risley, W. H. Alford; Ushers, W. J. Coakes, Will Rigby; Choir Leader, Mrs. R. A. Lewis. The present membership is 164. The society purchased a parsonage in July, 1889, at a cost of \$1,800, a portion of which they still owe, but aside from that no debt stands against the church property.

Besides the regular church work, a great outpouring of the spirit blessed this people, in a revival series of meetings conducted by Revs. C. F. Clapp, of Yankton, Dakota, and Charles Herold, of Chicago, Illinois, in the spring of 1886. It was the largest special meeting ever held in Cherokee County and resulted in over 100 conversions, forty uniting with the church soon after the close of the meeting, the good results of which are felt in this city to-day.

A successful Sunday-school has always been fostered by this church. The annual report for the year ending January 1, 1889, gave a membership of 212; an average attendance of 140. The total amount of money raised by the school during 1888 was \$175.

We come now to speak of a remarkable liberality shown upon the part of the Congregational people of Cherokee, together with those who, from time to time, worship with them. The following is a transcript of their

BENEVOLENT OFFERINGS FOR 1888:

American Board of Foreign Missions. . \$132
 " College and Educational So. . 75

American Congregational Union 174
 " Home Miss'y & Iowa H. M. So. 512
 " Missionary Association 206
 Congregational S. S. and Publishing So. 80
 New West Educational Commission . . . 54
 All other charities 190
 \$1,423

Aside from this \$1,364 were raised for the pastor and other expenses.

A prosperous Sabbath-school has always materially aided this church. It now numbers about 150. The officers are five in number: R. H. Scribner, Superintendent; Otto C. Bechmann, Assistant; Will Rigby, Secretary; Mabel Carrott, Treasurer; Will Johnson, Librarian. Fourteen teachers are regularly present to instruct the classes.

The auxiliary societies to this church are as follows: Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor, whose officers are: Alice Ballard, President; Will H. Bowen, Vice-President; Will E. Rigby, Secretary; Lucy Fobes, Treasurer; M. Ada Coakes, Secretary and Treasurer of Missionary Department.

The present officers of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society are: Mrs. C. E. Wellman, President; Mrs. R. H. Scribner, Secretary and Treasurer.

The officers of the Ladies' Aid Society are: Mrs. J. P. Dickey, President; Mrs. S. A. Brownslow, Vice-President; Mrs. F. E. Whitmore, Secretary and Treasurer.

St. John's (Mission) Episcopal Church was founded at Cherokee, by Bishop Lee, about 1873. In 1877 the society erected a brick church on the corner of Euclid avenue and Fountain street, which is 21 x 38 feet and cost about \$1,500. A clergyman served this people two years, Rev. L. D. Brainard, now located at Glenwood, Iowa. The remainder of the time this church organization has been supplied by different clergymen who have re-

mained a short time each. At present there is no regular pastor. The society now numbers about thirty communicants.

The first officers of St. John's Mission were: C. E. P. Hobart, Warden; H. D. Walrath, Secretary; George W. Rising, Treasurer. The last two mentioned have removed and Mr. Hobart is the only remaining official. This branch of the Episcopal Church is under George W. Cornell, of Sioux City, Iowa, who hopes soon to supply this church with a clergyman.

The Children of Zion Church was founded by John Paterson at Cherokee, in 1880. Of this church denomination and its doctrine, the great masses, even of professed Christians, know but little. They differ from the First Day Adventists only in the pre-existence of Christ and in the mode of baptism. They are a very devout people who came out from the Adventist Church about 1869. Their headquarters are at Grand Rapids, Michigan. It first originated in Boston and at present time is represented, in small numbers, in nearly every State in the Union. The officers of this church are elders and deacons, also local elders, who officiate in the elder's absence. At Cherokee they erected a neat frame church, in 1884, which cost \$4,000. It is 30 x 50 feet and stands just northeast of the public school grounds.

At one time the membership was ninety, but at present about eighty, a great portion of whom reside in the surrounding country. They hold services each Sabbath as well as at various times during the week. Their pastor, John Paterson, who is elder, does a large amount of missionary work at different points in the Northwest. A Sunday-school is sustained in connection with the regular church work, and one of the virtues of the sect is its teachings against the use of tobacco.

The Roman Catholic Church at this point

was formed in a very early day, by a few devout members, who for years were under the guidance of the resident priest at Sioux City. Services were held for a time at private houses, school-houses and public halls, but finally, in 1873, a frame structure, which served for the time being, was erected on Main street. Its cost was about \$1,000; the same was sold in 1879, in which year they built a brick-faced church edifice of better design and more spacious. This is situated on West Main street, and cost the congregation about \$6,000. This has served well until now, but with the growth of the church and the general prosperity of both the city and adjoining country, where reside many of its members, the society feels that it is appropriate that a finer building, giving better accommodations, should be erected; and doubtless this will be accomplished in the near future.

They now own one block, comprising twenty lots, on the hill near the public-school building, and are at present laying by a fund for building purposes. It is their design to have church, school and parsonage on the same grounds.

The present priest, Father Saunders, presides here and also at the country church in Sheridan Township.

The Cherokee Church now numbers about fifty families.

THE FIRST QUARTERLY MEETING IN THE COUNTY.

The Methodist Episcopal Church held their first quarterly meeting in Cherokee County, at McLean's Hotel, commencing January 29, 1871. There were two services—one in the forenoon and one in the evening "at early candle lighting," the notice read; however, the writer does not think a candle was to be seen in the town!

Presiding Elder Rev. Mitchell, of Sioux

City, conducted the services and spoke, both morning and evening.

The following Monday, January 30, 1871, the church at Cherokee was organized, Revs. Mitchell and Binks officiating on that occasion. The seven Trustees elected were: C. E. P. Hobart, D. McKay, C. H. Lewis, J. R. Rice, H. A. Fife and Messrs. Canfield and Crooks.

The Methodist Episcopal Church, at Cherokee, was formed by Revs. Mitchell and Binks, January 30, 1871, and a contract was let to C. Foster in the sum of \$1,275, to erect a church edifice—the first of the town. The same was to be finished the following October. This was a frame house situated on Main and Sixth streets, and was 24 x 40 feet and fourteen feet high. In 1878 an addition was built to the original structure, costing \$1,500. But as the town increased in size, larger and better accommodations were needed and the old building was sold in 1888 and a magnificent edifice erected on the old site—upon the hill, west of the railroad track and opposite the public square. This building is of solid brick work and has a comfortable seating capacity of 700 people. It is heated by furnace from below, and finely furnished in modern style. The design of the building, similar to one now being erected in Sioux City, was taken from the Church Extension Plan, Number “thirty.” It is indeed a sightly church building, an honor to the Methodist people, as well as an ornament to the city. Its cost was \$10,000, which with the remainder of the church property is valued at \$12,000. A parsonage was provided in 1886, costing \$1,500; this is situated next to the church and is a commodious residence. The present membership is nearly 200, most of whom reside in the city.

By reference to the records it is found the following were officers of the church when

first organized: William A. Canfield, Orange S. Wight, C. Crooks, C. H. Lewis, W. H. Fife, W. E. Hitchcock, Daniel McKay, C. E. P. Hobart and Charles Foster, Trustees.

The pastors are here given in the order in which they served this charge: Rev. Binks, Rev. H. T. Curl, Rev. Jas. Williams, Rev. Bachelor, Rev. R. W. Thornberg, Rev. F. M. Cooley, Rev. R. C. Glass, Rev. H. D. Brown, Rev. F. W. Brown, Rev. R. H. Dolliver, Rev. Robert Smylie—present pastor.

The present Board of Trustees are: N. L. Smith, H. P. Shedd, C. Snyder, J. H. Wade, L. C. Boughton, C. H. Stevens, Daniel Unger, F. W. Jackson and Mrs. L. A. Chapman.

DEDICATORY SERVICES.

The dedicatory services of the Methodist Episcopal Church began on Saturday, January 17, 1872, and lasted over the Sabbath. Rev. J. Brashear, of O'Brien, preached from Luke xvii : 22. On Sunday the church was full to overflowing. Rev. T. M. Williams, of Fort Dodge, preached from 1st Cor. x : 24. On the platform were Revs. Mitchell, Brashear, Curl and Darley. Rev. W. F. Rose led the choir. A statement made before the audience gave the total cost of the church as \$1,199. At the time about \$650 were unprovided for, but within a few minutes it was pledged, and the formal dedication took place. This was the first church to be dedicated within the county, clear of debt by the liberality of the people, who, proud of the altar erected to the Father of all, irrespective of sect or party, aided the good work.

The dedicatory services of the present church building were held February 10, 1889. The occasion was presided over by Rev. William Fawcett, D. D., of Chicago. At that date a debt was paid off, by pledges, to the amount of \$3,800.

The First Presbyterian Church of Chero-

kee was organized in the spring of 1870, by a membership of ten persons, with Rev. A. M. Darley as pastor. For a short time services were held at private houses and at public halls, school buildings, etc., but upon the completion of the Methodist Church, all denominations had a home in which to worship. In 1871 a church edifice was erected on West Main street which cost \$4,000. It was 24 x 40 feet, and elegantly built and furnished. To this structure was added, in 1884, an addition 36 x 40 feet, costing \$4,000. At this time opera chairs were furnished for seats and a furnace placed in the basement, by which the building is heated. Stained glass adorns the windows and the general furnishings are tasteful and appropriate. As the building now stands it has a seating capacity of 350 exclusive of the lecture room, which holds still another hundred, making a total seating capacity of 450. This is a sort of a memorial building, as it was the first dedicated after the union of the Old and New School Presbyterians in the United States.

This church has been presided over by the following pastors: Rev. A. M. Darley, three years; Rev. W. T. McAdams, about five years; Rev. George Knox, and the present pastor, Rev. John Mac Allister, who came in 1886.

The present church officers are: Rev. John Mac Allister, Pastor; A. B. Ross, Robert Hall Thomas H. Steele, John McDonald, John Thompson and James Robertson, Elders; A. B. Ross, J. C. Wilson and David White, Trustees.

A very well conducted Sabbath-school is superintended by Miss Eva Gregg, the present Superintendent of Public Schools of Cherokee County. The church now has a membership of about 185, while the Sabbath-school has about the same number enrolled.

There are three missionary societies con-

nected with this church—the “Ladies’,” the “Girls’” and “Children’s” societies. Gifts to the support of the missionary cause have amounted to \$270 during the past year, and to \$1,032 in the last four years.

Mrs. James Henderson is the President of the Ladies’ society; Mrs. Thomas Caswell is Vice-President; Miss Maggie Robertson, Treasurer, and Mrs. James Payton, Secretary.

There is also a “Mite Society,” whose object is looking after church improvement.

The Young People’s Society of Christian Endeavor meets each Sabbath evening, before regular church services. The officers are: C. Wilson, President; Miss Jennie Jones, Secretary; Miss A. Millard, Treasurer; Miss Jennie Ross, Corresponding Secretary.

The present pastor is very able and successful; he is not only highly prized within his own church but by the community at large. He represented the church as a delegate to the General Assembly at New York the past spring, May, 1889, and from that city sailed to the home of his childhood, Scotland, where he spent his summer vacation, returning in August to his people. See personal sketch.

The First Baptist Church of Cherokee was formed April 2, 1870, by seven persons who believed in the Baptist faith and teachings. They were as follows: D. J. Gates and wife, James A. Brown, Francis A. Bowen, T. O. Wilburn, Cyrus D. Wilburn and J. C. Hubbard. Until 1873 services were held in Odd Fellows’ Hall, the old court-house, at school-houses and various other places. A small frame church was provided by the still small society, which has been their house of worship until now. That building was dedicated September 7, 1873. Plans are already being drawn for a new church to be erected on the site of the old church. The same is to cost \$6,000.

The following served as Pastors from the organization to the present time: Rev. A. W. Hilton, Rev. E. N. Jencks, Rev. W. H. Irwin, Rev. Edminster, Rev. George H. Brown, Rev. N. A. Reed, Rev. W. H. Breach. The present membership is 140. A Sabbath-school is sustained, numbering over a hundred.

A Ladies' Missionary and Aid Society of about twenty-five members does noble work for this church. The Aid Society raised \$50 in four months during 1888. The officers of these two societies are the same, except that Mrs. Moore is Treasurer for the Aid Society. The other officers are, at this date: Mrs. Wakefield, President; Mrs. Brockway, Vice President; Mrs. Nicholson, Secretary (and Treasurer of Missionary Society).

The Young People's Christian Endeavor of this church numbers twenty active and fourteen associate members. Their officers are: Mrs. Wakefield, President; Miss Ella Brown, Secretary; G. W. Kenyon, Corresponding Secretary.

The Young Ladies' Light Society have raised \$200 for each of the last two years. Miss Ella Brown is President and Miss Della Corbett, Treasurer.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

The Young Men's Christian Association of Cherokee, Iowa, was organized in the month of May, 1886. It now numbers fifty. The current expenses for the past year were \$300. The following are the present officers: J. H. Burlingame, President; George W. Kenyon, Vice President; R. L. Robie, Corresponding Secretary; W. J. Coakes, Recording Secretary; F. E. Whitmore, Treasurer. The six Directors are: F. E. Whitmore, Thomas Caswell, Ed Miller, Thomas Brown, Isaac Boddy, C. E. P. Hobart.

This institution is instrumental in furthering the Christian work in and about Chero-

kee, occupying a sphere that no other society can possibly fill in accomplishing good.

WOMAN'S RELIGIOUS WORK.

It is quite clear that few towns of the size of Cherokee, within the State, do more effectual Christian work, through the medium of the various church organizations, and especially by the efforts put forth by the Christian ladies of the city. Among the organized working bodies made up entirely of women may be named the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, which frequently is blamed for over-zeal by the husbands and brothers of members, yet it is true the influence that women have had toward shaping prohibitory measures in Iowa was a great factor in bringing about our present laws concerning the sale and use of intoxicating liquors. The Cherokee branch has ever done what it could to further the cause.

Again, each religious denomination maintains its Home and Foreign Missionary societies, from which good, practical results follow every year, as is seen by the large amount of funds raised, periodicals taken and work done.

THE "KID COTERIE."

Cherokee has the honor of having one society or order not enjoyed by any other town in America, so far as heard from. It is indeed novel in character as well as in name, and has for its prime object the true, undefiled principles of charity and benevolence. It is, strictly speaking, non-sectarian and *very independent!* It is what is styled the "*Kid Coterie.*" It originated in the intelligent brain of Mrs. W. B. Chick, of this city, and was formed in November, 1885, by ten young women and girls, and now numbers seventeen. They allow no more to join, and prohibit boys and men from belonging. The object is to do fancy work, etc., which

they sell, the proceeds going to the needy poor of the city. They hold fairs, festivals and sociables. Their first fair was held in 1886, at which they netted \$75. In all, they have raised over \$500. All but \$100 has been, from time to time, given out to the poor, old and young, of the place. They meet each Saturday, promptly at 2, and work until 5 o'clock, *rain or shine!* One peculiarity of the society is that they must first have a *unanimous* vote on all questions. If one "black ball" be cast, the question must drop! Perhaps a more systematic corps of workers was never enlisted in a good work, and harmony reigns universally and supreme at all times. They do as much good as any three church benevolent societies in Cherokee, *practically* speaking. They are the pride of the town, and never allow older heads to meddle with their business.

The charter members of this society were: Nettie Kennedy, Ona Smith, Hattie Pull, Jennie Jones, Myrtle Chick, Alice Ingersoll, Jennie Ross, Geneva Skavelen, Althea Millard, Mary Hornibrook.

Owing to the fact that they elect officers every three months—another peculiarity—no officers' names will here be given. Suffice it to say they know their business, and attend strictly to it!

BUSINESS INTERESTS OF 1889.

Attorneys, E. C. Herrick, M. Wakefield, Alva Hobert, J. D. F. Smith, J. A. Metcalfe, A. R. Molyneaux, Boddy & Bloom; physicians, Dr. Royal L. Cleaves, Dr. M. S. Butler, Dr. J. A. Sherman, Dr. J. H. Burlingame, Dr. G. P. Perley, Dr. Edward Hornibrook, Dr. M. F. Pritchard; dentistry, W. H. Palmer, F. P. Webber; banks, First National of Cherokee, Cherokee State Bank, T. S. Steele & Sons; Building and Loan Association (stock company); real estate dealers, Corbett & Whit-

more; Insurance Company, Citizens' Mutual Life Association; Opera House (stock company); newspapers, *Cherokee Times* (Rep.), *Cherokee Democrat*; railroad office, Onawa & Sioux Falls Division of Illinois Central; hotels, Washington House, Raymond House, Bennett Hotel, Western Exchange, Merchants'; dry goods (exclusive), Allison Bros.; general dealers, George A. Johnson, Knox & Nicholson, H. D. Nye, George E. Beebe; millinery and fancy goods, Allison & Co., Mrs. E. J. Meeker, Walrath & Hobart, J. M. Starr; groceries, A. B. Ross, Henry Asman, John Umhoefer, George Wilkie, Derby & Leland, Aug. Twick, Harper Bros., William Kelley, A. D. Wakefield; hardware, Millard Bros., Robert Gick, James Brockway; drugs, Schuster & Bechmann, Z. A. Wellman, W. G. Sylvester; agricultural implements, John P. Rankin, W. J. Hall, J. N. Snidecor, Stevens & Polkinghorn; furniture, E. Morrison & Co., D. W. Adron; clothing, W. Jones, E. S. Block, Wertheim & Co.; boots and shoes (exclusive), David Bates, Ed Wilkie, Henry Knife; wagon shops, Isaac Boddy, John Reigel, Frank Jones; feed store, Eli Eshleman; ice dealers, Jackson & Funk, W. W. Roberts; music dealers, Cyrus Crooks, E. W. Nelson; news stands, Daniel Moore, also the drug stores; builders and contractors, J. M. Starbuck, Joseph Russell, Charles Stoddard, — Sandusky; laundries, T. H. Symms, Stephen Goff; hair work, Mrs. Miller; nursery, R. A. Lewis ("Green Hill"); mills, Cherokee Flouring Mills (roller system); billiard halls, William Foy, H. J. McMannus; marble works, C. B. Holden; auctioneers, Abe Steiner, J. J. Condon; jewelry, A. H. Smith, W. F. Newcomb; stock dealers, H. E. Kennedy, John Waters; grain dealers, James Robertson, Hobart & Snyder, James Archer, Robert Hall, Mrs. J. A. Sherman; lumber dealers, J. P. Dickey & Co., H. L. Stout, James

Archer, James Robertson; coal dealers, Jackson & Funk, F. A. Frisbee, J. P. Dickey & Co., M. A. Caley; meat markets, Bain & Butts, Joseph Lockyer, — Myers; livery barns, F. D. Yaw, Will Miller, A. R. Cutler, John Gates. George De Witt; blacksmith shops, Ed Elfrink, John Reigel, E. E. Lent, Thomas Brown; harness shops, George Moore, M. C. Moore, William Zwick, M. Ward; barber shops, R. H. Gross, Theo. Gerlach, Joseph

Brown, John Ball; restaurants, C. A. Knapp, "St. Elmo," W. G. Boughton; bakeries, "St. Elmo," C. E. White; paint store, W. H. Elford; photographic studios, J. C. Wilson. H. D. Chatterton & Son; tailor shops, William Jones, A. Blomburg; brick works, J. M. Starbuck; stone manufactory, Thomas Faus; Creamery, — —; Express Company, American Company; postmaster, William Snell.





Carlton Corbett



BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

CARLTON CORBETT, the second white man to tread the virgin soil of what is now Cherokee County, is for many reasons entitled to the first biographical place in this recorded history of the county of Cherokee. The mere fact of his being the next person to Robert Perry, the first one of his race to look upon this fair and fertile domain, would naturally entitle him to such a place of preference and honor. But, not on account of this alone is he thus deserving; it was Mr. Corbett who served as one of the two advance agents prospecting in the interests of the Milford Emigration Society, whose numbers made up the first actual settlers of the county. That little band of New Englanders could not possibly have chosen a man possessed of better judgment, combined with deepest integrity, than Carlton Corbett, Esq. To say these words of compliment of the average man might be considered but a species of flattery, but all will unhesitatingly accord to our worthy and highly esteemed subject this much of meritorious praise. Sound judgment and good business ability are not unfrequently found coupled together, but to find these with corresponding traits of moral principle and genuine integrity is indeed of rare occurrence. Some young men start out on the

journey of life with good characters and intend to walk the way of the upright through all their years, but it is exceptional to form the intimate acquaintance of one who has passed his fifty-eighth milestone, and has not diverged somewhat from the one correct path. Indeed, it requires unusual native endowments in one's character to walk thus, beset as men are with passions of greed, with strong desires to rise to the highest point in the least time and with the smallest amount of work. Selfishness is many a time the downfall of otherwise brilliant men. To be diligent in one's business life and yet not forget the rights of friends and neighbors requires no little real moral courage, especially in this fast age of steam and electricity, when men must needs act promptly and with determination if they hope to succeed. It requires a different type of manhood to do battle in life in our generation from that demanded in the days of our forefathers. Now a great commonwealth is formed in a decade, and cities spring into existence within a year. We come now to speak of him who has lived earnestly, and has labored as a citizen of Cherokee County for thirty-three years, almost a third of a century. Coming with little else than the priceless gift of a robust young

manhood, he at once commenced carving on life's tablet. Year after year has gone by, one success of his life has been added to yet another, one friend has been gained after another in both social and business relations, until no man will say that Carlton Corbett has allowed his integrity to be warped or turned from right for personal gains during these three decades and more. Not that opportunity has not been at his hand many times by which he might have built for himself while he destroyed for his fellow-man. To say that one has spent this period of time in Northwestern Iowa, where all sorts of speculations have been carried on regardless of personal rights or legal principles, without wronging any man, is at once placing a high estimate on personal character. To acquaint the reader with Mr. Corbett's earlier life in New England we must trace his career from childhood's hour, through the school-room on down to the year 1856, when he sought out a home, not as did his Puritan ancestry, on the wild New England shore, but upon the prairie wilds of Western Iowa, since which time his life has been prominently identified with the history of Cherokee County. Carlton Corbett was born August 12, 1831, at Milford, Worcester County, Massachusetts. He is a son of John and Almira (Parkhurst) Corbett, of remote English ancestry, the Corbett's having come across from England and settled in the Bay State at a very early date. His grandfather, John Corbett, fought against the mother country in the contest for independence, and was taken prisoner. He also enlisted in the War of 1812. In his youthful days Mr. Corbett enjoyed the pleasures and virtue of a good home. The family consisted of the parents and six children, two daughters and four sons, Carlton being the oldest son and second child. He attended the common schools and early learned the

occupation of farming. In 1852, seized with the gold fever, he made a trip to California, where he engaged in mining, in which he was quite successful. After about four years he returned to New England; soon after the Milford Emigration Society was formed, and Mr. Corbett and Lemuel Parkhurst, Esq., were chosen to go in advance and spy out the land, in which they hoped to obtain suitable homes for a colony of fifty-two members, and perhaps found a town which might be deemed worthy the name of a city at some future day. (Much relating to their settlement and the active part taken by Mr. Corbett may be seen elsewhere in this volume.) Messrs. Corbett and Parkhurst visited various points in Western Iowa, including the present site of Sioux City, where they intended to settle, but found the place had already been claimed. Leaving Mr. Parkhurst at a point on the Missouri River, Mr. Corbett and a man named Martin came over to the Little Sioux River, then followed the Little Sioux up to the territory at the present time called Cherokee County. Within a few months the first section of the colony were on the ground and at work. This was during the summer of 1856, in which season they pre-empted lands, built round cabins, and made ready for the winter. It was Mr. Corbett who first located the lands and aided in the organization of the county in 1857. In August of that year he was elected the first prosecuting attorney, and had to go to Sioux City, a distance of sixty miles, to qualify. In 1860 he was elected to the office of treasurer and recorder, then a combined office, which he held six years; he then served two years as treasurer alone. In 1870 he was elected recorder, holding that office one term. After leaving off the duties of county official, he turned his attention to farming and real-estate business. In 1873 he formed a partnership with Frank E. Whit-

more, and they engaged in the sale of railroad lands, town lots, etc. The co-partnership still exists, and has come to be very prosperous and well known throughout the whole northwestern country. Both members of the firm are excellent business men, whose word is always counted equal to their bond. They have done a large business in land and loans for many years. It is said, "Corbett knows every acre of land in Cherokee County." To undertake to crowd the many accomplishments of this pioneer's life within the limited space allotted a biographical sketch would be folly. The history of his career for over thirty years must be largely gleaned from the county history. He has been an active worker all these years; he has built and re-built; he has sold thousands and thousands of acres of land, now finely developed farms; he has farmed hundreds of acres himself; he has held many county and city offices; he assisted in the organization of the National Bank at Cherokee; he has freely given to all public enterprises. Again, he has improved the commercial interests of the town by erecting Corbett's Block, a brick business house on East Main street; this enterprise was carried out in 1885, and he is at present building a beautiful residence in the Addition, which is modeled after the Queen Anne style of architecture. Mr. Corbett served as city councilman in 1876 and 1877, and has held the office of city treasurer continuously since 1877, a period of thirteen years, being the present incumbent of the office. He is one of the stockholders and directors of the First National Bank. Mr. and Mrs. Corbett had the novelty and romance of being the first couple united in marriage within the county of Cherokee. This ceremony was solemnized November 20, 1859. Mrs. Corbett's maiden name was Rossabella Cummings, and she was born in New Hampshire. Three children

have been born of this union, one of whom survives—Idella F. Elmer E., the first born, died April 5, 1883, aged twenty-one years and six months, and May E., the youngest, died in the fall of 1880, November 7, aged twelve years, five months. Politically Mr. Corbett is a firm believer in genuine Republican principles, always doing his share in political matters. It should here be stated in justice to our subject that in manner he is modest and reserved, and that he gives praise to others when it is often due himself. In writing this review of his life-work, nothing but matters of fact and record could be obtained from him; but be it said as a high compliment to himself that every one in Cherokee County is his friend, hence no trouble was had in getting at personal traits of character and incidents worthy of a work of this kind. Among the many incidents connected with pioneer hardship, it is related of Mr. Corbett that during the Indian scare of 1862-'63, when it became his duty as treasurer of the county to be at the county seat for the purpose of collecting taxes then coming due, that his estimable wife insisted upon remaining at the garrison with him instead of seeking refuge elsewhere as all other women did. They held the fort, collected the taxes, kept the funds for the county, and have lived to see the county crowned one of the banner counties of the Hawkeye State.

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ROBERT PERRY, deceased, was among the first men to brave the hardships and privations of pioneer life in Cherokee County, Iowa. He was born in the North of Ireland in August, 1832, and was a son of Robert and Mary (Banks) Perry; his youth was passed in his native land, and in England. Desirous of seeing the New World, and dis-

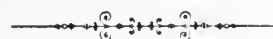
covering what fortune it held for him, he emigrated to the United States at the age of twenty-three years, and settled in Massachusetts. He was married in Connecticut to Miss Catherine McDermott, a native of the County of Donegal, Ireland; she was born in February, 1838, and is a daughter of John and Sarah (Barr) McDermott. At the age of fifteen years she emigrated to America and settled at St. John's, New Brunswick, where she remained two years, removing at the end of that time to Massachusetts; there she lived until her marriage to Mr. Perry. Having seen only a small portion of this country, Mr. and Mrs. Perry resolved to push farther to the west, so in 1856 they removed to Cherokee County, Iowa, arriving at the Sioux River in June of that year. It was indeed a wild outlook, and hearts less stout would have been discouraged; there were few white people in the county, and Indians were numerous. Mr. Perry took a homestead of eighty acres in section 28 and built a log house, which he made his home for several years; later he removed some distance west in the same township, locating in section 29, where he improved one of the best farms in the neighborhood; he resided there until 1882, when he went to Cherokee, making his home there until his death, which occurred in August, 1888. Robert and Catherine Perry had born to them nine children, six of whom are living: Caroline Pearson, of Pilot Township; Sarah Messer, of Wakefield, Nebraska; Agnes Matilda, at home; Robert Banks, of Pilot Township; John and Frank, at home. The two older children were born in Massachusetts, and the others in Cherokee County. Jennie died at the age of five years and five days. Politically Mr. Perry was a strong adherent to the principles of the Democratic party. He served as sheriff of the county with much credit to himself, and

to the best interests of the public. He was a man frank in manner, strictly honest, and had many friends. Mrs. Catherine Perry is one of the few women now living in the county who have witnessed the wonderful improvement and growth of the county and towns, the erection of numerous comfortable homes with which the surrounding country is thickly dotted, the building of railroads, and numberless other changes for the better. Mrs. Perry is a worthy and consistent member of the Roman Catholic Church, in which faith she was reared. She has brought up her children in a way that reflects credit upon her teaching and example.

GEORGE W. BANISTER, a well-known pioneer of Cherokee County, settled there June 17, 1856. He was born in Ashtabula County, Ohio, September 12, 1834, and is a son of Nathan and Lucretia (Lilley) Banister; the father was born in Worcester, Massachusetts, and descended from Scotch ancestors; the mother was a native of Vermont. They were married in the State of New York, and resided in Genesee County until about the year 1830, when they removed to Ashtabula County, Ohio. George W. was ten years of age when his parents moved to McHenry County, Illinois; there they remained until 1852, when they went to Dubuque, Iowa, and thence they removed to Hardin County, Iowa. Nathan Banister died in 1859, while making a visit to Cherokee County; his wife had died ten years before, in 1849. Mr. Banister was reared to the occupation of a farmer, and received his education in the common schools. On coming to the county in 1856 he pre-empted 160 acres of land where he now resides, owning in all 480 acres, a very desirable farm. In those

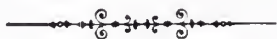
early days Cherokee County people did their trading in Sioux City, and their milling at Fort Dodge or Panora, Iowa, making the trip with over-teams. The only men now residing in the county who came in 1856 are: G. W. Lebourveau, C. Corbett, S. Parkhurst, J. A. Brown and Albert Phipps. It is nearly impossible for one who has never experienced pioneer life to realize how many and how great were the privations and hardships endured by these early settlers. At the call for men to defend this nation's flag, Mr. Banister enlisted October 1, 1862, in the Sixth Iowa Cavalry, Company E. His regiment saw active service on the Western frontier, and was engaged in battle against hostile Indians at Whitestone Hills, Kildeer Mountains, and the Bad Lands of Dakota. He was honorably discharged in October, 1865, and returned to his home. Mr. Banister has figured prominently in the politics of his county; he was elected judge in 1867, and served two years; he filled the office of Sheriff very acceptably for two terms, and has also been coroner of the county. The people of his own township have shown the confidence they repose in him by electing him to fill many of the township offices. He has always been a Republican, and has taken an active interest in the success of his party. Mr. Banister was married in Hardin County, Iowa, October 7, 1856, to Miss Margaret Allison, a daughter of George and Frances (Warner) Allison, who was born and reared in Woodford County, Illinois. Her parents were natives of Ohio and Virginia, respectively. Mr. and Mrs. Banister have had born to them six children: Eugene A., who works the home farm; Triphena E., wife of W. M. Little; Nettie, a successful teacher, who was educated at Ames, Iowa; George Dwight, Charles Allison and Wellington. With the exception of three years Mr. Banister has re-

sided upon his homestead since coming to Cherokee. During the three years mentioned he lived in Cherokee, and was engaged in operating a saw-mill. He has done his share in building up the county, and well deserves the high esteem in which he is held.



W. PRESCOTT, President of the Cherokee County Bank, Meriden, Iowa, has taken an active and leading part in the building up of the town of Meriden. He was born in Merrimack County, New Hampshire, and is a son of Jonathan and Sarah (Scribner) Prescott. Mr. Prescott was reared to the occupation of a farmer, and received his education in the public schools of his native county. At the age of twenty-one years he was married to Miss Lydia A. Upton, a native of New Hampshire, and a daughter of Daniel Upton, Esq. By this union three children were born: Frank K., Myra S., deceased wife of N. C. Buswell, and Ella, who died in her fifth year. Frank K. Prescott located at Meriden in 1871, when the town was called Hazzard; he engaged in the general mercantile trade, and was one of the leading business men of the place. In 1883 he sold his business interests in Meriden, and removed to Fresno City, California, in which place he now resides. Mrs. Lydia A. Prescott died in the year 1858. Mr. Prescott was married to Miss Hattie J. Upton, a sister to his first wife. By this marriage one child was born: Charlie D., who died in his nineteenth year. In 1873 Mr. Prescott decided to join his son in the West, so he came to Meriden, and engaged in the general mercantile trade. The same year he built an elevator with a storage capacity of 10,000 bushels, which was consumed by fire; in its stead the present building was erected in 1878. In 1875 our

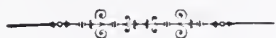
subject entered into partnership with Samuel Upton, Esq., their business relations continuing for seven years. The firm of G. W. Prescott & Co. is the leading mercantile firm of the town, doing an annual business of \$20,000. Mr. Prescott has not been behind in the building interests of the place, having erected twelve dwellings and three business houses; the hotel was built by Prescott & Son. He owns 240 acres of land joining the town on the west. Politically he gives his support to the Republican party. That he possesses the confidence of the people is evident from the fact that he has been township treasurer for fifteen years; he is the present mayor of the town, and has served on the Township and Central committees. He is a worthy member of the Congregational Church, and is one of its liberal supporters. It is to the tireless zeal and unwearying efforts of such men as G. W. Prescott that the existence of such towns as Meriden is due. Without such spirit and enterprise the West would not be the Great West, and the past decade would not have witnessed the most rapid growth and wonderful development of any country or clime.



I M. JACKSON, dealer in lumber and coal, Marcus, Iowa, is one of the prominent and substantial residents of Cherokee County. He was born in the State of New York, December 28, 1833, and is a son of A. H. and Phœbe (Lawrence) Jackson, also natives of New York. When he was two years old his parents removed to the Western Reserve, in Northeastern Ohio, locating in Summit County. There they spent ten years and then went to Cleveland, Ohio, or what was then known as Ohio City. I. M. was engaged in various avocations, farming, the dairy busi-

ness, and clerking claiming his attention in turn. At one time his father controlled the Summit Hotel in Ohio City, and during that time he assisted him in carrying on the business. He obtained his education in the common schools with the exception of a commercial course which he took after reaching his majority. In 1857 Mr. Jackson migrated to Illinois, locating at Winnebago; there he remained about fourteen years, having become interested in the saddlery business which he conducted until October, 1871. He then removed to Cherokee County, and settled at Marcus, which was then composed of a railroad depot and a section house. The town lots had been staked off, but were not yet for sale because they had not been recorded. Mr. Jackson had brought material all framed for the construction of a dwelling, but did not erect it until the spring of 1872; it was the first dwelling-house in the village, and was the cause of a vast amount of comment by people passing through on their way West. Immediately upon his arrival Mr. Jackson opened his present business, attending to it in connection with his farming. In 1872 he had pre-empted eighty acres of land in Marcus Township, and had erected a small dwelling for the accommodation of his wife and two children during the summer months; in the fall they removed to their home in Marcus which is one of the neatest and most comfortable in the village. Mr. Jackson has been one of the main factors in building up the town in a business as well as social way. He has erected several houses, and has owned more residence property than any other one man in the place. He does an extensive business in lumber and coal, carrying a stock of \$10,000; his plant is one of the best in the country, covering 500 lineal feet. He owns 324 acres of farm land, five dwellings, one blacksmith shop, a business room and a har-

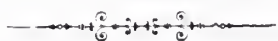
ness shop. Politically Mr. Jackson affiliates with the Republican party, and has represented his township officially as trustee. He was united in marriage in 1860 to Miss Clara C. Straw, a native of Canada. They are the parents of two children: Charles, residing in Cherokee County, and Ida, wife of Henry Mankey, living in Marcens. Mr. Jackson's residence in Marcus Township began in its pioneer days; he assisted in the organization of the township, served as its first assessor, was one of the first aldermen, and was one of the first to serve on the School Board. The first school taught in the township was held in his residence.



HORATIO PITCHER was born in the town of Monroe, Waldo County, Maine, January 23, 1839. His father, Horatio Gates Pitcher, was born in Belfast, Maine, and his ancestors came from England at an early day and settled in New Hampshire. His mother was Anna Leonard, a native of Maine, who traces her ancestry directly to the Mayflower. When Horatio was eight years old his father removed to Bangor and engaged in mercantile pursuits; he attended the schools of that city until he was fifteen years old, when he entered a dry-goods store to learn the business of clerk and salesman. He remained there two years, and then attended the academies at Bucksport and Kent's Hill for two years. At the age of nineteen he started for the West to seek his fortune. The first season he worked on a farm in Western New York, and in the fall he went to Ohio and took a course in pen-drawing at Oberlin. The following winter and early spring he taught eleven schools of twelve lessons each in penmanship in Northwestern Ohio. He then entered the Maumee Busi-

ness College as teacher of penmanship. He returned to Bangor on a visit, but was induced to remain there and go into the grocery business on his own account. In 1860 he arrived at his majority, and cast his first vote for Abraham Lincoln, and has voted with the Republican party ever since. In the spring of 1861, at the first call for soldiers to suppress the Rebellion, he sold out his business and enlisted as a private in Company A, Second Maine Volunteers, under Colonel Jameson. This was the first regiment that left the State for the war. After the first battle of Bull Run he was promoted to Regimental Commissary Sergeant, and soon after was made Quartermaster Sergeant, in which capacity he served with the regiment until after the Peninsular campaign. He then received a commission as Quartermaster of the Eighteenth Regiment Maine Volunteers, then being organized at Bangor, Maine. In the spring of 1864 he was ordered to Albany, N. Y., on inspection duty, and was retained there until the close of the war, as inspector of cavalry and artillery horses for the United States Army. He then went to Savannah, Georgia, and embarked in the ship-chandlery business, but this proved with him, as with many others, to be a fool's errand; in two years he lost all he had and more too, and then went to Boston and engaged in the same business there under the firm name of Pitcher, Flitner & Co. In the spring of 1868 he came to Iowa, stopped in Marshalltown and bought a team and an old buggy, and began a tour of inspection of Northwestern Iowa, which was then a vast, unbroken prairie, with a settler here and there on the rivers. After traveling over this beautiful country he decided to become a farmer, and noticing on the land plat at Sioux City that the surveyor had indicated a spring upon the section where he now resides he decided to

find it, and securing the services of a surveyor, measured from the Little Sioux River to the spot; finding an unfailing supply of water, he at once secured the tract, paying the Government \$2.50 per acre for the same. He immediately had sixty acres broken and commenced keeping bachelor's hall. On the organization of the township, desiring to honor their worthy citizen, the name of Pitcher was chosen. Mr. Pitcher was elected the first supervisor, and continued to hold that position until the law reduced the number of supervisors from one to each township to five in the county. After the Boston fire of 1872 he went back to that city, and for three years engaged in the lumber business. At the expiration of that period he returned to Iowa, and has since made it his home. His farm now consists of 720 acres of fine land, which is largely seeded to tame grass; it is well adapted to raising live-stock, and 150 head of cattle are fed annually on the Pitcher farm. The improvements are of the best, and there is a beautiful grove of ten acres, of which Mr. Pitcher may well be proud. In 1881 Mr. Pitcher was elected to represent the county in the Lower House of the Nineteenth General Assembly of Iowa. He was married June 13, 1877, to Miss Lizzie A. Hersey. They have four children: Ray, Leon, Bessie and Marian. Mrs. Pitcher is a native of the State of Maine.

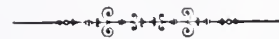


HON. JOSEPH COOPER LOCKIN, member of the State Legislature from Cherokee County. One of the most progressive men in Cherokee County, Iowa, is he whose name heads this sketch. A cultured gentleman, a close student and a thorough business man, the people of Cherokee County have acted wisely in selecting him to

represent their interests in the Legislature of the State. His career in that body has convinced his friends and those whose confidence in his ability and judgment placed him there, that no mistake had been made in his selection. Joseph Cooper Lockin was born November 3, 1854, at Brandon, Fond du Lac County, Wisconsin. His parents were John and Mary J. (Gregg) Lockin. His father is a native of Lincolnshire, England, and came to America at the age of twenty years. He is still living, at the age of sixty-six years. The mother was a native of Connecticut, and was a daughter of George Gregg. She died May 6, 1889, aged sixty-seven years. The parents were married at Cherry Valley, New York, in 1845, and immediately after settled in Jefferson County, Wisconsin. Soon afterward they settled in Fond du Lac County. They had a family of eight children, of whom five are living, Joseph and Charles H. being residents of Cherokee County. Joseph was reared to the occupation of a farmer, near the town of Brandon, Wisconsin. He was educated in the public schools of Brandon, and at the age of twenty began to teach. After completing one term in the fall of 1876 he came to Iowa, and located in Cherokee County, two of his brothers, William H. (deceased) and Charles H., having previously settled there. The first two years after his arrival were devoted to teaching, the latter of which he was principal of the Anrelia Public Schools. In 1879 he began farming 160 acres. He now owns 200 acres in his home farm, and 160 in Spring Township. His improvements are of the first class, the residence and barn costing about \$3,000. He has the farm well stocked with high-grade animals, feeding annually from three to seven car-loads of cattle, and from seventy-five to 100 head of hogs. Mr. Lockin is one of the incorporators of the Maple Valley Mutual In-

insurance Association, and has been its secretary and treasurer since its organization in 1883. The marked success of this institution, which carries over \$200,000 of insurance at a much less cost than can be given by standard companies, is largely due to the untiring efforts and careful business methods of Mr. Lockin. He held with credit various township trusts until his election to the Legislature in 1887. Although his opponent in the race was the popular ex-county clerk, J. H. Butts, of Cherokee, Mr. Lockin received the handsome majority of 300 votes. His ability was recognized by the Speaker of the House, who selected him as chairman of the Committee on Animal Industry, and named him as a member of the Ways and Means and Judiciary committees. As chairman of the Committee on Animal Industry he prepared a bill providing for a fund to be used for the purpose of eradicating contagious diseases of domestic animals, and protecting the State from the scourge of pleuro-pneumonia and similar diseases. As further evidence of the confidence and esteem of his fellow-citizens, he was chosen delegate to the State Convention which selected delegates to the National Republican Convention held in Chicago in 1888. Mr. Lockin was married September 24, 1878, to Miss Mary Josephine Batson, daughter of Josiah and Arabella (Wells) Batson. Mrs. Lockin was born February 4, 1855, in Fond du Lac County, Wisconsin. They have had three children: John Winifred, Harry and Mary. Mr. Lockin is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and his wife belongs to the Baptist Church. In writing Mr. Lockin's biography it would be proper to add that his brother, Charles Hiram Lockin, who was born in Fond du Lac County, Wisconsin, March 25, 1851, is one of the present representative farmers of Pitcher Township. His beautiful tract of

land, lying in the fertile Maple Valley, consists of 360 acres of finely improved land. He also has the estate of his brother, William H., whose widow he married January 23, 1878. Mrs. Lockin's maiden name was Emma Ferguson, and her parents are Friend P. and Betsey (Landow) Ferguson. She was born in Delaware County, New York, December 27, 1847, and was married July 18, 1872, to William H. Lockin. He was born October 23, 1846, and died August 25, 1875. He had settled in Cherokee County in the fall of 1871. During his short residence in the county he was widely known as an enterprising farmer, and as a popular teacher of vocal music. He left one child, Charles Herman, born March 27, 1873. Charles H. Lockin and wife are the parents of three children: Coraline, Jessie Emily and Clara Louisa.



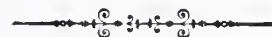
COLONEL LUCIUS W. BEAL, who now so ably fills the office of auditor of Cherokee County, was elected to that responsible position at the general election of 1885, by a vote of 2,173 of his fellow-citizens. The total number of votes cast at that election was a little greater than the number cast for this most worthy gentleman; he had no opposition. Having served his first term he received the nomination the second time by the Republican party, of which he is an ardent supporter in deed and thought. But political ambition placed another candidate in the field, in the person of John Donovan, who was defeated, however, by a majority of 659 in favor of Colonel Beal. To one accustomed to go from one county seat to another and do business with county officials, it is indeed a pleasure to meet the class of men found at Cherokee, including our subject.

To the reflective mind the officials of a city or county are a true index of the people who have placed them in office. This is quite natural when we come to consider that in this land of freedom the public sentiment is measured by popular vote and majorities, and not by caste or royal rank. But to speak personally of Mr. Beal; he is a native of Rock Island County, Illinois, born January 20, 1838, and is the oldest child of Daniel and Betsey (Spencer) Beal, natives of Peacham, Caledonia County, Vermont. The father was born February 5, 18—, and is the son of Saul and Rachel (Wells) Beal, who were of Puritan ancestry. When Daniel Beal was yet a child his father died and he went to live with one Leonard Johnson, where he passed his youth at farm labor. At the age of nineteen years he received a colt as compensation for ten years of hard work. He sold the colt for \$50, and with that money started West in search of his fortune. From the old home in Vermont he walked most of the way to the wild, unsettled prairies of Rock Island County, Illinois, arriving there in the autumn of 1834. He then worked at anything that would pay for two years, when he returned to the old Green Mountain home in September, 1836. He was married September 18, 1836, to Miss Betsey Spencer, a daughter of Saul Spencer, Esq. Mr. and Mrs. Beal at once came West in quest of home and fortune. They journeyed by all sorts of conveyances, including the canal, the Great Lakes, the river and the stage coach. Upon reaching Illinois Mr. Beal pre-empted land then unsurveyed, now situate in what is known as section 18, Lama Township, where he began the task of improving a farm in a land not made cheerful and glad by numerous inhabitants, but thickly settled by wild beasts that roamed at will, free as air. The Indians still lingered around that section, it having been

their beloved hunting ground. However, with all these struggles Colonel Beal's father improved his farm which he has owned fifty-three years. There on the homestead, about which many a hallowed memory clings, were born five children: One died in infancy; Lucius W., Samuel S., Albert M., professor of natural science at Western College, Toledo, Iowa; and Ennice C., wife of Fred Cooper. The parents still reside upon the old homestead at an advanced age. They belong to the United Brethren Church. Politically Daniel Beal was an old-line Whig, but was one of the first to fall in line with the Republican party. Colonel Beal was reared on his parents' farm in Illinois, and began his education in the subscription schools, held within the primitive log school-house of the early pioneer days. He finished his schooling at Lombard College, Galesburg, Illinois. He commenced teaching school at the age of seventeen years, and afterward studied law with G. W. Smith one year. He resided with his parents until the breaking out of the Civil War, when duty and patriotism called young men of his stamp to the field of conflict. He enlisted August 2, 1861, in Graham's Independent Company of Cavalry, which was attached to the Fourteenth Missouri Infantry, but was never mustered. He enlisted for three years, but on September 20 he was captured at Lexington, Missouri; he was soon paroled, returned home, and again enlisted August 2, 1862, in Company E, One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, as a private; upon organization of the regiment he was commissioned Captain. He spent the following winter in Tennessee, and took an active part in the following engagements: Siege of Vicksburg, Little Rock, Claridon and Arkansas Post, after which he served in the Western Army until the close of the war. He was commis-

sioned Colonel of the regiment November 1, 1864, was honorably discharged at Pine Bluff, Arkansas, at the end of the struggle, and was mustered out at Springfield, Illinois, August 1, 1865. Mr. Beal was married to Miss Lizzie S. Drum, December 10, 1863. She was the daughter of Thomas and Martha (McLaughlin) Drum, and a native of Pennsylvania, her parents having removed to Rock Island County, Illinois, when she was yet a child. Her father had charge of the Government works at that point, from which Rock Island derives its name, until his death. After his marriage Mr. Beal settled on a farm in his native county, and for a time engaged in the mercantile business at Port Byron; after selling out he was appointed deputy circuit clerk, and served a few months, when he was appointed deputy sheriff, serving a year and a half. He then returned to the old homestead and continued to farm on his father's place for seven years. In April, 1882, he came to Cherokee County and purchased 220 acres of partially improved land, homesteaded by William H. Michael. It is located on section 10, Sheridan Township, and there he resided until elected to his present position. The life of Colonel Beal has been somewhat eventful, and at times a sad one. On December 9, 1883, he was bereaved by the death of his wife, aged one month less than forty years. March 30, 1887, he married Mrs. Corelia A. Biddle, of Dixon, Illinois, a daughter of David and Effie (Hoke) Holly. She had one daughter by her former husband named Eva. Mr. Beal and his first wife were the parents of five children, three of whom survive. Daniel N. died in childhood, and Edna died August 31, 1889. She was a lovely girl, much admired for unusual sweetness of disposition, and her death was a severe blow to the fond father, and deeply regretted by a wide circle of friends.

The remaining children are: Albert R., who holds a trusty position in the First National Bank at Cherokee; Lucy M., wife of A. L. Funk, and May. Mr. and Mrs. Beal are consistent members of the First Presbyterian Church. He is a member of Xenophon Lodge, No. 158, Knights of Pythias, and Vice Chancellor and a member of Custer Post, No. 25, G. A. R.



ALBERT PHIPPS.—From ont the goodly company that composed the Milford Emigration Society, which effected the first permanent settlement in Cherokee County, there are at present but five remaining in the county. The others have either removed to other sections of country, having been driven away during the Indian troubles or having gone from choice, or have been called from life's shifting scenes and are now sleeping that long sleep we call Death. With lives so full of activity and grand accomplishments, with a history so replete with self-sacrifice and thrilling adventures, the biographical pen scarcely knows where to commence, and at what point to conclude. When one contemplates this little band of liberty-loving people, who left their snug, cultured New England homes over thirty years ago to plant a colony in the wilds of Northwestern Iowa, and then glances at the statistics of to-day, showing over 16,000 population in a county whose foundation stone and corner stakes were set up in 1856, he is inspired anew, as it were, to sketch a brief review of the life of each survivor of that band. As one interviews these first pioneers, notes their failing voices and bedimmed sight, their whitened locks and deeply furrowed brows, he shrinks from the task imposed upon him, knowing that these unfailing signs

speak in tones of pathos and eloquence, such as the pen is incapable of expressing. Yet a written record, a just and adequate memento, must and shall be preserved, so that future generations may have means of forming correct ideas as to who and what the first comers to the county were, and what they endured and accomplished. Well may we pause to-day midst the cultivated surroundings and charming attractions of this developed country, and note the contrast between the present and that day in May, 1856, upon which the Milford Colony viewed it, just as it was left by the trails of Indians in their flight from civilized life. These first settlers looked upon streams that reflected the image of the red man who had just folded up his tents in Cherokee County for the last time; he had trod the rolling expanse of prairie a life-time, but then left it to the plowshare of a better and nobler race. Albert Phipps, one of the five of the original colony now left, was born in the town of Milford, Worcester County, Massachusetts, October 7, 1820, 200 years after the landing of the Pilgrim Fathers on the wild New England shores. Aaron Phipps, father of Albert, was also a native of Massachusetts, and a descendant of English ancestors. Aaron's father was Samuel Phipps. The Phipps family were noted for the great number of blacksmiths it contained, the trade having been handed down from father to son for generations. Albert Phipps's mother was Polly H. Phipps, a daughter of Jason Phipps, of Revolutionary fame. She was born in Connecticut, and after her marriage to Aaron Phipps settled in Massachusetts, where she resided until her death, which occurred in October, 1826. Aaron Phipps was a stone worker and cutter by trade. He and his wife were the parents of eight children, six sons and two daughters, six of whom are living. He died in June, 1839. Albert was the fifth

child of the family, and his mother died when he was six years of age. Thus left an orphan at so tender an age, he early began life's conflict for himself. His opportunities for gaining an education were very limited. He learned the shoemaker's trade, serving an apprenticeship of three years. After mastering this industry he engaged in the manufacture of goods which are now rapidly turned out by machinery. He followed this occupation at intervals for twenty years, and in the spring of 1856 came to Iowa with the Milford Emigration Society, when not a wheel-track had flattened the native prairie grass. He pre-empted a quarter section of land upon which he began making a home; he erected a small log cabin just north of the present town, and afterward purchased other lands and improved them. All that was produced for market had to be hauled by ox-teams a great distance, and sold very low. The hardships endured were enough to have disheartened any man, but Mr. Phipps's courage did not fail him, and he remained with his undertaking. Soon there were evidences of better days; emigration commenced to flow westward, and the country began to develop. Having secured a choice piece of land near the placid waters of the Little Sioux, Mr. Phipps turned his attention to farming the tract upon which he now lives, it contains 200 acres of land, and he has kept it well stocked with high grades of animals, and paying proper attention to the business of stock-raising he has made it pay well. In 1844 he was married to Miss Martha Littlefield, a most estimable lady, a daughter of David Littlefield, Esq. She was born in Middlesex County, Massachusetts, in the same neighborhood in which Mr. Phipps was brought up. After coming to Iowa, during those long, dark pioneer days, she not unfrequently longed for the once happy home in

old New England, but sighs and heartaches could not take her back to her childhood's home, midst the pine-clad hills of the old Bay State. To Mr. and Mrs. Phipps have been born nine children, all of whom are living: Bethana A., Luther, John A., Adaline H., Henry L., Frank F., Arthur L., Nathan A. and Mattie. They all reside in Cherokee County, and as the father remarked, "I can jump a horse and ride to any child I have in half an hour." Mr. Phipps took part in the Civil War, being a member of Company I, Fifteenth Iowa Infantry, which was assigned to the Army of the Tennessee, General McPherson commanding. He took part in the siege of Savannah and battle of Bentonville, and was with General Sherman on his famous march to the sea, and back through the Carolinas to Goldsboro, until the final surrender of Confederate General Jo Johnston. On account of exposure Mr. Phipps contracted rheumatism and was sent north to Philadelphia, where he was honorably discharged; he at once returned to his home in Cherokee County. Politically he supports the issues of the Republican party, and has held various township and county offices. He served the county ten years as supervisor, holding that office when the supervisor system first became a law in 1861, and at a time when the whole county was in one great civil township. He himself composed the Board of Supervisors—was a sort of king. But he was elected to such position on account of his good, sound judgment, and his strict integrity of character, which he has ever maintained. Had it not been for his sterling qualities at an early day the land sharks and contract swindlers would doubtless have ruined the finances of this county, as they did in adjoining counties. Many an overture was made to him to put up jobs to swindle the Cherokee County tax-payers, all of which

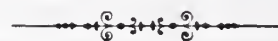
were received with disdain. Mr. Phipps belongs to Custer Post, No. 25, G. A. R. It may be added in conclusion that the author of the general history of this county is deeply indebted to Mr. Phipps for many points of interest.



GEORGE W. LEBOURVEAU, one of the original pioneer band which made up the Milford Colony, has been an important factor in the organization and development of Cherokee County. This brief review of his career is of necessity but a mere outline of his eventful life, thirty-three years of which have been spent in this county, the Milford Emigration Society landing here in 1856. Mr. Lebourveau was born in the town of Keene, Cheshire County, New Hampshire, August 28, 1827, and is the second son of a family of eight children, three boys and five girls, only three of whom survive. His father's name was George, and he was also a native of the old "Granite State;" his mother's maiden name was Betsey Bliss, a native of Massachusetts, of English descent; the father was of French extraction. The parents remained in New Hampshire until the death of the father, at which time George W. was two years of age. When he was seven years old he left home and worked on a farm until he was seventeen years old. He then began working for the railroad company on the line between Boston and Rutland, Vermont, via Pittsfield, Massachusetts. He was overseer of the construction department for three years, and then became overseer of construction on the Norfolk Railway, serving in that capacity for three years. After leaving the work of railroad building, he engaged in the boot and shoe trade at Milford, Massachusetts, remaining there until 1856, when

the Emigration Society was formed. He became a member of that colony, and for the details of his trip by rail and "prairie schooner" to the wilds of Northwestern Iowa, we refer the reader to the chapter on "Early Settlement." After piloting the company through to the "promised land," Mr. Lebourvean's first work was to assist in staking out and surveying the lands taken up by the colony. During his first year's residence he helped break prairie sod, and built four log houses, which afforded many of the members quite a comfortable home during that never-to-be-forgotten "hard winter" of 1856-'57. It may here be stated that the country was anything but homelike and pleasant to a person reared in the New England States. In the fall of 1857 Mrs. Lebourvean made a visit to their old home at Milford, Massachusetts, and Mr. Lebourvean in the fall of 1858, returning in the spring of 1859. At the breaking out of the Rebellion he became a member of Company I, Seventh Iowa Cavalry, and was sent to the frontier to guard the borders of civilization against the depredations of the desperadoes and Indians. He served three years and was honorably discharged in November, 1864; he took an active part in the battle of White Stone Hill, Dakota, where the soldiers met with heavy loss. After receiving his discharge from the United States service he took up a homestead, part of which is the present site of Cherokee; he claimed eighty acres, which he improved, his house being the first erected within the town limits. Unfortunately he disposed of his land several years before land raised, but received all it was worth at the time he sold it. Mr. Lebourvean was married in October, 1849, to Miss Sarah J. Cooke, at Providence, Rhode Island. She was a native of Bellingham, Massachusetts, and died at her home in Cherokee, February 5, 1885. Three children

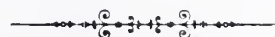
were born of this marriage, one of whom survives, Cora M. Politically our pioneer friend is a Republican, and has oftentimes been honored with county, township, and city offices. He was elected the first treasurer and recorder of the county, held the office of county supervisor for three terms, served as assessor and trustee, and was elected the first mayor of the incorporate town of New Cherokee, holding the office two terms, and acquitting himself with credit, and to the satisfaction of his constituents. He is Commander of Center Post, No. 25, Grand Army of the Republic, at Cherokee. Mr. Lebourvean is a man possessed of a strong will, and can not be turned aside from the path in which his convictions lead him; he is of the every-day, practical, pioneer type, kind and generous hearted, and is thoroughly posted in regard to all the early events connected with the settlement of his State and county.



SILAS B. PARKHURST, who forms the subject of this biographical notice, is one of the remaining pioneers of the original Milford Colony who settled in Cherokee County in 1856. It is truly befitting that some record here be given of the members of that brave band of people, so few of whom survive as residents of the county which they first settled, explored and organized, and finally helped to bring to its present standing among Iowa's best counties. Mr. Parkhurst is a native of Massachusetts, born at Milford, April 24, 1815, and is the youngest of a family of five children. His parents were Silas and Lydia (Robins) Parkhurst, natives of New England. The father of our subject was a carpenter and contractor by trade; both he and his wife died in Milford. Silas B. lived in his native town until he

reached man's estate. He attended the common schools of that day, whose term did not exceed nine weeks during the entire year; he began at an early age to work in a boot and shoe factory, which was not furnished with the machinery now found in those establishments, but all was done by hand, and at the greatest disadvantage. It is no wonder that so many of the New England shoemakers desired to make a change by seeking prairie homes in the West! Our subject toiled on at pegging the soles of boots and shoes for fourteen years, and then for a short period engaged in farming. In 1842 he was married to Miss Izanna Fisk, daughter of Martin Fisk, of Milford, Massachusetts. Mrs. Parkhurst was born in 1818. In 1856 they removed to Cherokee County, Iowa, coming with a part of the Emigration Society by rail to Dubuque, and thence by wagons across the wild and unsettled prairie State. The first winter, that of 1856-'57, they spent in Sac City. In the summer of 1857 Mr. Parkhurst pre-empted a quarter section of land and then deeded the same to the agent of the Emigration Society; when the division was made it left him sixty-two acres of prairie and twenty acres of timber land adjoining the town site. He served as a soldier in the Civil War, being a member of Company I, which was largely from Sioux City. He was sent up the Missouri River to guard the frontier from the attacks of Indians. His company was under General Sully's command, and they took part in the battle of White Stone Hill, near Devil's Lake, Dakota. Mr. Parkhurst served three years, and was mustered out of the service of the United States in 1864. He then located at Sioux City, Iowa, remaining there two years, and thence removed to Woodbury, Woodbury County, Iowa, where he lived a year, at the end of that time coming back to Cherokee County. He settled on a small tract of

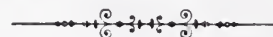
land near Albert Phipps's place, and had a shoe-shop in town; he also took up a homestead north of Hayward's mill, on Mill Creek. Upon this eighty-acre farm he lived until the autumn of 1888, when he sold his homestead and moved into Cherokee, spending the winter with G. W. Lebourvean. In the spring of 1889 he built a house on a two-acre tract in the extreme northern portion of the "Addition," where he now leads a somewhat retired life. In political belief Mr. Parkhurst is a staunch Democrat. He belongs to Custer Post, No. 25, Grand Army of the Republic. He and his wife are among the most aged of the original colony, he being seventy-four years old, and she seventy-one; she is still hale in body, clear in mind, and does all her own housework. To form any correct idea of the labors, and the privations endured by the pioneers in Northwestern Iowa a third of a century ago, one must converse with an aged couple who have battled through all obstacles and have overcome all difficulties. The bowed form, the whitened locks, the furrowed brow, all tell their story, and it is to these heroic people that the present generation is indebted for the high state of culture and development attained by the county and State. This worthy couple had two children born to them, both of whom are deceased; one was named Charles, and the other was an infant unnamed.



JAMES A. BROWN is one of the early and well-known pioneers, a member of the Milford Colony who settled in the county of Cherokee in 1856. This section of country was wild and uninhabited, and offered few inducements to any but the hardy and courageous. James A. was born in Smithfield, Rhode Island, January 17, 1820, and is

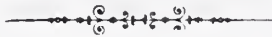
a son of Henry and Sarah (Vose) Brown, natives of Rhode Island and Maine respectively. The father was a mechanic, a wheelwright by trade, but our subject was reared to the occupation of a farmer, and obtained his education in the common schools. At the age of twenty-five he was married to Miss Louisa S. Sholes, a native of Rhode Island, born December 25, 1820. Five years after his marriage he removed to Milford, Massachusetts, and there he was employed in a boot and shoe factory. It was there he made the acquaintance of Messrs. Phipps, Corbett, Lebourveau and others, who were also pioneers of Cherokee County. Mr. Brown has been engaged in farming since coming to the county, and has been successful in the pursuit of this industry. Politically he affiliates with the Republican party. He has represented his county as supervisor, clerk and as justice of the peace, serving with credit to himself, and to the best interests of the public. He has experienced all the hardships and trials incident to pioneer life, well remembering the time when meal was ground in the coffee-mill for the family use. Mr. Brown's thrilling experience with the Indians is related in the chapter on Indian Troubles. He and his wife reared five children: George, Clara (widow of George E. Fisher), Thomas, Ida (wife of Henry Hubbard), and Ella. The great loss of Mr. Brown's life was the death of his wife, which occurred July 30, 1888. She had been a member of the Baptist Church since 1841, and her death was deeply regretted by all who knew her. Mr. Brown has been a member of the Baptist Church for forty-eight years, and has held the office of deacon of the same. He has always taken an active interest in education and religion, and is numbered among the leading farmers of the county. Ida (Brown) Hubbard was the first white child born in Cherokee County.

George Brown was born at Cumberland, Rhode Island, December 25, 1847, and is the son of James A. and Louisa (Sholes) Brown. When a lad of nearly nine years he came with his parents to Cherokee County, and has witnessed the wonderful growth and development of this productive section of country. Mr. Brown was married March 19, 1878, to Miss Mary Sonter, a daughter of Robert and Alison (Crombie) Sonter, who was born in Edinburgh, Scotland. Five children have been born of this union: Elmer, Arthur, Ella, Maggie and Alice.



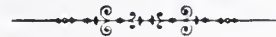
THOMAS McCULLA, Editor and Manager of the *Cherokee Times*, and present Mayor of the city, is the subject of this brief biographical notice. He was born in Hamilton, Ontario, November 29, 1855, and is a son of John and Sarah (McCraith) McCulla, of Scotch-English extraction. He received a good common-school education, and then took a special course at Wilton (Iowa) Collegiate Institute. He afterward entered the law department of the Iowa State University at Iowa City, and was graduated in the class of 1879. He was admitted to the bar at Muscatine, Iowa, in June, 1878, and located in Cherokee, July, 1879, and entered into the practice of his profession. He has always been considered a sound attorney with whom to counsel. He is a diligent reader, and is well posted on the topics of the day. Mr. McCulla practiced law and handled real estate until 1887, when he became editor of the oldest Republican journal in the county, the *Cherokee Times*. At present he divides his energies between the publication of his paper and the practice of his profession. He was elected mayor of Cherokee in 1885, and has held that office ever since to the entire satis-

faction of the public. In the way of offices he has held that of city recorder and city attorney. Politically he is a Republican, who can always be counted on as true to his party and sound in his judgment. He is an honored member of the various Masonic divisions from the Blue Lodge to the Commandery. He is also a member of the I. O. O. F. He is interested in many of the commercial enterprises of the place, and always works for the best interests of the masses.



J S. BARNES, a man highly esteemed in the business circles of Cherokee County, was born in Delaware County, Iowa, July 14, 1848, and is a son of James and Margaret M. (Hudson) Barnes. He is the second of a family of nine children, and was reared in his native county, being trained to the occupation of a farmer. He received his earlier education in the common schools, and at the age of nineteen years entered Lennox College, at Hopkinton, Iowa, where he took a business course. He made his home in Delaware County until 1879, when he came to Cherokee County, and purchased 160 acres in Marcus Township; from time to time he added to this purchase until he owned 540 acres; he has since engaged in buying and selling land until he now owns 220 acres, besides a large mortgage interest. After coming to the county he engaged in the livestock business, feeding and shipping quite extensively, in connection with his other farming interests. In 1884 the Citizens' Bank was organized, with Mr. Barnes as president and cashier, the partnership being formed with M. A. Creglow, Esq., of Guttenberg, Iowa, with a good cash capital. Mr. Barnes also owns an interest in the Clayton County Bank, of which he is Vice President.

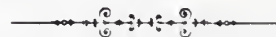
He is well posted on all financial questions, and is looked upon as one of the wisest financiers in Northwestern Iowa, as well as one of the most influential citizens of Cherokee County. He is a genial, whole-souled gentleman, and enjoys a large circle of friends. Politically he is a Republican, and has the distinction of being chairman of the Board of County Supervisors; he has also filled the office of township treasurer for four years. He is a member of the A. O. U. W. Mr. Barnes was united in marriage December 28, 1871, to Miss Sarah Edith Everhart, a daughter of H. B. and Caroline (Kirk) Everhart. Mrs. Barnes was born in the State of Pennsylvania, October 12, 1850. This union has resulted in three children: Alice Gertrude, born December 25, 1873; Frances Edith, born June 2, 1878, and Floyd Senate, born May 17, 1886. Mr. Barnes was reared in the Freewill Baptist Church, and his wife was brought up in the Presbyterian faith.



J H. GROVES, proprietor of the Woodbine Valley Stock Farm, Pilot Township, is one of the prominent and extensive agriculturists of Cherokee County. He was born in Delaware County, Ohio, December 1, 1842, and is a son of Adam and Catherine (Sellers) Groves, natives of the State of Pennsylvania. In 1855 the family removed to Clinton County, Iowa. The father died in Scott County, Iowa, and the mother in Pilot Township, Cherokee County. J. H. Groves, the subject of this biography, was reared to farm life, and received the advantages of the common schools. During the great Rebellion he enlisted in August, 1862, in the Twenty-sixth Iowa Volunteer Infantry, Company C; he took an active part in the engagements of Arkansas Post, siege of Vicks-

burg, Jackson, Mississippi, Lookout Mountain, Missionary Ridge, Ringgold Ridge; thence he went to Chattanooga, thence to Vienna, spending the winter there; afterward he went to Resaca, and thence to the Kennesaw Mountains; at one time he belonged to the First Division, Fifteenth Army Corps, and was detached from Sherman's army and placed under Hooker at the battles of Lookout Mountain and Missionary Ridge; he marched through the Carolinas, and was with General Sherman at Raleigh, North Carolina, at the time of the surrender of General Johnston. He attended the grand review at Washington, District of Columbia, was honorably discharged, and was mustered out of the service at Clinton, Iowa. Mr. Groves engaged in farming in Clinton County until 1869 when he came to Cherokee County and took a homestead of eighty acres of Government land in section 26, Pilot Township; he was prosperous in his undertakings, and invested in land until he owned 760 acres in one body, on which he lived until 1887, when he removed to Woodbine Valley Stock Farm; this place contains 1,280 acres of well-improved land; there is a comfortable dwelling, and one of the best barns in the county; in the stone basement is a tank filled with a natural supply of water, and all the arrangements of the barn are equally convenient. Mr. Groves is one of the oldest and most extensive cattle feeders in Cherokee County; in raising stock he makes a specialty of the higher grades, and has been very successful in this enterprise. The large tracts of land now owned by Mr. Groves, viewed from the small beginning, attest his thrift and wise management. In Clinton County, Iowa, Mr. Groves was united in marriage to Miss Ellen Bull, who was born in England, and came with her parents, George and Catherine (Bruce) Bull, to America. Mr. and Mrs.

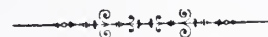
Groves have four children: George F., Charles H., Alice E. and Roy A. Politically our subject is an Independent Republican. He was elected county supervisor in 1871, serving one term; he has also filled the office of township trustee, acquitting himself with much credit. He is a member of Speculative Lodge, No. 307, A. F. & A. M., and Burning Bush Chapter, No. 90, R. A. M. Mr. Groves is still in the prime of life, is cordial in manner, firm in his convictions of right and wrong, honorable in business, and highly respected by all who know him.



JOHN FRENCH, of Amherst Township, has experienced more than the average adversity, as well as prosperity, of the pioneer settler of Cherokee County. To trace his career from the beginning let us go back to Lincolnshire, England, where he was born December 18, 1830. His parents were Edward and Ann (Parkin) French, also natives of England. He was reared to agricultural pursuits, and obtained his education through his own efforts, as the advantages offered him were very meager; being a close observer, however, he has acquired a fund of information that enables him to attend to any business that may devolve upon him. When he had attained his nineteenth year he bade farewell to his native land, and sailed for America; he located in Ontario, near Hamilton. After coming to this country he learned the trade of general building, and followed this avocation until 1867, when he came to Iowa, and settled in Jackson County; there he remained until 1871, when he came to Cherokee County, and purchased a farm in Amherst Township. At that time there were only eight homesteads in the township, and only two or three actual settlers. Mr. French had

bought eighty acres, and he erected a small house which made a home for several years; in 1885 he built a handsome brick residence, which is second to none in the township; it is surrounded by a beautiful grove of two acres, which adds very much to the attractiveness of the place. All of the improvements have been made by the present owner, and are of the best kind. He has made additions to his first purchase of land until he has at different times owned several hundred acres of land. He has made generous gifts of land to three of his sons, and takes delight in being able to render them assistance, being fully able to appreciate the difficulties which beset the young man without capital or lands. When they first came to the county, Mr. French and his family were compelled to undergo many hardships; their neighbors were few and far away; the roads were poor, and the market places at a great distance, while the prices paid for produce were oftentimes very low; the prairie fires were often very destructive, and two different seasons there were grasshoppers in such abundance that Mr. French on one occasion caught *fifty-three bushels*. He erected the first school-house in the township, and while doing this work he was shut in by a blizzard for two days and two nights, with only two meals' provision. Mr. French was married January 19, 1858, to Jane Ward, a daughter of George and Ann (Pickering) Ward, who was born in Canada September 20, 1840. Six children were born of this union: George Edward, John Albert, Thomas William, James Robert (who was the first male child born in Amherst Township), Lizzie Ann Malissa and Charles Henry. On first coming to the county Mr. and Mrs. French were associated with the Methodist Episcopal Church; after several years they joined the Second Adventist Church, and have taken an active part in the work of that

society. Mr. French has done much of the ministerial work in Tilden and Amherst townships, helping to organize the Methodist Episcopal Church in the latter township. He has labored diligently in the cause of his Master, and well deserves the respect and esteem in which he is held. Mr. French and his family are numbered among the leading people of Amherst Township. Politically he affiliates with the Republican party, and has represented his township officially as justice of the peace, and as trustee.

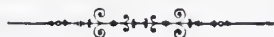


EDWARD W. PARKER, M. D., is one of the men now living in Spring Township who came here in the early days and entered Government land. His settlement there dates back to September, 1865, when a company of ten persons migrated from Wisconsin to find homes in this new country. Among them were Mrs. Parker's parents, who settled on land adjoining the Doctor's. Edward W. Parker was born in Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, March 9, 1845, and is a son of Braman C. and Nancy (Patterson) Parker. The father is also a physician, and is practicing at Wilber, Nebraska. He was born in the State of New York, of English ancestry. Wilson Parker, grandfather of our subject, removed to New York from Massachusetts, where his family had been rooted for generations, having been among the earliest settlers of that commonwealth. Dr. Parker's mother was born in the Hoosier State, where she was married to his father. There were three children in the family. James W., the eldest, was a homesteader of 1866 in Cherokee County, but left the following year, and is now a locomotive engineer. The only daughter, Margaret, died at the age of thirty-two years. Edward

W. was but four years old when his mother died, and his father afterward reared a large family by a second marriage. At the age of eight years he came West with his father and settled in Dane County, Wisconsin. When he was fourteen years old his father gave him his time and he became his own guardian, and although doing for himself he made his home with his father. When the Rebellion in the South arose he responded to the President's call for men to defend the nation's flag. August 16, 1861, at the age of sixteen years, he enlisted in Company A, Seventh Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, and after a service of four years he was discharged July 3, 1865, at Jeffersonville, Indiana. For months he was detailed on special duty as provost guard on General Newton's staff, while he was in command of the First Army Corps. He participated in most of the battles of the Eastern campaign, including Gainesville, Second Bull Run, Fredericksburg, Fitzhugh Crossing, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Mine Run, Wilderness, Laurel Hill and Spottsylvania. After the last battle he was taken sick and for eight months lay at Fort Schuyler Hospital. He was fortunate enough to escape being wounded, though he passed through many of the hottest battles. When the battle-flags were furled and peace was declared he returned to his home in Wisconsin. While on a furlough he had been united in marriage to Miss Mary J. Crooks, October 2, 1864, and on rejoining her the question naturally arose, "Where shall we make our home?" Iowa offering many inducements, they located upon a homestead in Cherokee County, and there they have passed their maturer years. Having for a long time been desirous of studying medicine, our subject embraced the first opportunity and entered the office of R. L. Cleaves, M. D., in 1872. He then took two

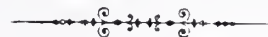
courses of lectures at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Keokuk, Iowa, graduating in 1876. He began to practice with Dr. Cleaves, with whom he was connected one year, at the end of which time he returned to his farm. He has since devoted his time to his profession in connection with some agricultural pursuits. His field of work includes Cherokee, O'Brien and Buena Vista counties, and he has been very successful. He has often been solicited to locate in some city, but he is content to remain where he is surrounded with rural comforts, and where he can give some attention to his apary, in which he is much interested. He also breeds Poland-China hogs, having a fine herd of thirty head. His son has charge of the farm, and he can now enjoy life as only those can who have passed through the hardships of pioneer life and have been successful. Dr. Parker has the respect and confidence of the people of his county, and repeatedly his neighbors have shown their confidence by asking him to attend to the duties connected with the offices of the township in which he resides. He is thoroughly imbued with the principles of the Republican party, and is a staunch and effective supporter of the same. He is of a strong social nature, and numbers his friends among all classes and beliefs. He is a member of the G. A. R., the I. O. O. F. and the K. P. societies, taking a prominent and active part in the deliberations of these bodies. Mrs. Parker, a most estimable person, was born in Allegheny County, Pennsylvania, May 2, 1845. She is a daughter of William and Jane Crooks. The mother died three years ago, and the father is now a resident of Lake Park, Iowa. Dr. and Mrs. Parker's family consists of C. Augustus, born April 26, 1866, and Bertha, born June 17, 1870. She has the distinction of being the first white child born in Spring Township.

She has chosen the profession of teaching, and is fitting herself to do her work well. She is attending the State Normal at Cedar Rapids, Iowa, and will soon finish the course of study of that institution. She has taught four terms, and has met with most gratifying success.



ELIAS DUBES, a prominent farmer of Silver Township, entered eighty acres of Government land in Cherokee County in 1868, and his family have been residents of the county since 1870. He was born September 17, 1828, in York County, Pennsylvania, and is a son of Jacob and Betsey (Motter) Dubes, his mother being the daughter of English parents. At the age of twenty-one years Elias removed to Carroll County, Ohio, remaining there one year, when he returned to Harrison County. There he was married January 8, 1852, to Miss Hannah Sawvel, a daughter of Michael and Sarah (Warner) Sawvel, natives of York County, Pennsylvania. The father died at the age of seventy-seven, and the mother lived to be sixty-five years old. Mrs. Dubes was born in Harrison County, Ohio. In 1853 the tide of emigration flowing westward, Mr. Dubes emigrated to Iowa and settled in Clayton County; thence he removed to Allamakee County, Iowa, where he improved 120 acres of land. In August, 1862, he left the peaceful pursuit of agriculture to engage in the defense of the Union; he enlisted in the Twenty-seventh Iowa Volunteer Infantry, Company I, and served two years and a half; he participated in the battles of Clifton, Jackson, Mississippi, and Holly Springs, Arkansas. He was honorably discharged on account of physical disability, when he returned to Allamakee County, where he lived until he

came to Cherokee County. Mr. Dubes now owns 360 acres of land in Silver Township, and forty acres in Diamond. His dwelling was built in 1883 at a cost of \$2,300, and is one of the handsomest farm residences in the county; he has a large and substantial barn, a modern windmill supplying water for livestock, and stock scales; there is a large grove adding to the comfort of the place, and all the indications are that Mr. Dubes is a successful farmer. He and his wife are the parents of seven children: Lucinda Clara, wife of J. P. McDowell, of Diamond Township; Michael Francis, of Silver Township; Sarah E., wife of H. M. Lane, of Silver Township; Daniel, of Diamond Township, and Maggie A., at home; two children have died; Flora J., in 1881, in her thirteenth year; Amanda E., in 1882, in her twenty-first year. Mr. Dubes is a member of the Republican party, and has served his township seventeen years as treasurer, eight years as trustee, and two years as justice of the peace, and his county as coroner; he has filled these offices with credit to himself and honor to his constituency. He and his wife are members of the Baptist Church, and their house was for many years known as the Baptist headquarters. Mr. Dubes is a member of the General Custer Post, No. 25, G. A. R. He is frank and genial in manner, and is honored and respected by many friends.

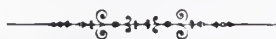


WILLIAM B. CHICK, the present treasurer of Cherokee County, has been closely connected with public matters hereabouts for nearly twenty years, coming to the place when the broad, trackless prairies made up the surroundings of a mere hamlet, and before the iron horse had found his way to this part of Iowa. He came in

March, 1870, in company with Dr. Royal L. Cleaves; they came overland from Cedar Rapids, Iowa, seeing lots of "beautiful prairie" between here and there. In attempting to sketch the life of so active a man as Mr. Chick it is the writer's first duty to gain what facts he can from the subject, and then draw from the fund of popular sentiment for the remainder. It will almost go without the saying that this gentleman, by reason of his ability and genial traits, has no real enemies in the county, where he has mingled with all classes of men for almost two decades. But before speaking of his career in Cherokee County, the reader will please go with us in thought to the old "Pine Tree" State, Maine, down by that wave-washed and rocky coast whence came so many of Iowa's early and best settlers. In York County William B. Chick was born July 25, 1848, his parents being Nathan and Barbara (Foster) Chick, natives of Maine, and of Puritan blood. The father died when William B. was a mere child, and he was thrown upon his own resources to carve out life's history by his unaided hand. At the age of thirteen years he went to the city of Portland, where he remained until that great conflict, the Civil War, demanded the service, and life if need be, of the bravest and best of our sons. Accordingly, young Chick enlisted in April, 1864, when only *sixteen years old*, becoming a member of the First Maine Battery; he went South and participated in the battles of Cedar Creek, Fisher's Hill, and others, and was discharged July 15, 1865, before he had reached his seventeenth birthday. He returned to Maine, and shortly thereafter went to the city of Boston, Massachusetts, where he was employed as clerk in a clothing house for two years and a half. Thence he went to Chicago, Illinois, in 1868, but remained there only a short time before he retraced his steps as far east as Michigan, where

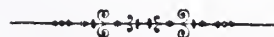
he worked in the lumber business for about a year. In August, 1869, he came to Iowa, stopping at Cedar Rapids until March, 1870, and then came to Cherokee. In company with Dr. Cleaves he bought a pre-emption claim on section 30, Cherokee Township, about two and a half miles west of the city. The romance of breaking prairie with ox-teams soon wore off, and the quarter section was sold at a good paying margin. Mr. Chick then clerked for two years for F. W. Huxford, and January 1, 1874, began his duties as deputy county treasurer, which position he held for two years. In the fall of 1875 he was elected county auditor, and was twice re-elected, holding that responsible office for nearly six years, resigning to engage in the mercantile business as a member of the firm of Ballard & Chick. Later he bought his partner's interest and continued in the trade until the spring of 1882, when he again took charge of the county auditor's office, managing it until the next general election, which occurred in the fall of 1883, when he was elected treasurer of the county. He was re-elected again in 1885 and 1887, and is now serving the third term of this office, to which he was called without opposition. Mr. Chick was married February 9, 1875, to Miss Sarah Delaney, a native of Wisconsin, and a daughter of Mitchell and Prudence Delaney. By this union three children have been born, one of whom is living, named Myrtie; Howard and Edith died within a week, in the month of November, 1887; Howard was six years old, and Edith, three years and five months. This sad bereavement cast a deep gloom over the fond parents, whose hearts still feel the great affliction. Mr. Chick is a member of Speculative Lodge, No. 307, A. F. & A. M.; of Burning Bush Chapter, No. 90, R. A. M.; and of Crusade Cominandery, No. 39, K. T. He has served as Master of the Blue Lodge,

and High Priest of the Chapter. He is now serving his fourth year as Commander of the K. T. Commandery. He also belongs to Custer Post, No. 25, G. A. R., of which he has been Adjutant. He has been Chief of the Fire Department for many years, and there is no better business man in all the county than "Chick," by which name he is known far and wide, but seldom is his given name mentioned, if indeed it be known to the masses. In his manner he is polite and pleasing, in business matters prompt and reliable, and as a friend, neighbor, and good citizen, no one stands higher than William B. Chick.



EUGENE COWLES, deceased, during his life-time justly won a place in the biographical record of his county, as well as in the hearts of his fellow-citizens and brothers at the legal bar of Cherokee County. Never did the hand of death strike down one more highly honored and universally beloved, or one whose demise awoke more genuine sorrow in the public heart. Mr. Cowles was born in New Haven, Vermont, March 10, 1835, where he grew to manhood. He there distinguished himself as the brightest of his class in school. On leaving Vermont he entered a commercial college in Chicago, as he intended pursuing some business enterprise. There he received an excellent training, but having a love for the study of the law, he entered an office at Bellevue, Iowa, and was admitted to the bar in 1858. The next year he was married to Miss Julia Potter, who for twenty years lived with him a life of happiness such as but few realize. This marriage was blessed with two daughters who grew to womanhood: Eugenie and Harriet. After practicing law a few years, Mr. Cowles entered the grain

business at Dubuque, Iowa, but again in 1870 we find him engaged in the practice of his chosen profession at Cherokee, Iowa, where he resided until death overtook him in the full vigor and prime of his manhood, July 26, 1880. He was a few months past forty-five years of age, and was ill but a few hours. As a citizen no man stood higher than he, and he was foremost in every work tending to benefit the community. He was truly a charitable man, but he gave so unostentatiously that only his most intimate friends knew the goodness of his heart. He ministered to the poor and distressed, not to be seen of men, but to relieve and sustain the needy. Mr. Cowles was an active Mason, and was buried by that order. The merchants of the city closed their places of business as a last tribute to his noble manhood, knowing full well that one of Cherokee's best men had passed from earth. The newspapers throughout the Northwest gave extended obituary notices, and the home papers were heavily draped in turned "column rules," as a sign of deep mourning.



RC. HAWN, deceased, late of Silver Township, was widely and favorably known in Cherokee County. He was born July 13, 1820, in Mifflin County, Pennsylvania, and is a son of Daniel and Elizabeth (Smiley) Hawn. He lived in the county of his birth until sixteen years of age, when he went with his parents to Clarion County, Pennsylvania. There he grew to manhood, and learned the carpenter's trade. He was married February 13, 1843, to Miss Elmira Magee, who was born and reared in Clarion County. She is a daughter of John and Sarah (Frampton) Magee. In 1855 Mr. Hawn made a trip to Iowa, and settled in Daven-

port, remaining there two years. At the end of that time he removed to Muscatine County, Iowa, living there for the same length of time. In 1859 he went to Jones County, Iowa. When there was a call for men during the great Rebellion, he enlisted in September, 1862, in the Thirty-first Iowa Volunteer Infantry, Company H. He served as hospital carpenter on the hospital boat, *The City of Memphis*. This position he held for nine months. For a time he was in Captain Shanks' command in the Quartermaster's department of the Army of the Southwest. He was in the battle of Arkansas Post, and entered Vicksburg on the day of surrender. He was with Sherman on his march to the sea, and at one time was hauling ammunition in the ordnance train in the front of the battle. He was honorably discharged in July, 1865, and returned to his home in Jones County. In 1870 he came to Cherokee County, and settled on eighty acres of wild land, residing there until his death, which occurred August 8, 1888. Mr. and Mrs. Hawn reared four children: D. B. and J. M., residents of Silver Township; Henrietta, wife of M. L. Dial, of Sioux City (she has six children), and Mrs. Sarah M. Steiner (deceased), wife of F. P. Steiner, who left three children. Mr. Hawn affiliated with the Republican party. He served his township as trustee, justice of the peace, and as assessor, with much credit to himself. He was a member of the General Custer Post, No. 25, G. A. R. He was a worthy member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and one of the reliable and representative citizens of the county. His widow resides on the homestead with her son, D. B. Hawn. D. B. Hawn, the eldest son of R. C. and Elmira (Magee) Hawn, was born in Clarion County, Pennsylvania. In 1870 he came with his parents to Cherokee County, and purchased

120 acres of wild land in Silver Township. He has brought this land from the natural state in which he found it to one of high cultivation, and has erected a dwelling, a good barn, and other buildings necessary for the protection of grain and live-stock. He has planted a grove, which is a beautiful ornament to the place. Mr. Hawn also owns 120 acres of land in Griggs Township, Ida County. In political thought and action he is Republican. He is a man yet in the prime of life, is intelligent and progressive, and is one of the leading citizens of the township.

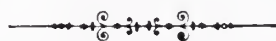


FRANK E. WHITMORE, junior member of the well-known and reliable real-estate firm, Corbett & Whitmore, Cherokee, Iowa, has by reason of his long residence here, together with his extensive business operations, made a record which truly entitles him to more than passing mention in the review of representative men of Cherokee County, where Mr. Whitmore has resided over eighteen years. To gain information concerning his earlier career, one must needs go back to the place of his nativity, in the old Empire State. He was born July 22, 1843, in the town of Georgetown, Madison County, New York, and is the youngest child of a second marriage. His father, Dr. E. Whitmore, was a native of East Haddam, Connecticut, in which State he was reared and educated. He removed to the State of New York in the year 1810, and settled in Georgetown, Madison County, where he continued to practice medicine until his death, which occurred November 6, 1851, the date of his birth being February 24, 1784. Mr. Whitmore's mother was Betsey (Barnett) Whitmore, a daughter of James Barnett, Esq. She was born November 26, 1808, in Con-

nectient, and died August 15, 1850. She was the mother of two children: Cerissa A. Whitmore and Frank E. Dr. Whitmore's first wife was Miss Susanna Hovey. Frank E. Whitmore was reared in his native town where he attended the public schools. When about ten years of age he went to Morrisville, New York, and entered the Morrisville Union School, where he remained until 1860. He then taught school four months, commencing November 5, 1860, after which he went to Cazenovia, New York, and entered the Oneida Conference Seminary December 4, 1861. After leaving that educational institution he enlisted for nine months, November 1, 1862, in Company F, One Hundred and Seventy-sixth New York Volunteers, and was sent to Louisiana under General B. F. Butler; he afterward joined the expedition under General N. P. Banks. He was detached as a bugler and later as a member of the regimental band. On June 23, 1863, he was taken prisoner of war at Morgan City, Louisiana. He was paroled and sent to Ship Island, held sixty days, and then exchanged, when he returned to the service, his regiment being at Bonnet Carre, Louisiana. He was mustered out in the autumn of 1863, and returned to Morrisville, New York, and soon went to Peterborough, New York, where he took charge of a store owned by an uncle, James Barnet. He remained there about three years and then went to South Carolina, July 1, 1866, rented a sea island cotton plantation in company with others, about thirty miles north of Charleston, in which he owned an interest in crop and equipments; he resided there about one year, and on account of sickness was compelled to return to the North. He went to Utica, in his native State, April 15, 1867, and was there employed in a hardware store owned by J. E. Roberts & Co., with whom he remained about two years. At

the expiration of that time he went to Red Wing, Minnesota, April 9, 1869, and took a position as bookkeeper in the hardware store of E. L. Baker & Co., whom he served two years. In July, 1871, Mr. Whitmore came to Cherokee, Iowa, and soon after formed a partnership with John H. Roe, in the real-estate business. This co-partnership existed until 1873, when Mr. Whitmore purchased the interest of Mr. Roe, and afterward sold a one-half interest in the business to Carlton Corbett, Esq. The firm now known as Corbett & Whitmore are extensive dealers in both wild and improved lands, and are agents for the Iowa Railroad Land and Town Lot Company. Mr. Whitmore was united in marriage June 6, 1871, to Emma E. Bates, a daughter of John W. Bates, and a native of Utica, New York, where she grew to womanhood. In his political choice Mr. Whitmore now favors the Prohibition party, believing that no great reform is likely to be enacted by either of the other two political parties. Being a thorough-going business man, he has frequently been placed in public office. He served as secretary of the School Board of Cherokee for several years, has been a member of the Town Council, and is a director of the Cherokee State Bank, in which he is a stockholder. He is a member of the Congregational Church, and holds the office of clerk of the same. He is also an active member of the Y. M. C. A., of which he is director and treasurer. He is a member of the A. O. U. W., belonging to the Loyal Order at Cherokee, of which he is an officer. Cherokee County has an unusually large number of excellent business men in proportion to its population, yet none stand higher in point of intelligence and moral superiority than he of whom this sketch is written. He was endowed by nature with a very keen perception of right and wrong, which invaluable characteristic he has

cultivated from his early youth; this fact alone causes him to stand out prominent among his fellow men as an exemplary Christian and exceptionally correct business man whom all classes admire and greatly respect. Cherokee County can boast of no better type of a good citizen than that found in Frank E. Whitmore.



HYMENEUS C. KELLOGG was born on August 15, 1824, in the town of Tinmouth, Rutland County, Vermont. His father, Frederick Kellogg, was a native of Windham County, in the same State, and descended from an old family of South Hadley, Massachusetts. This family was of English ancestry and dates back to the colonial days of America. Mr. Kellogg's mother was also a native of Vermont, having been born in Windsor County. Her maiden name was Sophia Ranney. Hymeneus grew to manhood in his native county, receiving a good education, and laying the foundation for a successful career in life. He went to Poultney in the same county and commenced to read law, and was finally admitted to the bar in the year 1846. He practiced his profession for a time in Vermont, but soon went to Boston, Massachusetts, where he lived two years variously engaged. In the same year in which he completed his legal studies he was married to Miss Elizabeth E. Wheeler, a native of Vermont and a daughter of Jonathan R. and Eusebia (Hoar) Wheeler, of Massachusetts, the marriage taking place in Pittstown, New York. On leaving Boston he returned to his native State, where he remained until the year 1855, when, attracted by the glowing accounts of the wonderful opportunities open to young men in the newly developing West, he left his native State and

removed to Quasqueton, Buchanan County, Iowa. At the time of his location in this county it had not been organized, and the country was characterized by all those features so peculiar to newly settled regions, and so well known to every one experienced in frontier life. Here Mr. Kellogg lived until the year 1869, following his profession and dealing in real estate, and also being engaged to some extent in farming operations. Not being fully satisfied with his surroundings, and wishing to again change his location, he, in company with his son-in-law, Charles H. Lewis, came to Cherokee County, in this State, in the early spring of 1869, with a view to locating in the county if the prospects were sufficiently promising. They arrived in Cherokee, or what was then called Cherokee, on the 22d day of May, 1869, having driven for a long distance over the then unsettled prairies of Northwestern Iowa. Although there was then no town in the county, yet the tide of immigration was so great, and so many were coming to take up the free, fertile lands then subject to homestead entry, and the prospect of the advent of a railroad in the coming year being so bright, Mr. Kellogg and his son-in-law concluded that it was the place for them to settle. This they did, and their families soon followed them to the new home. Mr. Lewis had taken a course of legal study in the Iowa Law School, and had been admitted to the bar, and a firm was formed by the name of Kellogg & Lewis, being the first law firm in the county, as also was a real-estate firm, which included as one of its members Mr. N. T. Burroughs, who had shortly before taken up his residence in the county. A new town, called Blair City, was started on a site about a mile north of the present town of Cherokee, and during the summer and fall of 1869 grew apace with the tide of immigration, until it numbered quite



H. C. Kellogg

a respectable village. Here Messrs. Kellogg & Lewis followed their profession, and the real-estate firm also did a large business. Mr. Kellogg's ability and energy soon placed him in the front rank of those who were struggling to build up the interests of the town and county. The railroad having been completed through from Fort Dodge to Sioux City in the spring of 1870, and the present town of Cherokee having been located, the new firm, in common with the rest of the inhabitants of Blair City, put their homes and offices on wheels and moved to the new town. Here their legal business grew and Mr. Kellogg was soon recognized as one of the foremost lawyers of this section. While not a man who was given to the close study and investigation of legal questions, yet, from his strong, innate common sense, he was enabled to arrive at conclusions on legal problems that were usually consonant with legal principles, for the reason that law is supposed to be the perfection of common sense. In addition to this faculty of arriving at sound conclusions on legal questions he also possessed a very high order of oratorical ability, the display of which in the legal forum soon made him well known as a successful jury pleader, and his eloquence was always more feared by the other members of the bar than his knowledge of law. In 1871 his partner, Mr. Lewis, was elected to the office of district attorney of the Fourth Judicial District, and this fact gave prominence to the firm. As the county developed the business of the firm increased. In the fall of 1874 Mr. Lewis was elected by the Republicans to the office of judge of the Fourth Judicial District, a position which he has held ever since. This rendered a dissolution of the old firm necessary on the 1st of January, 1875, when Judge Lewis took his seat on the bench. Mr. Kellogg carried on the law business alone

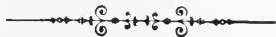
until the month of May, 1875, when he formed a partnership with Mr. E. C. Herrick, a young attorney, and the firm was from then until Mr. Kellogg's retirement from practice in the fall of 1882 known as Kellogg & Herrick. In October, 1882, having grown tired of the turmoil and strife consequent on the practice of the law, and wishing to lead a less active life, Mr. Kellogg sold out his interest to his partner and retired to his farm near Cherokee, where he has since resided, carrying on one of the finest farms in the county. His first wife had died in Quasqueton, Iowa, in the year 1877, leaving surviving her four children: Mrs. Emma E. Lewis, the wife of Judge Lewis, now a resident of Sioux City, Iowa; Mary E., wife of Henry Ackenback, of Spencer, Iowa; Fred. R., just entering into manhood, and residing at home, and Darwin H., a younger son, who is at Lake Charles, Louisiana. Mr. Kellogg was married again in the year 1879, to Mrs. Rachel S. Soper, of Buchanan County, a lady of fine social attainments, good common sense, and possessed of business judgment far beyond the average of her sex. In politics Mr. Kellogg was a thorough Republican in the early history of the party. His father was a Whig, and supported John C. Fremont in 1856. Mr. Kellogg remained loyal to the Republican party until recent years. Being a man of independent thought and conviction, and acknowledging no right in any one or any party to dictate his political course, he has come to be known as an Independent. He cordially supported the prohibitory movement in Iowa, and is inclined to believe that the full efficacy of prohibition can be found only in absolute national control of the traffic. Until within the last few years he took an active part in county politics, and was generally regarded as the most successful politician in the county. From the beginning of its active history the

county of Cherokee, like all other communities, has felt the full force of political strife and contention. These local controversies have at times in the past been exceedingly warm and sometimes rather stormy. Having an aptitude for such warfare, and being at the same time a leading man in the community, it was but natural that Mr. Kellogg should become warmly enlisted on the one side or the other, as his judgment and personal feelings might carry him. When once so enlisted no man in the community ever had any reason to doubt where he stood or what friend he was working for. He never asked or wanted an office for himself. If a friend could get it with his help, he was satisfied. He never flinched from a public avowal of his feelings, or his political affiliations, and all a man had to do to find out where he stood was either to ask him, or watch his political actions. No man was ever truer to a friend. When he went into a campaign to work for one, it was always with a grim determination to win if possible. He hates vice and loves the good. As would be expected from such a nature, he met with opposition that at times even became bitter, and by some he was disliked. But conscious in the rectitude of his own motives, he cared little for the adverse judgment of his enemies. Knowing that he who is the friend of everybody is rarely, if ever, the true friend of anybody, he sticks to his friends and lets his enemies take care of themselves. He is a man of most genial and kindly disposition, sympathetic in his nature, and has a warm and responsive heart. No man will sooner forgive a foe and forget an injury. Although not as careful in looking after the acquisition of wealth as most men, yet he has prospered in a financial sense and has a competency for his old age. He owns a beautiful farm situated close to the town of Cherokee, and seems

thoroughly contented in cultivating his broad acres. He has stocked it with a fine herd of cattle and with the best breeds of hogs, and has every facility for the successful prosecution of the farm and stock business. Mr. Kellogg is a man who is possessed of natural talents far above the usual order. While a great reader, and a well-posted man on all questions of public interest, yet hard study was ever irksome to him. As before stated, he is a man of very superior oratorical ability, and he never fails to secure the sympathy of an audience and to delight those who listen to him, by his glowing eloquence and keen wit. It is not too much to say that had he cultivated his talents in this direction he would have made himself one of the leading public speakers of the day. He possesses the power of appealing to the noblest part of human nature in the most effective manner, and of stirring up the good feelings of an audience with his pungent and sparkling wit. Mr. Kellogg has passed twenty years in Cherokee County, and has been thoroughly identified with its growth and history during that period. He has seen it develop from an unsettled expanse of raw prairie into a blooming garden spot of thrift and prosperity. He is an honored citizen of a happy and peaceful community, and is the recipient of the general good will of the people.

PN. BROWN, dealer in building material, lumber, and coal, Marcus, Iowa, has been identified with the interests of Cherokee County since the autumn of 1872. He was born in Hastings County, Canada, March 19, 1842, and is the son of Elias and Mary (Ruttan) Brown. He is the eighth of a family of twelve children, and was reared in his native county to farm life,

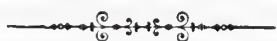
receiving his education in the common schools. Mr. Brown was married in Canada to Miss Sarah Ann Lawrence, a daughter of Daniel Lawrence, Esq. She was also a native of Canada, and immediately after their marriage they removed to the State of New York, and located at a town named Adams; there they remained three years, during which time our subject devoted himself to the carpenter's trade and other enterprises. He then removed to Syracuse, New York, and for nine years he followed carpenter work, when he removed to Cherokee County, Iowa. He came in advance of his family, and made preparations for their home. He at once went to work at his trade, which he has since followed, at the same time contracting and building. He resided in the town of Cherokee for nine years, and in the fall of 1881 he removed to Marcus and opened a lumber yard in partnership with Henry Luge; this firm ceased to exist at the end of one year, Mr. Brown buying the entire business. In the fall of 1882 he added coal to his stock; he handles everything in the building material line, carrying a stock of \$5,000. He does an annual business of \$20,000, and has been very prosperous in all his enterprises. He owns eighty acres of improved land in Marcus Township, and several pieces of town property. Mr. and Mrs. Brown are the parents of seven children, two of whom survive.



JOHAN DORR, a native of Hesse Darmstadt, Germany, was born June 7, 1839, and is the son of Phillipp and Christina (Kredel) Dorr. He is one of a family of fourteen children, nine of whom grew to maturity, and was brought up to farm life, obtaining his education in the common schools. When only sixteen years old he emigrated to

America, stopping for a short time in New York City; the first work in which he engaged was the confectioner's trade, which he followed two and a half years; one year of this time he spent in Detroit, Michigan, where he had two brothers living. He then went to Adrian, Michigan, where he filled an engagement of eighteen months at his trade. His next move was to Burlington, Iowa, but failing to secure employment there he crossed the river to Illinois and found work on a farm, to which he devoted himself for eight years. In the meantime he took a trip to his Fatherland, and on his return was accompanied by his chosen bride, Miss Elizabeth Kropp, a daughter of Wilhelm and Caroline (Hoffman) Kropp. She was born May 6, 1843, and her marriage to Mr. Dorr occurred November 20, 1865, at Detroit, Michigan. After their marriage Mr. and Mrs. Dorr located in Henderson County, Illinois, and remained there two years when they removed to Cedar County, Iowa, where they spent about a year and a half. In the fall of 1869 they removed to their present farm in Amherst Township, Cherokee County, which they had entered as a homestead the previous year; there were eighty acres in the place, and it was raw prairie; they were among the first settlers, and were compelled to undergo many privations and discouragements, but they had come to stay, and stay they did; and how well their efforts have been rewarded is shown by taking a look at their farm, which now consists of 319 acres; their dwelling is surrounded by a grove of six acres, and all their efforts have been attended with success. Mr. Dorr has been one of the main factors in building up that part of the county, and stands to-day among the well-to-do citizens. He affiliates with the Republican party, and has been road supervisor, and also a member of the School Board.

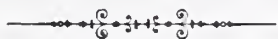
Mr. and Mrs. Dorr are the parents of seven children: Katie, wife of the Rev. C. Jobst, of the German Lutheran Church at Deer Park, Wisconsin, was born August 20, 1866; John was born March 5, 1868; Phillipp was born January 19, 1870, and was the first male child born in the township of Amherst; Carl was born February 10, 1872, and Dora, December 30, 1876; the two children deceased are Christina, born March 4, 1880, and died June 27, 1887; Bertha was born December 12, 1884, and died July 5, 1887. The family are members of the German Lutheran Church, Mr. Dorr having served as treasurer and steward of the society.



P ADAM DORR, one of the successful farmers of Amherst Township, was born in Hesse Darmstadt, Germany, December 22, 1847, and is a son of Phillipp and Christina (Kredel) Dorr. He is the thirteenth of a family of fourteen children, nine of whom lived to maturity. He was reared in his native country, receiving his education in the common schools. At the age of fourteen years he went to learn the baker's trade, serving an apprenticeship of two years, after which he followed the business nine months. Thinking he could better his fortunes in the New World, in company with his brother and sister, with a party of eighteen he set sail for America, arriving in New York after a tedious journey of thirty-two days; he remained in that city a few days, and then came to Detroit, Michigan, where he spent two weeks, and then went on to Warren County, Illinois, where he located and engaged in farming, having secured a position to work by the month. He continued in this way for two years when he bought a team and commenced farming for himself; he

had removed to Cedar County, Iowa, and at the end of one year he and his brother John came to Cherokee County, and located a claim in Amherst Township. He began the task of opening up his farm and then erected a small frame house. The country was a vast prairie, unbroken with many human habitations; his plow broke the first furrow of the soil. He went to work with energy and determination to succeed, and his surroundings indicate that he has been generously rewarded for his toil; he has one of the finest homes in the county, having erected a handsome frame residence in 1884, which is surrounded by a beautiful grove of six and a half acres, making it one of the most attractive places in the neighborhood. A willow tree standing near Mr. Dorr's residence measures eight feet and four inches in circumference; this was planted by his own hand when a small twig. The well on this place was dug by the present owner and is walled with stone; it is very unusual to find this kind of a well in this section and it is one of which Mr. Dorr is justly proud. Mr. Dorr has added to his landed estate until he now owns 120 acres of choice land, which has been placed under cultivation through his own efforts. On first coming to the county the hardships were many and severe; fuel was scarce, and the early settlers were obliged to go a distance of five miles, through creeks and marshes, to procure even an inferior quality. It took men with stout hearts and iron wills to face all these privations and discouragements; but energy and pluck will accomplish wonders, and he is now reaping his reward. Mr. Dorr was married May 21, 1879, to Mary Erickson, a daughter of Swan and Mary Erickson. She was born in Sweden, May 26, 1858, and came to America when nine years of age with her parents. Two children have been born of this union: Fred-

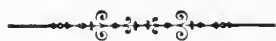
die L. was born April 5, 1881, and Lulu M., born December 14, 1882, died April 28, 1886. Mr. and Mrs. Dorr are worthy and consistent members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, Mr. Dorr being at present steward, and a member of the Board of Trustees. Politically he affiliates with the Republican party, and is a staunch adherent to his party principles.



WIREMAN MILLER, a native of Bedford County, Pennsylvania, was born April 20, 1845, and is a son of Martin G. and Elizabeth (Rider) Miller, also natives of the State of Pennsylvania. The father still resides in Cedar County, Iowa, at the age of seventy-eight years; the mother passed to that better land March 8, 1877. They had born to them ten children, six of whom are living: John R. (deceased), Jacob B., George W., Jeremiah J., William O., Wireman (the subject of this sketch), Maggie A. (deceased), David (deceased), Edmond and Martin H. Four of the brothers were in the late Rebellion. George W., in Company D, Eleventh Iowa Volunteer Infantry, was wounded in the battle of Corinth, Mississippi, in October, 1862. Jeremiah J., in Company D, Eleventh Iowa Volunteer Infantry, served from the beginning until the close of the war. William O. was wounded while in the service, and died in Virginia, February 14, 1864; he was a member of Company C, Twenty-fourth Iowa Volunteer Infantry, and received his fatal wound at Winchester. Wireman, the subject of this notice, was a member of Company D, Eleventh Iowa Volunteer Infantry, and served one year; he fought in the battle of Bentonville, North Carolina, was in several skirmishes, and was with General Sherman on his famous march to the

sea. From his seventh year Mr. Miller was reared in Cedar County, Iowa, whither his parents had removed from Pennsylvania. After the close of the war he resided in Cedar County until the spring of 1870, when he came to Cherokee County, where he had taken a homestead of eighty acres in Amherst Township in the fall of 1869. Mr. Miller was united in marriage September 6, 1866, to Miss Maggie E. Ledman, daughter of William and Jane (Morrow) Ledman, natives of Virginia and Ohio respectively. Mrs. Miller was born in Middletown, Ohio, and came with her sister to Iowa in 1864. Six children have been born to Mr. Miller and wife: Harry L. was born January 23, 1868, and died July 7, 1889; Arthur J. was born October 9, 1873, and died January 23, 1877; Lewis M. was born May 30, 1875; Florence M. was born June 21, 1879, and died September 12, 1881; Ida B., born December 28, 1881, and Alvah L., born November 15, 1884. In 1870 they came to Cherokee County, and located on Mr. Miller's claim, where he erected a small residence of cottonwood, which was the fourth house in the township. They have struggled through all the hardships and adversities incident to life in a new country, but their labors and influence have been widely felt. Mr. Miller assisted in the organization of the township, and was the first assessor of the township, an office which he had held continuously, excepting four years, until one year ago; he has also served as township clerk for several years, and has been president of the school board for eight years; he is the present township treasurer, and has filled this office for eight years; from which it will be seen that he has been prominently identified with the public welfare of the community. He has also served as president of the Mercantile Shipping Association since its organization. He af-

filiates with the Republican party, and has taken an active interest in its success. He devotes his time and attention to farming, and now owns 240 acres of land in Amherst Township, which he has placed under good cultivation. In 1887 he erected a handsome two-story frame residence, which is one of the finest and best in the township; he has substantial barns for stock and grain, and has planted five acres of grove, which adds exceedingly to the beauty and attractiveness of the place. At the close of the war he had been able to save very little money, and his property has all been accumulated since that time. He is one of the stewards and class leaders of the Simpson Bethel Methodist Episcopal Church, of Amherst Township, to which society his family also belong; they are zealous members, ever active in the cause of their Master, and are among the most worthy and respected people of the county.



J B. INGELS, Physician and Surgeon, Meriden, Iowa, was born in Wabash County, Indiana, March 29, 1852. He is a son of James Ingels, who was a native of Indiana. He was a farmer by occupation, and in 1855 he removed from his native State to Stark County, Illinois, and lived there the remainder of his days. Mrs. James Ingels is still living. J. B. Ingels was reared in the State of Illinois, receiving his early education at La Fayette, Illinois. At the age of eighteen he began his classical education at Abingdon, Illinois, and after finishing there he entered upon the study of his profession at Bellevue Hospital Medical College, New York City. After his graduation from this institution he went to Cambridge, Illinois, and remained there but a short time. He then removed to Galva, Illinois, and prac-

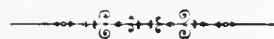
ticed there three years; thence in the spring of 1881 he went to Meriden, Cherokee County, Iowa, in which place he has since resided. Dr. Ingels was united in marriage, March 5, 1878, to Miss Allie Vaill, a daughter of John and Marian Vaill, who was born May 11, 1856, in Henderson, Illinois. By this union four children have been born: Erle V., Frederick J., Ray, and Pearlie (deceased). The Doctor owns forty acres of land in section 23, Sheridan Township; 311 acres in section 19, Liberty Township; 153 acres in section 30, Liberty Township, and forty acres in the northwest corner of the town limits. He is a member of the Cherokee County Medical Association, of the Iowa State Medical Society, and of the American Medical Association. Politically he affiliates with the Republican party. Both Dr. and Mrs. Ingels are worthy members of the Christian Church, the Doctor holding the office of elder in the church, and superintendent of the Sunday-school. He is a member of the town council, and in every way does his part as a loyal citizen. Dr. Ingels has an excellent practice in his profession, and has the confidence of the community in which he lives.



J M. McCONNELL was born November 9, 1829, in Belmont County, Ohio. His father, William McConnell, a native of Pennsylvania, died in his eighty-sixth year. He fought in the War of 1812, serving under General Harrison. The mother was Mary (Mnchmore) McConnell. The subject of this notice was brought up in Belmont County, obtaining his education in the common schools. He lived upon his father's farm until 1857, when the spirit of adventure prevailed, and he journeyed to the Western country. He stopped in Fort Dodge, Iowa,

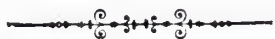
and remained there two years, engaged in locating lands for non-resident parties. At the end of that time he removed to Putnam County, Illinois, and remained there until 1861, when he abandoned everything to go to the defense of his nation's flag. He enlisted in the First Illinois Cavalry, under command of Captain McNulta. This regiment was captured soon after its organization, by General Price, at Lexington, Missouri. It was sent to St. Louis, and discharged on parole. Mr. McConnell then returned to his home in Ohio, and spent a part of the winter of 1861-'62. He went back to St. Louis and reorganized the same regiment, which was soon disbanded by order of the Secretary of War, on conditions pertaining to the parole. Mr. McConnell then enlisted in the One Hundred and Fourth Illinois Infantry, Company K, under Captain Palmer. He was captured at Hartsville, fifty miles from Nashville, and sent to Camp Chase. He went to Chicago, and afterward joined the army at Murfreesboro. He took part in the battles of Lookout Mountain and Missionary Ridge. He was in General Sherman's famous march to the sea, and participated in the grand review at Washington, District of Columbia. After the close of the war Mr. McConnell settled in Chicago, and engaged in the tanning business for twelve years. He then went to White Hall, Michigan, and for two years was superintendent of the Eagle Tanning Works. We next find him in Rock Island, Illinois, buying and selling furs. In 1878 he came to Cherokee County and bought 320 acres of land in Sheridan Township, on which he is still living. He is one of the leading and progressive farmers, and has done his share in advancing the interests of that part of the county. He has a good residence built on an attractive site, a large barn, and many conveniences for farm work. Politically Mr.

McConnell is a Republican. He has represented his township officially as trustee for seven years, and is the present incumbent of the office. He is a member of the G. A. R. Mr. McConnell was united in marriage November 23, 1875, to Miss Frances Vail, daughter of D. W. and Relief (Wagner) Vail. She was born in Wisconsin, Jefferson County, April 20, 1847. Her parents were natives of the State of New York. Her father was born in 1817, and the mother in 1820. Mr. and Mrs. McConnell have had one child born to them—Shearly V. (deceased).



 ARON C. SMITH was born in Le Claire, Scott County, Iowa, October 20, 1854, and is the son of Joseph and Sarah J. (Brown) Smith. The father is a native of Pennsylvania, of Scotch-Irish ancestry, and the mother was born in the State of New York, of English origin. They are the parents of nine children, named as follows: Eben O., Aaron C., Matilda, Mary, William F., George W., Martin B., Charles N. (now deceased). Joseph Smith is one of a family of seven children: Eli, Ira, Martin, Nathan, Joseph, Mahala and Mary. When Aaron C. was a child his parents removed to Hickory Grove, Grundy County, Iowa, and settled on a farm. There he lived until 1886, when he went to Butler County, Iowa; in 1870 the family removed to Iowa County, and there he worked on a farm and in a creamery until 1885, when he came to Cherokee County. He bought eighty acres of land in Pilot Township, which he has brought to a high state of cultivation. He has built a house, barn and granaries, and has planted two acres of orchard and a grove. The farm is well watered, and is well adapted to stock and grain raising. Mr. Smith was occupied in

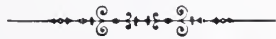
general farming pursuits until his removal to the flourishing village of Quimby in March, 1888. He is one of the members of the firm of Smith & Shaul, dealers in drugs, patent medicines, groceries and queensware. Smith & Shaul opened the first drug store in Quimby, and their progressive traits have been of great benefit to the town. They now occupy a good store building, 24 x 60 feet, which was erected under their direction. Mr. Smith received his education in the common schools, and in the Sycamore (Illinois) High School. He is the present trustee of Willow Township, and was appointed postmaster in March, 1889. He is a staunch supporter of the principles of the Republican party. He is a consistent member of the Christian Church. Mr. Smith was united in marriage at North English, Iowa, February 24, 1875, to Miss Alzina Cheyney, daughter of Chandler and Charity (Dennis) Cheyney. Her father came originally from Illinois, and was one of the first settlers in Iowa County, Iowa. Her mother was born in St. Joseph, Missouri. Mr. and Mrs. Smith have had four children born to them: Ernest, Lottie, Ollie and Ada.



EDWARD F. MORGAN has been prominently identified with the interests of Cherokee County since 1869. He was born in Plymouth, Windsor County, Vermont, April 1, 1842. His parents, Isaiah and Harriet (Potter) Morgan, were of English-Irish, and English ancestry. His Grandfather Morgan was a soldier in the Revolution. His grandmother's people were the Parkers, a family well and favorably known for generations in New England, and active participants in the immortal struggle for independence. Edward F. lived in Vermont until nearly twenty years of age, assisting in

the cultivation of the old home farm. On October 23, 1862, the spirit of freedom strong within him, he enlisted in Company C, Sixteenth Vermont Volunteers, and joined the noble army then struggling to preserve the Union his ancestors had helped to establish. He was honorably discharged October 23, 1863, but again impelled by the impulses of patriotism, he enlisted in the Third Battery of Light Artillery, Vermont Volunteers, September 2, 1864, and served until peace again came to our distracted land. His health was impaired by the exposure and hardships which he endured in the service. He saw much hard fighting; was in the battle of Gettysburg, and saw General Hancock near the Peach Orchard shortly after that hero was wounded. He was in the battles and skirmishes at Hagerstown, Rappahannock, Manassas, before Petersburg, near the Rapidan, Culpepper Court-house, Bristow's Station and Warrentown Junction. At Gettysburg he saw the Louisiana Tigers make their famous but futile charge under General Pickett, and after that battle he was in the march from Gettysburg to Hagerstown, in the Second Army Corps. At different times during his service he was under Generals Hooker, Meade and Grant. After the war Mr. Morgan went to Eau Claire, Wisconsin, where he was an engineer, and afterward to Oshkosh, Wisconsin, where he was again an engineer in one of the mills. He resided there until 1869, when he came to Cherokee County and took a homestead of eighty acres in Pitcher Township; he improved this land and made it his home until 1881, when he settled in Willow Township. He now owns a good farm of eighty acres upon which he has built a comfortable dwelling, and made many other improvements. The place is well watered, and offers excellent advantages for stock-raising. Mr. Morgan is a member of

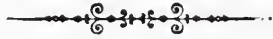
General Custer Post, No. 25, G. A. R., and was formerly a member of the Patrons of Husbandry. Since his residence in Cherokee County he has been called upon to fill various local offices of trust and responsibility, and has ever merited the confidence reposed in him. For five years he was justice of the peace of Willow Township, and for a time was supervisor of District No. 1. Politically he is a Republican of the old school. Mr. Morgan was united in marriage May 29, 1869, to Miss Alice Collins, of Prairie du Chien, Wisconsin. She is a daughter of Henry and Lucinda (Walker) Collins, natives of Kentucky and Missouri respectively. Mrs. Morgan comes of a family of pioneers of Wisconsin and Iowa. Her uncle, Henry Walker, was the first white child born in Clayton County, Iowa, her grandfather, T. B. Walker, being one of the early settlers of that county; at one time he kept the fort at Prairie du Chien, Wisconsin. Mr. Morgan is a man well informed on the early history of Cherokee County, and has many vivid recollections of the trials and hardships of those times. There was a time when he knew every man in the county.



 L. BELEW.—The *Aurelia Sentinel* has for more than seven years been considered one of the most ably edited papers of Northwestern Iowa. It has always been a strong exponent of the right, and an earnest advocate of every good work tending to advance the town and community, and no backward step has been taken by heeding its advice. Unlike many of Iowa's so-called editors who pander to depraved tastes, and work solely for power and influence, the proprietor of the *Sentinel* has ever taken an advanced position on every important question from

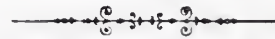
motives prompted by the desire to advance the public good, regardless of his own personal ambition. He has been quick to feel the public pulse, and his advocacy has frequently tended to a better development of his adopted county. Reared in the most beautiful of Virginia's many valleys, and accustomed to the beauties of nature, as well as to the scenes of desolation that no other country in America knew so well as did the valley of the Shenandoah, he grew to manhood under most excellent advantages, and much of what is best in the man may be traced to his early surroundings and associations. His father, Peter Belew, was a physician in the town of Edinburgh, Virginia, where he still resides. The family consisted of three sons and three daughters, all of whom are living but one. When our subject had arrived at the age of twenty years he entered the Baltimore College of Dental Surgery, and at once entered upon the practice of his profession at Edinburgh; he also did professional work at Woodstock, Virginia, and at Hagerstown, Maryland. In 1881 he decided to become a part of Western enterprise and Western influence, and accordingly acted upon the advice of his great predecessor, "Go West, young man." He soon found himself associated with friends in the new town of Aurelia. Believing that to be an excellent opening for a newspaper, and having some inclination and natural fitness for that class of work, Mr. Belew decided to undertake the work of founding a newspaper, and in March, 1882, he began the publication of the *Sentinel*, an enterprise which has proved satisfactory in more respects than one. Assisted by his admirable wife, Mr. Belew attends to all the details of the publication, and he certainly publishes a most excellent and readable paper. He was united in marriage in September, 1886, to Miss Cora B. O' Neal, a daughter of

Felix O'Neal, the popular dealer in agricultural implements at Aurelia.



ALBERT JAMES SHAUL was born in Williams County, Ohio, November 22, 1854. He is a son of Michael P. and Phœbe (Mussetter) Shaul, and one of a family of six children: Amanda E., wife of A. J. Darr; John F., book-keeper in the Huron National Bank, Huron, Dakota; William H., student at the Iowa Agricultural College, Ames, Iowa; Charles L., in the employ of the Northern Pacific Express Company, Helena, Montana; Ada E., a teacher in the Millersburg, Iowa, public schools, and Albert J., the subject of this sketch. Mr. Shaul was born on a farm, and when a child came with his parents to Iowa County, where his father bought a farm which he improved and has made his home for thirty years. There he grew to manhood and received his first lessons in the public schools. He afterward attended Western College in Linn County, which is now located at Toledo, Tama County. Upon returning home he taught twelve terms of school. In 1881 he began work in a general merchandise store at Keswick, Johns & Wilson being the firm, with whom he remained three years. At the end of this time he went into the drug business with Dr. I. F. Cameron, the firm name being Cameron & Shaul. While in this business Mr. Shaul studied pharmacy and took the course of study on pharmacy at the National Institute of Pharmacy, and now holds a certificate from that institution. Upon completing his course he stood the examination before the Iowa and Nebraska Boards of Pharmacy, and is now a registered pharmacist of each of these States. He then went to Long Pine, Nebraska, and embarked in the drug busi-

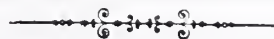
ness upon his own responsibility, remaining there until he came to Quimby to enter into partnership with A. C. Smith, Esq. The firm name is Smith & Shaul, and they are doing a profitable business, having attracted a large patronage by their fair dealings and courteous manners. Mr. Shaul was married March 31, 1886, to Miss Nellie Baldwin, of Keswick, Iowa, a daughter of A. D. and Anna (Hummer) Baldwin. Mr. and Mrs. Shaul are the parents of one child, Daphne. In politics Mr. Shaul supports the issues of the Republican party. He is a member of the United Brethren Church.



ORAN E. YOCUM, Cashier of the Farmers' and Merchants' Bank, Aurelia, was born at Warsaw, Kosciusko County, Indiana, November 26, 1844, and is a son of Lewis M. and Rebecca B. (Riddle) Yocum, the father being born in York County, Pennsylvania, February 25, 1820, and the mother in Wayne County, Ohio. They were married May 14, 1843, and settled in Marshall County, Illinois, when the son, Oran E., was four years old; they remained until he was ten years of age, and then removed to Galva, Illinois. The father was a merchant for a long time, but during the last twenty years has been engaged in banking, and still lives at Galva, Illinois. He is president of the bank at Aurelia, of which Oran E. is cashier; he is a large land-owner in Iowa and other States, and stands personally responsible for \$300,000. O. E. Yocum grew up accustomed to business transactions connected with his father's store, and after receiving a fair education at the High School, engaged in mercantile business for himself at the age of twenty-one years. For upward of fifteen years he continued in the general mercantile trade at

Galva, Illinois, and also after coming to Aurelia, which was in 1880. He carried a very large stock of goods until the big fire of 1883, when he lost about \$7,000. He then discontinued the business, and gave his attention more fully to buying and shipping grain; owning an elevator at Galva, Iowa, also, he was enabled to do quite an extensive business in that line, which he still continues. March 5, 1884, the Farmers and Merchants' Bank opened its doors with O. E. Yocum as President; Alex. Fraser as Vice President, and J. T. McCall as Cashier. After one year's business, L. M. Yocum, father of Oran E., bought the interest of the other gentlemen, himself becoming president, and Oran E. cashier. L. M. Yocum founded the Bank of Aurelia in 1881, furnishing the capital issued by that institution; J. R. Atwood acted as cashier of the bank. In two years he sold to the Farmers and Merchants' Bank of Galva, Illinois, and in 1885, as stated above, secured the interests of Fraser and McCall in the present institution. Both the president and cashier are men of large landed interests in Iowa, Nebraska, Illinois, and Michigan, and are recognized in financial circles as being strong men. The Farmers and Merchants' Bank of Aurelia is considered one of Iowa's impregnable institutions. The entire management of the bank devolves upon Oran E. Yocum, and its growth in popularity and volume of business is ample proof of his conservative and careful business methods. He is the only child of his parents now living; the only daughter, Josephine Adelaide, was born December 21, 1848, was married to J. R. Atwood, and died May 6, 1881, two weeks after removing to Aurelia. Mr. Yocum was married at Galva, Illinois, March 3, 1875, to Miss Lizzie L. Devinney, who was born in Armstrong County, Pennsylvania, December 20, 1849. They have had three children:

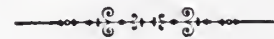
Willie L., born December 31, 1875, died at the age of nine years; Oran G. lived but two months, his death occurring March 20, 1883; Earl L. was born October 9, 1880. Mr. and Mrs. Yocum are strong supporters of the Methodist Episcopal Church. In politics Mr. Yocum is Republican. The efficient assistant cashier of this bank is Peter D. Wine, who was born in Augusta County, Virginia, December 25, 1859. His parents are George and Catherine (Good) Wine, of German ancestry, who are still living in Virginia. In 1881 Mr. Wine came to Iowa, and for nearly three years worked on a farm near Aurelia. He then learned the art of telegraphy with M. O. Miller in the station at Aurelia, and at Storm Lake. In the fall of 1884 he took charge of the office at night in Alden, Iowa, and afterward became the operator at Aurelia, a position which he held for two and a half years. He then accepted a position as book-keeper in the bank, and soon became assistant cashier, a position he fills acceptably and with credit. Mr. Wine was married October 3, 1885, to Miss Carrie E. Templeman, a daughter of James H. and Mary Templeman. She was born in Illinois, January 19, 1866.



 OLIVER PORTER MINOR (deceased) came to Cherokee County in 1871. He was *en route* to Dakota from Green Lake County, Wisconsin, and being struck with the beauty and natural advantages of the surrounding country, he decided to make his home in Cherokee County; the same year he bought a tract of 200 acres, and at once began to improve it. He soon after added to it until he owned a beautiful body of 320 acres, lying in the fertile Maple Valley. Through the first few years he had many

struggles and privations, but he succeeded in making a comfortable home, and in surrounding his family with many of the comforts of life. His health began to fail, and after an illness extending over a period of two years he passed away October 8, 1887, at the age of fifty-seven years. He was born April 9, 1830, at Pittsfield, Massachusetts, and was a son of William and Maria (Webb) Minor. From three years of age until sixteen he lived in Monroe County, New York; in 1846 he settled in Waukesha County, Wisconsin, where he was married March 3, 1850, to Miss Helen Dent, who was born at Hornellsville, New York, October 18, 1833. She is the daughter of Richard and Jane (McGibbon) Dent. Her father was born in England and her mother in Scotland; they were united in marriage in Delaware County, New York, in 1819, and later settled in Wisconsin, where they both died, the former at the age of fifty years, and the latter at the age of eighty-three, having survived him nearly thirty years. Mr. Minor's parents also died in Wisconsin, the father in 1855, and the mother in 1889. After his marriage Mr. Minor was engaged in farming in Waukesha County, Wisconsin, for four years; he improved a new timbered farm, and then settled in Green Lake County, Wisconsin, where he resided until coming to Iowa in 1871. His family consisted of eight children, of whom three, Wealthy J., Olive M. and George C., died in childhood. Those living are: Irvin D., Albert J., William R., Mary L. and Frank A. Albert and William are farming near Canton, South Dakota. Irvin has charge of the home farm and has proved quite successful in his management. Prior to his assuming the control of the farm he had spent three years in Cherokee, where he built the skating rink that was recently destroyed by fire. He was also engaged in the meat busi-

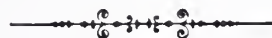
ness for some time. The death of O. P. Minor was a great loss to his family and to the community, as he was always among the first to recognize every effort to build up the institutions of the town and county. He enjoyed the esteem and confidence of all with whom he came in contact. He had been treasurer of the township repeatedly, and other positions of trust and honor were frequently confided to his attention. He left a widow and five children who will ever hold his memory dear, and who will willingly take up his labors where he left them, and will worthily carry out his desires.



REV. AMON JOHNSON.—One of the most active and earnest workers for his Master, and one who has great results to show for his labors in Cherokee County and the surrounding country, is he whose name heads this article. His labors have been among a class of people but slightly affected by the average minister, and it is safe to say that many of this county's best citizens owe much of general culture and fitness to be what they now are, best citizens, to the efforts of this gentleman. Mr. Johnson was born in the parish of Soggendahl, Norway, December 9, 1838. His parents were John Williamson and Ingeborge Amonson; the family came to the United States when Amon was ten years of age, and settled in Racine County, Wisconsin; in 1858 they removed to Dane County, Wisconsin, and there in 1863 the father died; he was a spinning-wheel maker by trade. The family consisted of two sisters beside Amon. Helen is the wife of Andrew Hanson, and Hannah married Osmund Thompson. At thirteen years of age Amon learned the printer's trade at the office of the *Monthly Church Tidings*,

at Janesville, and at the age of fifteen years he went to Chicago and was employed for some time on the *Democrat*. Having a strong desire to acquire a more thorough education, he entered the State University at Springfield, Illinois, in 1854; after devoting the next six years to study he was graduated in 1860, receiving the degree of A. B., and two years afterward that of M. A. While in the University he was a classmate of Robert Lincoln, our present Minister to Great Britain. After his graduation he entered the Augustana Theological Seminary at Chicago, now located at Rock Island, Illinois, and took a two years' course in theology. He was ordained by the Augustana Synod of the Lutheran Church in 1863, in Goodhue County, Minnesota, and began his ministerial work at Leland, La Salle County, Illinois. He remained there for three years and then was sent to Eau Claire, Wisconsin, where he remained until the close of the year 1877. There two churches were built during his ministry, and the charge became one of the largest and most flourishing in the conference. Then he was placed at Aurelia, and for two years had charge of the church work at Aurelia, Sloan, Onawa, Sioux Rapids, and a country church in Pocahontas County. He soon succeeded in effecting organization at Aurelia. In 1879 Duncombe and Badger, in Webster County, were given him instead of Sloan and Onawa, which were organized into a separate charge. After three years they were withdrawn from his charge, being able to support a minister, and his work since has been confined to Sioux Rapids, Aurelia and Alta, at which place a society was organized through his efforts. He has built church edifices at Alta, Aurelia, Sioux Rapids and Badger, and his preaching has added about 400 communicants to the churches in Iowa. His health not admitting of confinement he

has given by preference his attention to missionary work, and building up the different societies. Mr. Johnson was married at Leland, Illinois, February 24, 1863, to Miss Anna Moland, who departed this life July 27, 1881. October 17, 1883, Mr. Johnson was again married to Miss Carrie H. Oppegard. She was born in Norway, October 25, 1844. By his first wife the following children were born: Martha, wife of John Barstad; Henry Arndt, Sven Aron, Julius Godfrey and Ida Matilda. Two children were born of the second marriage: Anna Maria and Julia. Rev. Johnson is a popular minister with other denominations, and is well liked by persons not connected with any church organization. Being a man tall of stature he has a commanding appearance. He has a fine and forcible delivery, and it is a pleasure to listen to him. He is a close student, a thorough reasoner, and an entertaining companion. Few men have so great a faculty of retaining friends, even though of different views on religious matters.



EDWARD HORNIBROOK, M. D., is one of the popular and successful physicians and surgeons of Cherokee. In a publication of this character where various classes of representative men are given a place for personal mention, it is truly befitting that one representing the medical fraternity should appear. While the banker is given as representing one class, the merchant one, and the agriculturist still another, he who looks after the health of the community must not be forgotten. As well as Dr. Hornibrook may be known in Cherokee County and Northwestern Iowa, there are many incidents connected with his career away from this vicinity which have place in this notice,

and which will be read with much interest. Edward Hornibrook was born in Grenville County, Canada, October 29, 1838. He is of Irish descent, his parents having removed from Ireland to Canada, settling in the town of Wolford, Grenville County, in 1826. His father, Edward Hornibrook, was a farmer, which occupation he followed through life. His mother was Fanny Burchill, a daughter of Sannel Burchill, Esq., a native of Ireland. The Doctor is the fifth son of a family of twelve children; he received a good common and high school education, and also received instruction from private tutors. Early in life he was thrown upon his own resources, and at the very early age of fourteen years he began teaching school, which profession he followed three years. At the end of that time he matriculated in the arts department of the University of Toronto, taking first-class honors in the natural science branches, and entered the medical department of Victoria College, then located at Toronto, Canada. He was graduated from that institution with honors in 1861. During that year he settled in Mitchell, Canada, where his fine professional abilities won for him a practice seldom equaled by one of his years and experience. He contested South Perth in the conservative interests, and it is worthy of note that in that constituency, which naturally gave a reform majority of several hundred, he only ran seventy-seven votes short of his opponent, James Trow. In 1879 Dr. Hornibrook removed to Cherokee, where he engaged in the practice of his chosen profession. Though repeatedly urged to fill offices of public trust and honor, he has declined; but he has always taken a lively interest in good public schools, and served as a member of the School Board of Mitchell for fourteen years. In 1863 Edward Hornibrook, M. D., was united in marriage to Rosina Stephens,

a native of England. This union has been blessed with six children: Fanny, Rose, Mary, Edward J., Freeman H. and William H. The Doctor has been an able contributor to various medical journals for the past quarter of a century, and has been a member of important committees in medical associations; at the present time he is chairman of the Committee on Publication of the Iowa State Medical Association. In 1877 he represented the Dominion of Canada in the American Medical Association, of which he is still a member. He belongs to the Masonic fraternity, having attained the degree of Knight Templar, and is now a member of Crusade Commandery, No. 39. Dr. Hornibrook has had long years of actual experience in his profession, and being a constant reader of the latest medical works, he stands high in his profession, and from a business and social point of view he is one of the most popular men in his county.

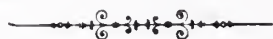


ERSON GAGE, who will form the subject of this review, is the present recorder of Cherokee County, to which office he was elected in the autumn of 1884 by a unanimous vote, there having been 2,522 votes cast for him, and 2,561 was the total vote cast at that election. He served one term of two years, and was re-elected in the fall of 1886, and again in 1888, at which time his majority was 913 over J. W. Dywer, the Democratic opponent. None but a faithful and capable officer could possibly sustain such a reputation within a county where so many able and available men are to be found for such offices. Mr. Gage has been a resident of Cherokee County since November 9, 1870. He is a native of Michigan, born September 29, 1843, in Branch County. He

is the second son and third child of a family of seven children of Elias and Eliza (Vanaken) Gage, natives of the State of New York. Elias Gage was born July 13, 1804, in Albany County, and was the son of William Gage, who was from New England, and of Puritan ancestry. The mother of Orson Gage is a native of Onondaga County, New York, and is the daughter of Cornelius Vanaker. Elias Gage was a farmer in New York until 1835, when he came to Michigan. It was there he married, in Lenawee County. He afterward settled in Branch County, Michigan, entering a Government tract at an early day. It was timber land, and it was no light task to clear it and improve it. He remained there until his children grew to the age at which they needed better school facilities, when he sold his place and located near Coldwater, Michigan, where he passed the remainder of his days. He died December 25, 1875. He was a hard-working man, who served his county by filling numerous offices of trust and responsibility. He was the first assessor of Girard and Butler townships, Branch County, Michigan. In politics he was of the Free-Soil party, and later aided in organizing the Republican party. His widow remains upon the old homestead, at the advanced age of seventy-five years. The son, Orson Gage, was reared to the life of a farmer, and attended the schools common to that day. He remained with his parents until the dark war cloud of the Rebellion hovered between the North and South, threatening the destruction of our free institutions, when he said farewell to home and friends, and enlisted in Company C, Nineteenth Michigan Volunteer Infantry. His regiment was attached to the Third Division of the Twentieth Army Corps in the Army of the Cumberland. On January 1, 1863, the regiment was stationed at Dauville, and belonged to Colonel Coburn's

brigade. As a reserve corps they moved to Nashville, Tennessee, arriving there February 7. On March 4, with 600 cavalry and 200 additional infantry, they took part in a reconnaissance in force. Skirmishing soon commenced. The Nineteenth fought against fearful odds; attack after attack was repulsed. They took the colors belonging to the Fourth Mississippi, and several prisoners, but at last were compelled to surrender. The rebel officer refused to take the Colonel's sword, saying, "An officer so brave and gallant deserves his sword." The Nineteenth entered this action with 512 men, and lost 113 of the number. At the time the command was taken prisoners of war, Mr. Gage was ill, hence escaped. The regiment was reorganized at Camp Chase, Ohio, June 1, 1863, and from that date had an eventful history, taking part in the great march to the sea with General Sherman, and back by way of Richmond to Washington, participating in the grandest display of military forces ever congregated in America, the grand review at Washington in June, 1865. The 10th of that month he was mustered out of the service, and June 25, 1865, he was honorably discharged at Detroit, Michigan. He then returned to a fairly won home in the land of the free. Mr. Gage worked at the millwright business until May, 1868, when he came to Iowa and settled in Butler County. In November, 1870, he removed to Cherokee County, and there engaged in the millwright business and in milling. He assisted in the construction of a mill at Sac City, and at Greene, Butler County. He then worked at plain carpenter work for a time. After having done faithful work at the bench, he was called in 1884, without opposition either in convention or at the polls, to fill the office of recorder, as before stated, and is now serving his third term. Mr. Gage was married October 7,

1872, to Miss Kittie F. Bliss, a native of the city of Chicago, and a daughter of J. W. Bliss. Her father was a native of New York, and was for a time a resident of Eastern Iowa. He removed to Cherokee County in October, 1870. He was a miller by occupation. He died in Nebraska, July 24, 1884. Mr. and Mrs. Gage are the parents of four children: Minnie E., Charles E., Morgeanna and Emma. Politically Mr. Gage has always been a firm believer in the principles of the Republican party. He is an acceptable member of Speculative Lodge, No. 307, A. F. & A. M.; of Burning Bush Chapter, No. 90, R. A. M., and of Crusade Commandery, No. 39, K. T. He served as High Priest of the chapter for two years. He also belongs to the A. O. U. W., Lodge No. 197, and is an honored member of Custer Post, No. 25, G. A. R.



ESPY L. DEVORE.—The subject of this brief biography is a man whose natural talents would, were it not for his excessive modesty and retiring disposition, place him in positions of trust and public honor. He has been identified with the interests of Cherokee County for fifteen years, and is one of its popular and progressive citizens. He is a native of the Keystone State, born in Bedford County, September 28, 1848. His parents were Jacob G. and Mary (Studebaker) DeVore; the father was also a native of Pennsylvania, of French descent, and the mother was a member of the noted Indiana family of that name; the Studebakers are of German ancestry. Espy is the seventh of a family of nine children: George; Catherine, wife of E. W. Miller; Louisa, wife of W. H. Calhoun; Samuel, who was wounded at the siege of Vicksburg, and died on the hospital boat just as he had attained man's estate; Henry,

who died at the age of eighteen years; Levi, Espy, Mary, wife of A. K. Eby, and Jacob. When Espy was a boy of seven years his family removed from their picturesque Pennsylvania home to the broad prairies of Stephenson County, Illinois. Jacob DeVore was a blacksmith by trade, and followed that occupation in connection with carpenter work, and also engaged in farming and dealing largely in lands. His death occurred in 1872 at the age of fifty-six years; his wife survived him eight years. Espy DeVore passed his youth on a farm, and became accustomed to hard labor. The educational advantages of that day were meager, and he attended only the country school, but he attributes much of the success with which he has met to the lessons learned under the old-fashioned masters. When but fifteen years old he enlisted at his country's call, January 16, 1864, in Company K, Forty-sixth Illinois Volunteer Infantry. While the army was in the rear of Vicksburg he was wounded by the accidental discharge of a comrade's gun, the ball entering his right side and passing to the opposite side where it still remains, a painful reminder of those troublous times. The results of this accident have placed him upon Uncle Sam's pay-roll. He was at once placed in a hospital, and did not return to duty for six months; when he again resumed his place in the ranks he was not able to attend to the ordinary duties of a soldier. He participated in the memorable five days' siege of the Spanish Fort, and participated in the charge of Fort Blakely when it surrendered April 9, 1865, after one of the bravest charges made during the war. He was at Mobile, was sent on the Red River Expedition at the close of the war, and was not discharged until January, 1866. Mr. DeVore was married at the age of eighteen years to Miss Emma J. Leonard, a native of the State of Ohio. She was born July 4,

1847, and is the daughter of Keelin and Elizabeth Leonard, now residents of Aurelia. The wedding occurred in Stephenson County, Illinois, March 19, 1866. Mr. DeVore at once engaged in farming, and for the following four years contented himself in his Illinois home. Thinking he might better his condition he started for the West, with his family, Kansas being the objective point; he bought land in Bourbon County, Kansas, and began the year with high anticipations, but at the close of the year he concluded that Kansas would not suit him, and he returned to his home in Illinois, even repurchasing his old farm. After four years the spirit of unrest again seized him, and this time, accompanied by his old friend and brother-in-law, T. B. Parker, he came to Iowa, and was charmed with the beauties of the broad prairies of Cherokee County. In the spring of 1875 he purchased a small farm in Pitcher Township, and lived upon this place for two years, during which time he was carrying on his farm and selling agricultural implements, with his headquarters in Aurelia. In 1877 he went to Gilman, Iowa, and embarked more extensively in the farm machinery business, but at the end of three months sold the entire business and returned to Cherokee County. He then began to improve his present beautiful farm, but continued to deal in farming implements until 1883. His farm consists of 160 acres, all of which is highly improved with excellent buildings and modern conveniences. He is interested in the propagation of pure-bred Chester White swine, and is doing much toward the advancement of the grades of live-stock. For several years he was engaged in shipping grain, mainly in car-load lots. Mr. DeVore's mind being of an eminently practical turn, he has naturally fallen into the habit of experimenting with labor-saving contrivances, and the result of

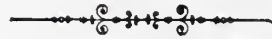
his study is shown in a number of really worthy inventions, which deserve a more extended mention than can be given in a short article of this character. Politically he is a stalwart Republican, and frequently represents his township in county conventions, and was a delegate to the gubernatorial convention that named Hutchinson for Governor of Iowa. He is a consistent member of the Brethren Church, and was a delegate to the National Convention at Ashland, Ohio, in 1887. Mr. and Mrs. DeVore are the parents of five children: Samuel F., Newton L., Robert L., Mabel, who died at the age of eighteen months, and Katy May. Samuel F. was born March 10, 1867. He is of a studious disposition, and attended the High School until the age of eighteen years, when he became a teacher, following the profession for two years. During this time he began the study of phrenology, his attention being called to that beautiful science by a series of lectures on the subject which he attended in Aurelia. He eagerly read all the publications of noted authors on the subject, and began lecturing; he was received with such favor that he decided to make it his life work, and so entered the American Institute of Phrenology at New York City, and was graduated in October, 1887. Since that time he has been lecturing in the Eastern and Middle States, being received with marked favor. He has a commanding and pleasing address, and being a gifted speaker, he can entertain an audience with perfect ease.



B. FOBES, the present clerk of the courts for the county of Cherokee, was elected to such position in the autumn of 1888. He is making a reliable and highly efficient officer, and being prompt

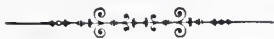
and willing to perform his duty, he has already won the universal admiration of his fellow-citizens, regardless of party lines. In his manner he is quiet and reserved, scarcely a true type of the office-holders of the modern day, who usually talk whether their words imply much or not. Mr. Fobes has been a respected citizen of the county since 1877. He is a native of the State of New York, born in Genesee County, May 5, 1855. His parents are G. M. and Emily (Blodgett) Fobes, also natives of the State of New York, but of Scotch and English descent. In his infancy his parents removed to Iowa, settling at Decorah, Winneshiek County, where the father engaged in the packing-house business and also owned a large tract of land. Nothing especially eventful marked the youthful days of Mr. Fobes. He attended the public schools, and when he had acquired a sufficient knowledge he engaged in teaching school, for which profession he seemed well fitted, and which he followed fourteen years, the greater portion of the time in Cherokee County. He also engaged in agricultural pursuits in connection with his school-teaching, and now owns a finely cultivated quarter section of land near the stirring town of Marcus. Upon his election to the county clerkship, Mr. Fobes removed from his farm to Cherokee, where he has already won many friends who appreciate a good citizen, a genial gentleman, and the social friendship formed by the acquaintance of Mr. Fobes and his wife. January 10, 1883, he was united in marriage with Miss Alice Russell, a native of Hamilton County, New York, and a daughter of C. H. and Jane (Whitman) Russell. Mrs. Fobes came to Iowa with her parents in the spring of 1879. Both Mr. and Mrs. Fobes are consistent and devoted members of the Christian Church. Politically our esteemed subject is a Republican, because in his judgment this

party best represents the great principles of our self-governed people. The home circle of Mr. and Mrs. Fobes is blessed with one child, Russell G., born January 29, 1887.



REV. WALTER L. FERRIS, the present pastor of the Congregational Church of Cherokee, Iowa, was born at Oneida, Knox County, Illinois, July 31, 1852, and is a son of Lyman B. and Harriet A. (Newcomb) Ferris, who were among the early settlers of that county. He was reared to farm life, and till the age of twenty-one years he worked for the neighboring farmers by the day and month, attending the Oneida public schools in the winter. It was not until he had attained his majority that he entered Wheaton College; there he found himself all but penniless, but he was filled with an intense desire to do something in the world, and he set to work with a fixed determination to go through at all hazards. His hardy farm life here came in play; he plowed and husked corn, trimmed hedges, sawed wood, did anything to earn the fifteen cents an hour paid the students for their labor. In June of 1879 he graduated in the regular classical course of this institution. The following eight months he supplied the pulpit of the Congregational Church of Wataga, Illinois, teaching at the same time a district school near by, called the "Hard Scrabble School," and justly reputed one of the most difficult to control. In September, 1880, Mr. Ferris began a course of theological studies at Union Park Theological Seminary, Chicago. The first year of his seminary course he filled the pulpit of the Congregational Church at Prospect Park, Illinois. Then for a year and a half he was pastor of the Northwest Branch of the First Congregational Church of Chi-

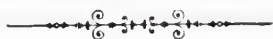
cago. All the while he was learning the practical with the theological. At the close of his three years' seminary course he was called to the pastorate of the Congregational Church of Dundee, Illinois. This he considered his first permanent work. Though his labors had been blessed for nearly four years he could now feel that at last the time had come when he could devote all his time to his chosen calling. He spent over six years at Dundee, and the church was blessed with several revivals; during this pastorate 130 united with the church, many of them being heads of families. In May of 1889 Mr. Ferris received a call from the church in Cherokee, and began work here the first Sabbath in July, 1889. He has ever been a radical temperance worker; while at Dundee he was repeatedly called to speak to the various Prohibition clubs, and other temperance organizations in the towns about him. He is a man of deepest sincerity and exceeding earnestness of purpose, and begins the work in his present field with very encouraging prospects. The congregations are large, the membership united; the Sabbath-school is prosperous; the outlook seems propitious. Mr. Ferris was united in marriage August 9, 1882, to Miss Harriet McEwen, daughter of Ezra and Mary McEwen. Two children were born of this union, Millie and Hattie. Mrs. Ferris was called from earth September 26, 1887.



JOHAN M. STARBUCK, proprietor of the Cherokee Brick and Tile Works, one of the largest concerns in the entire State of Iowa, is the subject of this biographical notice. This plant was at first started near the Fountain House and magnetic well in 1874, but two years later it was removed to

its present site. A full description of these works may be found in the city history of Cherokee. Mr. Starbuck has come to be widely known throughout Northwestern Iowa, and to acquaint the reader with his earlier career the following facts have been learned from our subject. He was born in Logan County, Ohio, near West Liberty, October 24, 1840, and is the second son and fourth child of Joseph and Rebecca (Lupton) Starbuck. The parents died when John M. was four years of age, and he then went to live with his uncle, William Lupton, with whom he remained until he was thirteen years old. He then started out in life to battle for himself, and his journey has been a successful as well as an eventful one. He enjoyed only limited educational advantages, and after leaving school went to learn the trade of a brick-mason and stone-cutter. In a short time he abandoned this, and concluded he would learn the jeweler's trade, but it was not long until he tired of indoor work and returned to his former trade. He soon drifted west to Jay County, Indiana, and afterward lived in Fort Wayne and Camden, Indiana. His next move was to Fulton County, Illinois, where he engaged in work at his trade. In 1856 he came to Linn County, Iowa, and stopped there but a short time before he went to Wisconsin, where he resided eighteen months. He then returned to Iowa and built a stone mill on the Wapsa. In 1861 Mr. Starbuck was married to Miss Hattie E. Wiggins, of Waubeek, Iowa, a daughter of George W. and Hattie Wiggins; she was born in New Hampshire. In 1862 our subject became a member of Company A, Twentieth Iowa Volunteer Infantry, and was sent to the State of Mississippi; he belonged to the Thirteenth Army Corps, and took part in the following battles: The siege of Vicksburg, including its final fall, Yazoo City, Port Hudson, New

Orleans, and Brownsville, on the Rio Grande River. He then returned to New Orleans, and thence up the White River, where he participated in numerous engagements; he was at Fort Powell and Fort Gaines; afterward went to Florida, and was at the capture of Mobile. On July 8, 1865, he was mustered out of the service, and in 1865 he came to Cherokee, Iowa, and engaged in the manufacture of brick, as above stated; this has grown to be a large and profitable business, the pay-roll of the establishment amounting to about \$4,000 monthly. Politically Mr. Starbuck is an adherent to the principles of the Republican party. He belongs to Custer Post, No. 25, G. A. R., at Cherokee, Iowa.



ROYAL L. CLEAVES, Physician and Surgeon at Cherokee, Iowa, is one of the popular and highly respected representatives of the medical profession in Northwestern Iowa. In keeping with the prime object for which this book was published, it is befitting that something more than the professional work that Dr. Cleaves has accomplished during his twenty years' residence in the county should be known of him. It is a familiar fact to his fellow-citizens that he ranks high in his profession and he stands out prominently in the community as a man of great integrity and reliability. His aim in life seems to be to excel in his profession, live honorably, have the respect of his friends and neighbors, and enjoy the true, unalloyed pleasure of being a blessing to his family. Somewhat reserved in manner, he attends strictly to his own affairs, aspiring to no publicity. To acquaint the general reader with something outside his present self, and his life away from this county, it may be well to outline briefly his earlier career, thus giving

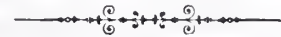
a better knowledge of the training which has brought him to his present standing. Dr. Cleaves was born April 23, 1843, at Bridgeton, Cumberland County, Maine. His parents were Benjamin L. and Jerusha (Lewis) Cleaves, who were among the pioneer families of the old Pine Tree State, and were descended from English ancestry. Up to the breaking out of the Rebellion he attended the public schools of his native State, and the Edward Little Institute, Auburn, Maine. At the age of eighteen years he enlisted, as many brave and patriotic sons of New England did, in the Union Army. His enlistment dates from June 7, 1862. He entered the service of his country as Hospital Steward for the Sixteenth Maine Volunteer Infantry, and was placed in the Army of the Potomac, where he remained until he was honorably discharged, June 9, 1865. He then returned to his home in Maine, and in a short time decided to enter the medical profession, and to be well equipped for the work. He entered the medical department of Harvard University, from which institution he was graduated in the spring of 1869, having taken a very complete course. Soon after leaving college he caught the Western fever, and not unlike many another ambitious New Englander, longed for the newly-developing and ever-changing prairies of the West, and upon that soil he determined to fight the battle of life, and perhaps achieve something for himself not probable in the rocky, coast-bound State in which he had been reared. So during 1869, in company with others from Maine, he came West, and might have been seen peering out from under the white canvas of a genuine prairie schooner as it swayed to and fro in its western course from Cedar Rapids to Cherokee County. This was indeed a great change for the young doctor whose professional skill was at that time all



N. S. Burroughs

untried, and his record of success or failure yet unwritten. But as time has proven this middle era of his life was the one leading on to victory. He was the first to enter the medical profession in the town of Cherokee, and be it said that none have succeeded better in the role of physician and surgeon. While he has, through long years of toil and prudence, accumulated considerable property, yet his early experience in the county was anything but pleasing. In 1888 he erected what is styled upon its front, in beautiful block letters, Cleaves Block, which structure is indeed an ornament to the town and a monument to the good taste and financial success of the builder. He has rooms in this building elegantly fitted up as offices. The secret of his uniform success in life is this: He first selected a calling to which he was especially fitted by nature; next, he had a thorough educational preparation for such profession; and last but not least, he cultivated stability of life by staying in one place and continuing steadfast in one thing. The Doctor's estimable wife is Caroline, daughter of Nathan Chick, to whom he was married in 1869. Mrs. Cleaves is also a native of Maine. Four children have been born to bless their home: Carrie Ellen, Bertha, Edward and Nina. Dr. Cleaves is an honorable member of Speculative Lodge, No. 307. A. F. & A. M. He is one of the charter members of the Congregational Church at Cherokee. In politics he is an ardent Republican, always assisting to give the party success, although having no official aspirations himself. Be it said to his credit that those who know most of his life and character esteem him most highly, and pay him greatest compliments, both as a physician and surgeon and as a citizen. Many are the homes in Cherokee County that he has cheered by his presence, not alone in his professional rounds, but as a citizen, friend

and neighbor. While he has centered his energies in the close application to his profession, yet he finds time to enter with a right hearty good will all laudable public enterprises which have for their object the upbuilding of the county and town. He is liberal in a public sense, and at the same time full of genuine charity for those in poverty and distress. There are not a few within the circle of his practice who have had relief without money and without price. Some of these were homesteaders who have since become well situated and have paid him, but who will never forget the solicitude and kindness displayed by him. No wonder such an one lives environed by a multitude of friends.



DT. BURROUGHS, President of the First National Bank of Cherokee, Iowa. To trace out the character, the every experience passed through and the every achievement attained by one so fully engrossed in business affairs of life, as he of whose history we are about to make a brief review, is no light task. Some men have had extremely eventful lives, full of interest and bristling with sensational points, yet when weighed carefully, and narrowed down closely to real intrinsic value, show but little of great accomplishment. On the other hand, one who does much biographical writing frequently meets subjects whose career has been almost totally devoid of sensation or startling events, yet whose every day accomplishments display to the observer the fact that the greater portion of their existence has been one continual, almost endless, chain, made up, as it were, of golden links of success. Without wishing to exalt, or in any sense parade the financial achievements of our subject in the

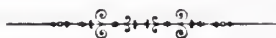
way of flattery, which is a species of contempt, it is necessary in this connection to speak of a few from out of the many successful operations with which Mr. Burroughs has been connected, and by which his friends, neighbors and fellow citizens have been frequently benefited either directly or indirectly. It should be remembered that the sketch of a purely business man differs very materially from that of a professional man, a politician, or one in the humbler or less public walks of life. Yet when one writes of a business man, business matters should be the principal topic, as when treating of a professional man, his particular profession should necessarily comprise the topic; the same of a politician, the mechanic, the agriculturist. First, to make the reader acquainted with some of Mr. Burroughs's earlier career, it should be stated that he is a native of Michigan, born in Lenawee County, a few miles from the town of Tecumseh, June 28, 1839. His parents were N. S. and Electa (Hunter) Burroughs. The father is a native of New Jersey, of Puritan ancestry, while the mother was born in Seneca County, New York. The parents were united in marriage in the mother's native home, and were among the early pioneers who first ventured into the unbroken forests of Michigan, where they undertook the laborious task of clearing up a farm from out the big woods just vacated by the savage tribes of Indians. This worthy couple still reside in the locality described, enjoying the fruits of their labors in the homestead long ago chosen, around which many hallowed memories still cluster. The son, N. T. Burroughs, of whom we write, was an only son; his three sisters are still residents of their native State. The youth and early manhood of Mr. Burroughs was spent at home, assisting his father in clearing up and better developing the forest farm. He attended the

common schools and also the High School at Tecumseh, walking a distance of four miles to and from school. He did not leave the home of his childhood until he was past his majority. When eighteen years of age he commenced teaching school, which he followed three years. What he earned he put out at interest, and this was the beginning of his business career. In 1863, wishing to better his surroundings, and doubtless advised as to the excellent opportunities then presenting themselves to young men of push and enterprise, Mr. Burroughs came to Story County, Iowa, with a flock of sheep, numbering 1,700. He was engaged in the live-stock business until 1867, when he disposed of his stock, together with his farm, and ventured into an untried business, that of railroad grading. He contracted to grade a road-bed from Ames to Polk City, Iowa, which is now known as the Des Moines branch of the Northwestern system. This engaged his time and attention for about a year. In 1869 he came to Cherokee County, and entered eighty acres of Government land, on section 18, Cherokee Township, and soon owned the greater part of the section. He located at Old Cherokee, engaging in the real-estate business. In 1871, in company with Carlton Corbett, G. W. Lebourveau and H. C. Kellogg, Mr. Burroughs platted New Cherokee, and erected the first building in the town, the lumber being brought by wagon from Sionx City. Mr. Burroughs operated in both real estate and the live-stock business. This business existed until 1873, when our subject purchased the interest of F. R. Fulton, in the business of Fulton & Scribner, then engaged in a general banking business. After this transfer the style of the firm was changed to Scribner & Burroughs. Their business was conducted in a small frame building until 1875, when they erected the attractive brick block

on the corner of Main and Railroad streets, which they still occupy as a banking house. They changed their plans of banking in 1883, and organized what is known as the First National Bank of Cherokee, of which Mr. Burroughs is president. Besides his banking interests he is, and has been for many years, listed among the most extensive live-stock dealers in the Northwest. In 1875 he went to Michigan, and purchased a brick machine, with which the first machine-made brick of the county were manufactured. He also, in company with R. H. Scribner, erected the second brick building in the town, the bank. As early as 1883 he shipped 270 car-loads of cattle, equal to about 11,029 head, a greater part of which went to purchasers in the Black Hills and Wyoming Territory. At the same time he had 2,000 cows and calves, principally of native stock. In 1884 he did a still larger business, his shipments reaching over 17,000 head. He is now a fifth owner of a very large ranch in Colorado, upon which there are grazing the present season not less than 28,000 head of stock. Another investment was in 300,000 acres of timber lands situated in the Southern States; he still owns about one-third of this tract. He also figured largely in the prospecting for coal in the neighborhood of Cherokee upon lands owned by himself, and upon which was finally discovered the wonderful magnetic well, now within the city limits of Cherokee. Near this beautiful, ever-flowing fountain of nature Mr. Burroughs erected the sanitarium known as the Fountain House. There he expended his money liberally in the adornment of the grounds, the excavating of a miniature lake, and the laying out of tasty parks and drives. It was largely due to the exertions of Mr. Burroughs that the Cherokee & Dakota Railway was built each way from this point. Nothing but genuine pluck and personal

influence could possibly have secured this road, when one considers the fact that Le Mars was competing strongly on the west, while every effort was being put forth by the enterprising people at Storm Lake and Fort Dodge on the east. Mr. Burroughs was the conqueror, and the conquest gave the business men of the county a leverage hitherto unfelt. Upon lands purchased he platted the town sites along the line from Onawa to Sioux Falls. He is the president of the Cherokee and Western Town Lot and Land Company, which concern does an extensive real-estate business. Among the large stock farms in Cherokee County, Mr. Burroughs has one of 1,640 acres, all well improved and in a paying condition. Not alone in his business enterprises is he fully appreciated by the community in which he lives, but also as a genial friend and respected citizen. His name generally heads the list of benevolent and public donations, and he gives with the greatest freedom. There are many churches and numerous other societies which can testify to his generosity. Mr. Burroughs was united in marriage September 12, 1871, to Miss Addie Phipps, a daughter of Albert Phipps, Esq., a pioneer of this county, of whom honorable mention will be found elsewhere in this book. Mr. and Mrs. Burroughs are the parents of three children: Roy C., Raynor N. and Jettie E. Mr. Burroughs and wife are acceptable members of the Congregational Church. In his political belief he is an ardent Republican. Though never aspiring to hold public office, he does his share royally for the success of the party whose platform he believes to be best calculated to carry out the great issues coming up in our form of government. In conclusion it may be stated that the secret of our subject's success in life's battles is mainly due to his good judgment, and to the fact that he

is constituted to stand prosperity. Unlike most men absorbed in commercial pursuits, he has not hoarded his accumulations, but wisely branched out with investments which have not only brought their return to him, but to the communities in which he has operated. These traits of character have necessarily won for him and his estimable family a wide circle of friends and admirers, who only regret that the world has not more such men.

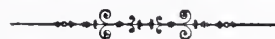


REV. J. MACALLISTER.—The pastor of the Presbyterian Church of Cherokee, Iowa, Rev. J. MacAllister, is a native of Scotland, born in Greenock, on the River Clyde, November 4, 1842. He came to the United States in 1870. Residing in Chicago for several years, he held situations in the large dry-goods firms of Hamlin, Hale & Co., S. Keith and Gale. He was in the employ of the former when the disastrous fire swept over that city. The house in which he boarded, the warehouse in which he was employed, and the church in which he worshiped were all destroyed, but he sustained no personal loss or injury. After the decease of his mother and an invalid sister, who were dependent upon him, he, feeling free to follow the bent of his wishes, entered upon a course of study for the ministry, graduating from the McCormick Theological Seminary (Chicago) in 1879. In the vacation between the first and second years of study in this institution he labored, under appointment of the Home Mission Board of the Presbyterian Church, among the miners of Colorado, in the San Juan country most of the time. As this service was rendered before the days of the railroad extension, it was full of difficulty, danger and adventure among the settlers, whom he found a warm-hearted, generous

class of men (there were very few women among them in those days). There were no churches with sweet-toned bells to call the worshipers. Places had to be found, and very crude means employed to do the work on which he was sent. He tells of calling the people together by striking a bar of steel with a hammer, at the church door, and the house lighted with half candles stuck on nails around the walls, and the praises sung from rough charts (?) made of coarse brown paper borrowed at the store, the hymns written in large letters that could be seen all over the room. This experience was one of great profit, affording as it did opportunity to travel amid the grandest scenery of the continent, and work among people who were hungry for the gospel, because long deprived of the privilege of hearing it. The second vacation, between seminary years, was spent in a quiet country region, with Pine Creek Church, in Buchanan County, Iowa. Here he was privileged to see an entirely different phase of life, one which was as new to him as the Colorado mining, for he had always lived in a large city. He had no knowledge of the labors, the joys, and the stalwart courage of the poorer class of farmers laboring in all sorts of extreme weather to build homes and make farms. Here he also witnessed the fullness of plenty in the homes of the well-to-do farmers, and saw the beauty of religion as it lit up the lives and homes of the wealthy and the lowly. Truly "one-half the world does not know how the other half lives," and all would be greatly benefited by a fuller knowledge. During the last year of study at Chicago, he supplied the church at Crown Point, Indiana, going out every Saturday afternoon, and returning to the city Monday morning. This was also a useful item toward his training. It brought him into contact and sympathy with good and industrious people in a

small town, trying to maintain the worship of God according to their conscience. There is now a much finer church there than the old one, in which he preached some of his early sermons made among the Colorado mines, and on the Iowa prairies. Finishing his studies, he accepted a call to go back to the little church of Pine Creek; here he was married to Miss Isabella Hamilton, and remained as pastor for three years. Then the people of Waltham Church, in La Salle County, Illinois, invited him to visit them with a view to undertaking work. But he did not see his way clear to accept the unanimous call which was extended to him at the close of a few months. This brief sojourn fills the mind with the pleasantest of memories. Here were formed friendships which will continue through life. Jesup, in Buchanan County, Iowa, was the next home for two and one-half years. Here, in fellowship with the pastors of the Baptist and Methodist Episcopal churches, he enjoyed a sweet season of work and blessing, many being added to the churches of "such as were being saved." From Jesup Mr. MacAllister was called to Cherokee, in May, 1885, where he bears witness to a kind people and a pleasant work. During this period, during his summer vacation, he has visited Montana, preaching in Bozeman for a season for an absent friend, and roaming among the mountain creeks and glens of that famous region of "The Rockies," near to the Yellowstone Park. During last summer he enjoyed a long-looked-for pleasure, revisiting his native land, after an absence of nearly twenty years. Of course there were great changes observable in towns and people, but the country wore its old charm. He visited London for the first time and spent a week among its wonders, meeting the irrepressible American tourist everywhere. What a city it is? A week left but

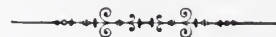
the knowledge of how little a traveler could know about it,—about its extent of territory, its labyrinth of streets, its oddities, its enterprise, its wealth, and comfort, and power. Across that dreadful channel in those miserable boats was the next experience, and Paris had been wondered over and guessed at for another week. Its Eiffel Tower and its Exposition were a constant amazement. The home journey was made in that "greyhound of the sea," the City of Paris, in five days twenty-three hours and ten minutes from land to land (Queenstown to Sandy Hook), and he says the statue of Liberty in New York Harbor was the finest piece of art seen in all his travels; perhaps because the good lady welcomed him home, and hinted at Cherokee.



ELIJAH W. GREGG (deceased). one of the early settlers of Cherokee County, was a true type of that excellence and nobility of manhood so prominent in the worthy pioneers of the West. He was born in Morgan County, Ohio, December 17, 1831, a son of Caleb and Millicent (Dowdny) Gregg. The father was born in Virginia, and the mother was probably a native of Ohio. In 1851 the family emigrated to Iowa and settled in Linn County, where the father entered a homestead, and a tract of eighty acres of Government land for each of his children. Caleb Gregg passed the remainder of his days in Linn County; he died in 1882, at the advanced age of seventy-eight; his wife is still living and resides in Linn County. He was a minister in the Society of Friends. Elijah W. Gregg received his early instruction in the common schools and continued his studies in a Friends' academy in his native State. After coming to Iowa he remained with his

father's family for a time, and then began the task of improving the land which had been entered in his name. He devoted himself to this work until 1871, when he removed to Cherokee. At one time he was interested in the livery business, having formed a partnership with N. T. Burroughs, Esq. After this firm sold out Mr. Gregg retired to his farm near Cherokee, which he cultivated and improved until 1883, when he sold his land and removed to St. Paul, Nebraska. He was a Mason, belonging to the Blue Lodge, chapter and commandery. During his last illness he received every attention from his brother Masons, and after his death, which occurred August 14, 1887, his remains were taken in charge by the Sir Knights of the Grand Island Commandery and escorted to St. Paul, Nebraska, where they were laid away. In 1862 Mr. Gregg enlisted in the Twenty-fourth Iowa Volunteer Infantry and served in the Western Army for three years; he was honorably discharged at the close of the war. He was the father of seven children, five of whom are living: Martha, who died at the age of fourteen years; Eva L., Archie, Fred, Harry, Mattie, and a son who died in infancy. Eva L. Gregg, the present superintendent of the Cherokee County schools, was a child when her father came to Cherokee. She attended the public schools, and afterward entered the college at Ames, Iowa. In 1876 she taught her first school in the Mill Creek school-house, and continued to teach in the district schools until 1881, when a position was offered her in the graded schools of Cherokee without her solicitation. In this work she made an enviable reputation for herself. She exhibited such a clear understanding of the needs and purposes of the public schools that in the fall of 1887 she was elected to the office of county superintendent of schools. Although she was nomi-

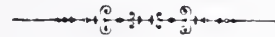
nated by the Republicans, she was heartily endorsed by the Democratic party. Under her administration the educational interests of the county have not lagged, and her decision and judgment under most trying conditions have been rendered with that honesty and sincerity of purpose which bring satisfaction to all parties. In the Republican county convention of 1889 she was again nominated for the same office, and glowing tributes were paid her by men who are in a position to know and appreciate the value and scope of her work. She was again endorsed by the Democrats in their convention in the fall of 1889. Eva L. Gregg is a woman of the highest integrity of character, and of exceeding honesty and earnestness of purpose. When all the offices of the land are in the hands of those guided by so clear an insight and so quick a conscience, there will be no cries of "spoils," and the country will be in a well-nigh ideal condition.



BENJAMIN O. SIMPSON was born in the State of New Hampshire, in the town of Windham, June 23, 1820. His father, Robert Smith Simpson, a farmer by occupation, was also a native of New Hampshire, and a grandson of Alexander Simpson, who settled in New Hampshire in 1735. He also was a farmer, and was descended from Scotch and English ancestors; he settled near what was called Simpson's Pond. Our subject has in his possession the old gun used by his ancestors in the French and Indian War in 1757, and also in the battle of Bunker Hill in 1775. The barrel of this gun was originally five feet long and was a flint lock, but it has been changed to a percussion lock and is a fine shooting gun to this day; the bayonet belonging to it is in a good state of

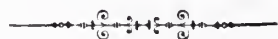
preservation, and is highly valued by the family as a relic. Robert S. Simpson, father of Benjamin O., spent all his life in New Hampshire. He married Mary Simpson, of Portsmouth, New Hampshire, a daughter of George Simpson, of English extraction; to them six children were born, five boys and one girl. Benjamin O. obtained his education in the schools of Windham, and after leaving school entered the cotton mills, where he remained ten years. He then decided to try his hand at farming, and he followed this occupation successfully until 1870, when he retired from his farm and purchased what was known as the Bartley store, and embarked in the mercantile trade. He continued in this business until 1876, when he sold out. He was then chosen agent for the town of Windham to go to Portsmouth and look after the interests of his town in relation to the enrollment of the citizens who were not liable to military duty; to strike from the rolls the names of all who were disqualified by age or otherwise, and to put in substitutes. He also served as collector of the town of Windham for several years, and as judge of elections for 1867-'68. June 14, 1878, Mr. Simpson removed to Cherokee, Iowa, where he has since lived a somewhat retired life. He has various business interests in the way of town property, which he rents out. While he began in a very humble way, by good management and energy he has accumulated a handsome property. Besides his town property he owns a good farm of 240 acres. Mr. Simpson has been twice married; first, in 1845, to Martha Jane Sanford, of Freedom, Maine, a daughter of Henry Sanford. Two children were born of this union: Mary, deceased, and Robert. The mother died in 1863. In 1866 Mr. Simpson was again married, to Abbie G. Foye, a native of New Hampshire, and a daughter of Joseph Young.

No children were born of this marriage. Mrs. Simpson died March 12, 1888. For many years in her early life she was a successful teacher. Mr. Simpson's life has not been an uneventful one; he has had three narrow escapes from death by shooting; in the first accident he was wounded in the neck, the shot entering near the windpipe and lodging near the back of the neck; the second time he and his son were out hunting, and a charge of shot entered his leg below the knee; the third time he was with a party hunting partridges, and the shot entered his shoulder belt over the lung, lodging in the belt. He is very fond of the sport of hunting with dog and gun, and his appreciation of the pleasure has not been diminished on account of his various accidents. He is considered a very fine shot, and has whiled away many pleasant hours in this pastime. He has served officially as member of the City Council of Cherokee for four years, from 1882 to 1886.



H. II. LAMOREUX, Vice President of the Cherokee County Bank at Meriden, is one of the active and prominent business men of the county. He was born in Luzerne County, Pennsylvania, October 27, 1849, and is a son of Wesley and Emeline (Brown) Lamoreux, also natives of Pennsylvania. He was reared to the life of a farmer in Luzerne County, and during the winter season attended the common schools. He was married December 23, 1875, in Wyoming County, Pennsylvania, to Miss Nettie Phoenix, a daughter of the Rev. James and Mary A. (Rice) Phoenix, natives of Pennsylvania. Mrs. Lamoreux is possessed of a superior education, and before her marriage was engaged in teaching. In 1878 Mr. Lamo-

renx removed to La Fayette County, Wisconsin, and made his home there until 1880. During this time he traveled extensively through the West, and decided to locate in Cherokee County. Accordingly he purchased 240 acres known as the H. S. Quinn farm, one of the best in the county. He added to and remodeled the residence, making an attractive and convenient dwelling. He has one of the finest and largest barns in the county, the improvements costing \$3,000. There are nine acres of grove, and the success of the owner is apparent on every hand. In 1882 he sold \$3,000 worth of corn, and in 1885 he engaged in the grain business at Meriden. The first season he bought 100,000 bushels of grain; the second, 175,000 bushels, and the third, 200,000 bushels. In February, 1887, Mr. Lamoreux was made vice president of the Cherokee County Bank; he is also an extensive stockholder in the Mapleton Bank, which was organized June 16, 1889. Mr. and Mrs. Lamoreux are the parents of three children: Carrie May, Etta Blanche and Harry Ralph. Mr. Lamoreux casts his political influence with the Republican party. He is in the prime of life, is a man of fine presence and good physique, and is numbered among the leading men of the county.



JONATHAN J. HITCHCOCK, an early settler of Cherokee County, Iowa, was born in White Pigeon, St. Joseph County, Michigan, December 15, 1830. His parents were John B. and Mary (Ellerton) Hitchcock, natives of New York and Virginia respectively. John B. Hitchcock was a son of John Hitchcock, a native of New York, of English descent; he was a farmer by occupation, and served as a soldier in the War of 1812. The mother of our subject was a

daughter of William Ellerton, of Scotch-English descent. When Jonathan J. was two years of age his parents removed to La Porte, Indiana, and remained there five years, when they went to Monroe County, Illinois; there they made their home until he was fourteen years old, when they moved to Jo Daviess County, Illinois, where he grew to manhood; he obtained his education in the district school, and remained on the farm with his parents until he was twenty-one years old. He was then engaged in various avocations for some time. He was married in Carroll County, Illinois, to Laura E. Wilder, a native of the State of Ohio, and a daughter of R. W. Wilder, Esq. She died in 1863, and Mr. Hitchcock was again married in 1864, to Nancy A. Powers, who is still living. Mr. Hitchcock settled in Carroll County, carrying on farming until the spring of 1869, when he came to Cherokee County and took a homestead in Pitcher Township of eighty acres; this land he brought to an advanced state of cultivation, and improved with excellent buildings. For thirteen years he made his home on this farm, and then bought a place in Grand Meadow Township. In the fall of 1888 he came to Cherokee, and has since lived a somewhat retired life; he exchanged his farm for town property, which he rents. Mr. and Mrs. Hitchcock are the parents of ten children: Martha, wife of R. D. Leets; Emma B., wife of Abraham Sliner; John R., Daniel H., Anna M., Elizabeth E., wife of A. N. Bailey; Jeremiah, deceased; William B., Jonathan I. and Alta J. Mr. Hitchcock has served in Pitcher Township as trustee, road master, supervisor, and school director. During the Civil War he enlisted as a recruit in October, 1864, in Company C, Ninety-second Illinois Volunteer Infantry. While at Camp Butler, Illinois, he was taken ill, and remained there some time; he was

promoted to Second Sergeant of the Commissary Department, in which he served until he was honorably discharged, May 22, 1865. He is a member of Custer Post, No. 25, G. A. R. Mr. and Mrs. Hitchcock are devoted members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. In politics Mr. Hitchcock is Republican.

A. MALTBY, a prominent farmer of Amherst Township, was born in Lake County, Illinois, May 19, 1851, and is a son of A. T. and Susan (Burdick) Maltby, natives of the State of New York. He is the fifth of a family of six children, and until his thirteenth year lived in the county in which he was born. The family then removed to Decorah, Winneshiek County, Iowa, where he grew to manhood. He attended the common schools until his sixteenth year, when he went to learn the harness trade at Decorah; he followed this business for a period of nine years, when he returned to the industry of his youth, farming. In 1877 he removed to Cherokee County, and located on a tract of 320 acres in Amherst Township, which he had purchased in partnership with his brother-in-law, O. B. Fobes. No improvements had been made on the place in any way; they erected a small building, which has since been enlarged to a handsome frame residence, and barns for stock and grain. They operated this farm together until 1884, when Mr. Maltby purchased the entire control; he devotes his time exclusively to farming and stock-raising. The present season he has been engaged in dehorning cattle. Mr. Maltby is interested in propagating the better grades of short-horn stock, and owns a fine herd of Duroc Jersey hogs. He has been prominently identified with the Republican party in his township, where he is one of the wheel

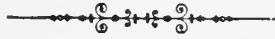
horses; he has held the office of justice of the peace for four years, and for eight years has been a member of the School Board, six years serving as president. He is a member of the A. O. U. W. He is a zealous worker in the Methodist Episcopal Church, having held the office of treasurer and trustee, class-leader, and superintendent of the Sabbath-school. Mr. Maltby was married May 7, 1873, to Miss Estella Fobes, daughter of G. M. and Emily (Blodgett) Fobes, natives of the State of New York. Mrs. Maltby was born in Yates County, New York, February 8, 1852. Five children have been born of this marriage: Arthur J., Harrison W., Adda, Lois and Marion.

JOHN BRUCE ROWE, one of the most intelligent and enterprising farmers of Amherst Township, was born and reared in Cedar County, Iowa. His paternal ancestors were German and English, dating back to the time of William Penn. His maternal grandfather, Andrew Crawford, was a native of Ireland, and is also known in the annals of the State of Iowa as the first settler of Cedar County. During the first years of his residence there the Indians held war dances but a few rods from his cabin door, and his life there was truly pioneer. Abram L. Rowe, the father of our subject, was an excellent mechanic, and was able to provide well for the wants of his wife and two small children, when death seized him after a long illness. Thus his widow was left with two young sons to support, and her little means was nearly exhausted after paying heavy doctor's bills and other attendant expenses. She afterward married a farmer with some property. As John B. was the elder of the children, he was early inured to hard labor, with but

little cessation excepting during the winter months, when he attended the district school. Naturally of a studious disposition, he thoroughly appreciated even this small opportunity, and often struggled through two miles of snow rather than miss a day. His mother always encouraged this desire for knowledge in her children, and trained them to lives of temperance and usefulness. When Mr. Rowe was sufficiently advanced, he entered Cornell College, Mount Vernon, Iowa, working Saturdays and evenings to pay his incidental expenses. He was soon elected a member of the Amphiptyon Society, and ranked with the highest students. In consequence of his high standing and his excellent habits he enjoyed the favor of all his instructors. Upon the death of his step father he remained on the farm to assist in the support of his mother and the children. He continued there two years, when he resigned his place to his younger brother, and came to Cherokee County, which was then beginning to attract attention from home-seekers. April 24, 1872, he settled on a quarter section of wild land, which he bought on five years' time, intending to improve it and sell it; with the rise in value he would complete his college course. But these were hopes and aspirations never to be realized. The first crop was destroyed by grasshoppers, and the four years following the hardest labor of a lifetime were spent in producing that which was harvested by those worse than pirates. When the grasshoppers swept over the land in great swarms, they appeared in the distance like a black thunder cloud, stretching out for many miles in either direction. Hard times ensued, and the poor pioneers could not forsake their homes without dishonor and the certainty that their creditors would seize all they had left after the ravages of their innumerable foe. They could not sell, for the

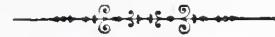
"hoppers" were the deadly "Upas tree" that made buyers pass by and through to lands beyond. So the settlers remained, working and hoping for a better day, which finally dawned. During these dark years of trial and privation Mr. Rowe "bached," did his farm work in the summer, and taught school in the winter season. He was engaged in the profession of teaching twenty terms, and was very successful in his work. At the age of eighteen years he became a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and since that time he has been a zealous worker in the cause of his Master. He has served in an official capacity for many years, and to Sabbath-school work he has given much time, thought and attention. For five years he was superintendent of two Sabbath-schools at the same time, and for five years he was either president or secretary of the Cherokee County Sabbath-School Association. Of this last duty he was relieved at his own urgent request. In politics he is a Republican Prohibitionist, and has often been elected to offices of trust which he has filled with an eye ever watchful for his country's highest good. His community is enterprising, temperate, and has a high standard of morals, a character which Mr. Rowe has been one of the main factors in forming. March 7, 1882, he was united in marriage to Miss Jennie E. Gibson, near Farley, Dubuque County, Iowa, where she had grown to womanhood. She is a woman of accomplishments, social and domestic, is an excellent wife and mother, and is thoroughly appreciated and beloved for her many virtues. Mr. and Mrs. Rowe are the parents of two children living: John Woodford and Wesley Newman. Mr. Rowe is a man of refined tastes and sensibilities, and a lover of all that is beautiful both in nature and art and literature. The influence for good which one such man has in a community can

scarcely be measured, and those who come under his teaching and example may well count themselves among the favored.



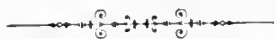
JOSEPH F. SHELDEN has been a resident of Cherokee County since 1872. He was born in Madison County, New York, December 13, 1822, and is the son of Hezekiah H. and Sallie (French) Shelden, also natives of the State of New York. He is the second of a family of five children, three of whom survive, and are residing in Iowa. Our subject was reared to the life of a farmer and obtained his education in the common schools. When he had obtained his majority he secured employment in the woolen factory at Morrisville, New York. For six years he followed this business, and then took an ocean voyage on a whaling vessel; this occupied three years, after which he returned to the woolen factory. He then worked one summer at the mason's trade and again engaged in farming, which he pursued for five years in the State of New York. At that time the tide of emigration was to the West, and Mr. Shelden drifted to Lake County, Illinois, and was there engaged in farming for a period of nine years. In 1863 he removed to Bremer County, Iowa, where he purchased a farm which he cultivated until 1872, when he came to Cherokee County as before stated. He purchased a tract of 320 acres, partly from the railroad company and partly from private individuals. When he took possession of the land it was wild and untouched by the hand of civilization. There were only three families in the township, and two families in the village bearing the same name. The surroundings present to-day a vastly different view. What was wild, waste land is one of the finest farms in the county, and one of

the pleasantest homes in Western Cherokee County has sprung up where the Indian wigwam was wont to stand. Mr. Shelden's farm lies one and a quarter miles from Marcus, in Marcus Township. He is a man who has always taken an active interest in all enterprises tending to advance the welfare of the community; he assisted in organizing the township, and he was selected to serve as the first trustee. He has disposed of a portion of his land, and now owns the quarter section on which he lives, and two lots in the village of Marcus. Mr. Shelden was married January 1, 1850, to Miss Mary Youmans, a daughter of William and Lydia (Shaw) Youmans, natives of the State of New York. Mrs. Shelden is one of a family of nine children, and was born in New York, April 8, 1821. Their family consists of three children: Mary, at home, was born December 22, 1851; Madeline, born January 22, 1853, was the first teacher in Marcus Township; she is now the wife of George Procter; the third child, Joseph H., was born February 20, 1854. For many years Mrs. Shelden has been associated with the Methodist Episcopal Church. When she and her husband started in life they had little of this world's goods with which to begin, but through perseverance and industry they have amassed a comfortable competence. He is a staunch Republican, and has always supported the party since its organization.



A. S. PROSSER, Physician and Surgeon, Marcus, Iowa, was born in Her Majesty's Dominion of Canada, January 29, 1864, and is the son of H. C. and Ann E. (Wade) Prosser, natives of Canada and the State of New York respectively. Our subject is the youngest of a family of six children, and was reared in the place of his

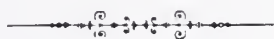
nativity. He obtained his education in the graded schools of Ontario, and at the age of seventeen years entered the office of his brother, W. O. Prosser, M. D., who is a graduate of McGill University, Canada; he also received his degree in Edinburgh and London, and is now practicing his profession in Le Mars, Iowa; he is probably one of the most thoroughly educated physicians in Northwestern Iowa. In 1885 C. A. S. Prosser entered Bellevue Hospital Medical College, New York City, taking the regular course, and also a special course in chemistry and microscopic work. He was graduated with the class of 1887, and immediately thereafter located at Potsdam, New York. There he had practiced six months when he was called to take charge of his brother's practice during his absence in California; which lasted six months. In the spring of 1888 he came to Marcus and succeeded Dr. Alfred Raymond, and has since built up a substantial and profitable practice. He is a competent practitioner, and his efforts have met with gratifying success. Dr. Prosser was united in marriage July 3, 1889, to Miss Clara Raymond, a daughter of James and Mary (Baker) Raymond, natives of Canada. Mrs. Prosser was born June 21, 1864. She and her husband are worthy and consistent members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Politically the Doctor casts his ballot with the Republican party.



ERASTUS BOWEN BAILEY.—In perusing the history of the early pioneers of Iowa, our admiration is ever aroused, and we are impelled to pay that homage due to the courage and bravery of those who undertook to redeem the wilderness and prairie from the state in which nature had left them,

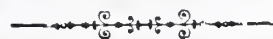
and claim the fruits which the earth will yield to those who understand the secrets of agriculture. The subject of this sketch was an early settler of Cherokee County, and has been prominently identified with its history since the beginning of his residence here in 1869. He was born in Haddam, Middlesex County, Connecticut, June 16, 1819, and is a son of Jesse and Olive (Spencer) Bailey, of English ancestry. He was only eight years old when he began the task of maintaining himself; he obtained his education in the district school which he attended a few months in the winter season. At the age of sixteen years he went to learn the joiner's trade, and served an apprenticeship of four years, after which he followed the business in his native State until 1859. Mr. Bailey was united in marriage June 28, 1840, to Miss Lydia Ann Wells, a native of Middlesex County, Connecticut. She was a daughter of William and Lydia Ann (Clark) Wells, of Welsh ancestry. By this union two children were born: Mary, the wife of John F. Potter, and Erastus E. Mrs. Bailey departed this life September 25, 1843. Mr. Bailey was again married August 18, 1844, to Miss Mary Jane Wells, a sister of his first wife. Three children were born of this marriage: Frances Leah, wife of Charles Stiles; Lydia Imogene, who died January 10, 1874, at the age of eighteen years, and Lura Estella, who died January 15, 1874, at the age of nine years. In 1859 Mr. Bailey emigrated to Iowa with his family, and arrived at McGregor, Clayton County, Iowa, May 1, of that year. There he purchased forty acres of land and set about making a home on the frontier; he cultivated his land, and bought 160 acres adjoining, which he farmed until his removal to Cherokee County in 1869. He first entered eighty acres of Government land, which he soon afterward sold; he then purchased 320 acres

of unimproved land in Silver Township, on which he settled and made many valuable improvements. In addition to those already accomplished, he made another purchase of 120 acres, and still another of 160 acres, in the same township; he bought 240 acres in Pitcher Township, and also owns eighteen acres of timber land along the Little Sioux River. He superintended the cultivation of these lands until he removed to Cherokee in 1876; he now rents the farms, but still attends to all the business connected with his estate. Politically he affiliates with the Democratic party.



H. S. SHELLEN, of the firm of Shelden & Barnes, dealers in general merchandise, Marcus, Iowa, is a native of the old Empire State, born in Madison County, February 20, 1854. He is a son of J. F. and Mary Shelden, and is the youngest of a family of three children. When he was ten months old his parents removed to Lake County, Illinois, and resided there for ten years; they then came to Iowa, settling in Bremer County, where they made their home until 1872, when they came to Cherokee County. Mr. Shelden was reared to the life of a farmer, and continued in this avocation until his twenty-third year, when he embarked in the general mercantile trade. He purchased an interest in a stock of goods in Marcus, and did business under the firm name of Weaver & Shelden for two years; and under the firm name of J. F. Shelden continued in business until May 26, 1888, when F. S. Barnes, of the Citizens' Bank, entered into partnership with Mr. Shelden. They carry a stock of \$8,000, and their annual sales amount to \$20,000. Their stock contains everything that will be found in a general store of this

kind, and they are doing a thriving business. Mr. Shelden is a Republican, and has served as mayor of Marcus for four years; he has also been justice of the peace for several terms. He is a member of the I. O. O. F., Marcus Lodge, No. 359, and of the A. O. U. W., Lodge No. 233. He has passed all the chairs of both orders, and has represented his lodge at the Grand Lodge of the State. Mr. Shelden was united in marriage February 2, 1881, to Miss Henrietta Weaver, a daughter of S. W. and Julia Weaver, who was born near Davenport, Iowa, October 10, 1860. The result of this union is one child, Joseph Leroy, who was born March 20, 1882. Mr. and Mrs. Shelden are worthy members of the Christian Church, and are among the most respected citizens of the county.



W. P. GOLDIE, Editor of the *Cherokeean-Democrat*, Cherokee, Iowa, is a native of Canada, born in 1856. He is a son of Richard and Catherine (Pirie) Goldie. His grandfather on his mother's side was an old newspaper man, as is also his father, and at the early age of eight years he entered his father's printing office. He obtained a limited education in the common schools of his native place, and on completing his trade he removed to Sioux City, Iowa, where he remained until 1874, when he came to Cherokee, Iowa. He obtained positions on various Cherokee papers, and for three years was editor and co-proprietor of the *Cherokee Free Press*. After that time he was absent from the city for a period of two years. In December, 1878, he started his paper, the *Cherokeean-Democrat*, and has met with a gratifying degree of success. Mr. Goldie is a self-educated man, acquiring much of his information by the careful perusal of

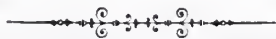
books, and from close observation. He was united in marriage in September, 1879, to Miss Lulu M. Lewis, a daughter of R. A. Lewis, of whom mention is made elsewhere in this work.

REV. JAMES T. SAUNDERS, Pastor of the Roman Catholic Church of Cherokee, Iowa, was born in Ireland, in March, 1843. He remained in his native country until he was nine years old when he sailed for American soil, landing in the city of New Orleans. From that city he went to St. Louis, Missouri, and thence to La Fayette County, Wisconsin. There he commenced his school career; he first entered St. Francis Seminary, at Milwaukee, beginning his primary course of study; then he went to Toronto, Canada, where he took a full course of study, remaining in school for seven years. At the expiration of that time he returned to Milwaukee, finishing his full course in two years, and received minor orders, sub-deaconship and deaconship, on March 17, 1887. That same year, August 15, he was ordained priest by Bishop Hennessy, of Dubuque, and was sent to Osage, Mitchell County, Iowa, where he took charge of his first congregation; there he remained ten years, locating there in 1877, and in 1887 coming to Cherokee to enter upon his duties as pastor of the congregation of the Immaculate Conception. His parish is composed of sixty families, and besides the work in Cherokee he also serves the people of a church organization whose building is situated in Sheridan Township. This church numbers about forty families, and the language spoken is the German. Father Saunders is a gentleman of the true type, and has always the respect of the entire community, whether of his church or not.

He is a diligent reader, and is a well-informed man, being ever alive to the best interests of his church.

CHARLES B. HUXFORD, a prominent farmer and stock-raiser of Cherokee, Iowa, was born in New Albany, Indiana, May 7, 1860. His father, Frederick W. Huxford, who was a successful business man, was a native of the State of Michigan, born in the year 1829, a son of Samuel Huxford, a native of Massachusetts. Samuel Huxford is descended from an English family, and is still living at the age of eighty-three years; the summer of 1889 he made a visit to Cherokee, Iowa. Frederick W. Huxford married Mary B. Bothwell, a daughter of William and Catherine (Thompson) Bothwell. She was a native of Michigan, her father having removed there from New Hampshire at an early day. Soon after his marriage, which occurred in 1859, Mr. Huxford removed to New Albany, Indiana, where he engaged in the manufacture of furniture, and remained there until the breaking out of the Civil War, when he enlisted in the service of his country. On the organization of his company he was elected First Lieutenant, and was a faithful soldier for two years and eight months; his regiment belonged to the Army of the Tennessee. On receiving his discharge he removed to Boonesborough, Iowa, and engaged in mercantile business in 1866; he also dealt largely in real estate. In the spring of 1872 he came to Cherokee, and opened a stock of goods in an old log house, in the old town of Cherokee; there he remained a number of years, and after the completion of the Illinois Central Railroad he moved his business to the new town, remaining there six years. He then sold out and turned his attention to

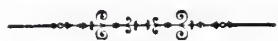
farming; he became largely interested in lands, and at one time owned 1,800 acres. On December 17, 1885, he passed from his earthly career, having lead a life of active usefulness, much beloved and respected by all who knew him. He had no political aspirations, but was a staunch adherent to the principles of the Democratic party. His family consisted of three children: Charles B., Edward D., Cashier of the Cherokee State Bank, and Clayton W., who died in 1887, in his twenty-second year. Charles B. was but two years of age when his parents removed to Michigan, where he lived with his Grandfather Bothwell until he was fourteen years old. In 1874 he came to Cherokee and entered the public schools, where he pursued his studies for three years. On leaving school he began his business career as a farmer, and to this occupation he has devoted his whole time and attention. As a stock-raiser he has met with more than ordinary success; he feeds from fifty to 125 head of cattle annually, and his hogs are of the Poland-China breed. Of late years he has given some attention to the breeding of fine horses, in which enterprise he has been prosperous. In January, 1886, Charles B. Huxford was united in marriage to Miss Alice Jillison, a daughter of Franklin Jillison, Esq. Mrs. Huxford was born in the State of Connecticut, and before her marriage was one of the successful teachers of Cherokee. Mr. Huxford is a member of Xenophon Lodge, No. 158, K. P.



HLOYD DENISON YAW is the proprietor of the largest livery barn in Cherokee, Iowa, and is also a prominent horse dealer. To acquaint the reader with his earlier life it will be necessary to review his

career in the regular order of a biographical sketch, beginning with his birth, which occurred June 17, 1836, at Brookfield, Madison County, New York. His father, Samuel Yaw, was a native of the same State, born in 1808, of French and Irish extraction. Lenra Denison, his mother, was born in the State of New York, and was a daughter of Nathan Denison. Mr. Yaw is the third son and fourth child in a family of five. His educational advantages were limited, being confined to the common schools which were not then up to the grade of to-day, and he early began to rustle for himself! Impelled by that desire to "go west," which has seized so many of our bravest and most courageous youth, he drifted into the tide, and took hold of anything his hands could manage. He drove cattle and handled horses whenever he could get an opportunity. Coming to Iowa, he located in Delaware County, buying and selling stock. In 1863 he bought horses for the United States Government, furnishing 600 at one time. He continued in this business of buying and selling horses until 1875, his principal points being Chicago, Omaha and New York; at that time the "bottom seemed to be completely knocked out" of the market, and to use Mr. Yaw's own language, he "was financially busted." But such men can not be down long. He came to Cherokee and formed a partnership with C. A. Dow, and engaged in the manufacture of brick. A year's experience in this business proved to be unprofitable, and not suited to his tastes, so he sold out, and in 1876, the great Centennial year, he embarked in the livery business in a modest way. His stable was on the corner opposite the railroad station; he was reasonably prosperous in this undertaking, and continued in the business until 1882, when he removed to Huron, Dakota, at which place he run a livery business two years; at the

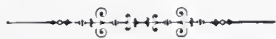
end of this time he sold out and returned to Cherokee, purchasing the livery stock then owned by G. W. Hodgins. He remained at the old stand, but made many improvements, and now has one of the best arranged barns in the State; he has a side-hill basement, and uses that together with the first floor proper; the most of the teams are kept below, the carriages above. Mr. Yaw being a first-class judge of horses, keeps the best animals for his livery. In connection with this branch, he also conducts another extensive business, that of buying and selling horses; he goes as far west as Montana, and ships to the Atlantic Coast; he also operates a breeding barn, raising trotting and running animals. Mr. Yaw was married September 16, 1859, to Miss Ella Hamlin, a native of Massachusetts; she is the daughter of Paris and Susan (Gott) Hamlin, and her father was for many years a practicing physician, but in later years retired to his farm. The Hamlins trace their family history back to three brothers who came over from England, each settling in a different State. Mrs. Yaw is a distant connection of the Hon. Hannibal Hamlin. Susan Gott, her mother, lived to the advanced age of ninety-five years, and seemed active in both mind and body. Mr. and Mrs. Yaw are the parents of ten children, only three of whom are living: Ida W., wife of Dr. A. H. Bailey, veterinary surgeon at Spokane, Washington Territory; Wendell and Gertrude.



IA. RISLEY, one of Cherokee's active business men, was born in East Windsor, Hartford County, Connecticut, April 22, 1830. His father, Joshua Risley, was a native of the same State, born in October, 1800. His father was Timothy Risley, of English descent, and his great-grandfather

was one of twenty who originally bought the township of Hartford. The mother of our subject was Betsey Crane, a native of East Windsor, Connecticut, and a daughter of Rufus Crane; she was the mother of thirteen children, ten of whom lived to maturity, and is herself living at the ripe old age of seventy-nine years. The Crane family were of English ancestry. Mr. Risley is the oldest of his family, and his early years were spent in attending school at East Windsor Hill Academy. His father was a carriage and plow maker by trade, and he worked at that business and went to school until the fall of 1855. He then removed to Wisconsin and worked at his trade at Platteville, where he remained until the following July. He was then married to Miss Sarah Nye, and after his marriage he went to Minnesota, where he pre-empted 160 acres of land near Plainview. In April of the following year he returned to Platteville, and soon after went to Rockford, Illinois, at which place he remained two years. He then returned to Platteville, Wisconsin, where he remained till the spring of 1864, then returned to the home of his childhood in Connecticut, remaining there six years. In the month of June, 1870, he came to Cherokee, Iowa, and in company with his brother-in-law built a store. He sold his interest in that property the same year and went to Sergeant Bluff, Woodbury County, Iowa; there he engaged in the live-stock business, and at the same time kept the City Hotel at Sergeant Bluff, where he remained seven years. In the spring of 1876 he came back to Cherokee, and again formed a partnership with Mr. Nye in the general mercantile trade, which continued four years. August 8, 1878, Mrs. Risley died; she was a devoted Christian, a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. In 1880, Mr. Risley married for his second wife Mrs. Stowe, whose

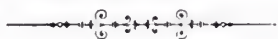
maiden name was Lizzie M. Amidon. The same year he was employed in M. Vandercook's store. The latter gentleman was in poor health, and Mr. Risley assisted in the charge of the business until August, 1882, when Mr. Vandercook died, and Mr. Risley was appointed by Mrs. Vandercook to assist in settling up the business and take charge of the estate. He is still employed to manage the business for Mrs. Vandercook. Politically Mr. Risley is conservative, but is a staunch Prohibitionist. He has held a great number of local offices, in his native State as well as in Wisconsin and Iowa; he was assessor three years in Woodbury County, Iowa, and also served there as justice of the peace. He is a consistent member of the Congregational Church of Cherokee, Iowa, in which he holds the offices of deacon and trustee. He is an honored member of the Masonic fraternity, having attained the title of Sir Knight in Crusade Commandery, No. 39, and holds the position of recorder. He is connected with Speculative Lodge, No. 307, A. F. & A. M., and Burning Bush Chapter, No. 90, R. A. M. He is an officer of the chapter also, and keeps the lodge records in an excellent manner. He is also financial manager of the Ancient Order United Workmen. He owns a good residence in Huxford's Addition, and other city real estate. Mr. Risley is an obliging gentleman, and a very accurate, methodical business man, who believes that "order is the first law of Heaven!"



ALLEXANDER B. ROSS, one of the prominent grocers of Cherokee, Iowa, is numbered among the oldest business men of the place. He settled there in 1870, while it was a mere hamlet, and is now one

of the most thorough-going and prosperous merchants of the county, and has the respect and confidence of the entire population, with whom he has dealt in various capacities for nearly twenty years. He is a native of Nova Scotia, born October 12, 1842, and is the oldest son of a family of seven children. His father, Alexander Ross, was a Scotchman by birth, and a farmer by occupation. He married Miss Elizabeth Baillie, also a native of Scotland, and a daughter of Alexander Baillie. Alexander Ross was married to his wife in Nova Scotia, and settled on a farm, where they lived a contented life. The husband died in 1873, and the wife still remains upon the homestead. The early boyhood of Alexander B. was not unlike that of the average boy. He attended the common schools and assisted his father on the farm, remaining at home until he was twenty-two years old. The next five years of his life were spent about the gold mines of his native province. In 1869 he was seized with the "Western fever," and nothing seemed equal to a cure but a trial trip to investigate for himself; so he left for the West and drifted to Council Bluffs, Iowa, and thence to Sioux City. A part of the season was spent in Tama County, Iowa, and the following spring, which was in 1870, he came to Cherokee, where he was variously employed until 1873. He then embarked in the grocery business on a very limited scale, but as his business increased he added to his stock until it has assumed its present proportions. His place of business is on the same lot which he occupied sixteen years ago. At first he had a small frame building, but in 1880 he erected a fine brick block, two stories high, and 24 x 100 feet on the ground. He carries a very large and complete stock of staple and fancy groceries, and is finely established in business, having a most excellent trade from all parts of the

county. Mr. Ross was married February 10, 1873, to Miss Isabella Mathison, a native of Nova Scotia, and a daughter of Thomas and Jennette Mathison. Mr. and Mrs. Ross are the parents of three children: Jennie L., Clara G. and Katie. Mr. Ross is one of the deacons of the First Presbyterian Church of Cherokee, and is an honored member of the Knights of Pythias Lodge of this city. Politically he is of the Republican party, believing that its principles come nearer to serving the best interests of the great mass of American people than those of any other party. In his business career Mr. Ross has been quite successful; he has been diligent, and has exercised prudence and good judgment in his various investments. He owns, besides his mercantile property, a valuable farm in Plymouth County, Iowa, and the present year (1889) he is erecting a fine residence in the addition, which will be among the best-built dwellings in Cherokee. It is indeed gratifying to see men prosper who merit success, and who have earned it through hard and honest toil.



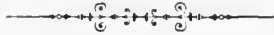
JOHN P. DICKEY, President of the Cherokee State Bank, and dealer in lumber and coal, is the subject of this biographical sketch. In 1874 J. P. Dickey with Dubuque parties established themselves in the lumber and coal trade at Cherokee, and since that time he has been closely connected with every public interest of the town and county. He is a native of Livingston County, New York, born August 20, 1838, and is the youngest son of John P. and Elizabeth (Weller) Dickey. His father was a merchant and farmer in Western New York, having settled there in 1818. He was born in Londonderry County, New Hampshire, in 1796,

the son of John Dickey, of Scotch-Irish descent. Elizabeth Weller, the mother of our subject, removed from Pittsfield, Massachusetts, to Livingston County, New York, where she and her husband lived the remainder of their days. He died in 1875, and she in 1845. They were the parents of ten children, seven of whom grew to maturity. John P. is the youngest of the family. He was first sent to the common school, and later he entered Genesee Seminary, where he spent three terms. After leaving his studies he went to Wisconsin, where he was engaged in the sale of fanning-mills for a period of two years. Thence he went to Delaware County, Iowa, where he farmed very successfully for nine years. In the spring of 1874 he came to Cherokee County and entered into the lumber business in company with Dubuque parties. Mr. Dickey was married in 1863 to Miss Keziah Stilwell, a native of Genesee County, New York, and a daughter of Hiram Stilwell. Mr. and Mrs. Dickey are the parents of three sons: James H., engaged in the lumber business at Storm Lake; Roy W., who has charge of the Cherokee yards, and John W., at Evanston College. In October, 1888, Mr. Dickey organized the Cherokee State Bank, of which he is president, E. D. Huxford being the cashier. They do a general banking business, and have one of the finest bank buildings in Northwestern Iowa. The firm of J. P. Dickey & Co. have three lumber yards—one at Cherokee, one at Storm Lake, and another at Aurelia. In his political belief Mr. Dickey is a Republican, and has frequently been called to fill local offices. He was instrumental in the erection of the large public school building, and has been a member of the School Board, in which he has taken a great interest. He has also served as a councilman for the city. He belongs to the Congregational Church, of which he is one of



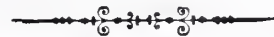
John A. Potter

the deacons. His wife is also a member of the same denomination. Mr. Dickey is a man of excellent judgment and of noble public spirit. While he has been liberal in his contributions to all public enterprises, he has amassed a comfortable competence.



JOHN F. POTTER.—This substantial and reliable farmer has been identified with the interests of Cherokee County since 1869. He was born in Bridgewater, Windsor County, Vermont, February 27, 1834, and is a son of John Potter, who served in the War of 1812. He was a native of Rhode Island, and was a son of Ichabod Potter, of English and Scotch ancestry. Mr. Potter's mother was Polly Wheeler, a native of Connecticut, and a daughter of Asa Wheeler, of Scotch origin, who served in the War of the Revolution. John F. was a lad of nine years when his parents moved to Rutland County, Vermont. His mother died at the age of seventy-five years, and his father lived to the advanced age of eighty-seven years. There were nine children in the family: Austin, Harriet, Sybil, Jefferson, Adeline, George, Mariette, John F. and Eber. Adeline is the wife of Josiah Morgan, of Pitcher Township. John F. Potter came to Clayton County, Iowa, in 1856, and remained there thirteen years, improving a farm. In 1868 he looked over a large part of Western Iowa, and thinking that Cherokee County possessed more natural advantages than any other in that part of the State he decided to try what the earth and his own industry would yield him. His first purchase was 160 acres of wild land, and the success that has attended his efforts is shown by his title to 400 acres of Cherokee County's choice land, which is in an excellent state of

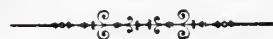
cultivation. Mr. Potter's residence is a fine building of an attractive plan, situated in the midst of a beautiful lawn containing evergreen and other ornamental trees. One of the best groves in the county is to be found on the Potter farm; it contains thirty-two acres. A large and conveniently arranged barn, and other buildings for stock and grain add to the completeness of the place, and show the thrift and prosperity of the owner. Mr. Potter was married November 27, 1862, to Miss Mary A. Bailey, a daughter of E. B. and Lydia A. (Wells) Bailey, residents of the town of Cherokee, mention of whom is made on another page of this work. Mrs. Potter was born in Middlesex County, Connecticut, and was reared and educated there. Mr. Potter's political opinions are expressed by the Democratic party; voting for Buchanan in 1856, he has ever since been a staunch supporter of Democratic principles. Although holding the confidence and respect of the community in which he lives he has never held public office, his preference being to live a private life. Mr. Potter's long residence in the county, his honorable and upright life, and his appreciation of merit in others have won for him a host of friends. At the home of Mr. and Mrs. Potter hospitality is ever dispensed in a cordial and generous way.



JOHN C. DOWDING.—This enterprising and progressive citizen of Diamond Township claims England as his mother country. He was born in Wiltshire, July 23, 1846, and is a son of James and Alice Dowding. He is the third child of a family of three sons and one daughter. The eldest, Jacob E., was a resident of Diamond Township, and for ten years was its assessor. His death occurred March 16, 1889, and his widow

still lives on the home farm. Joseph lives in Cherokee. The sister, Emily, is the wife of W. D. McAndrews, and lives in Ainsworth, Nebraska. The family emigrated to the United States when John C. was about ten years old, and lived for a few years in Dutchess County, New York. In 1859 they came West, and settled in Clayton County, Iowa, and there the parents have since resided. John was thirteen years of age when he came to Iowa, and from that time until he had attained his majority he was employed at work on his father's farm. After that he went to Monona County, and secured a job in a saw-mill at \$30 per month. He worked there three years serving in the capacity of engineer the last year and in the meantime secured a small farm in that county. The climate of that section did not agree with him as he suffered with ague, so he decided to make a change in his residence, and located in Cherokee County, where he was assured he would be free from his former disease. He at once purchased eighty acres of land, and entered it as a homestead. He built a house 12x16 feet, and began the task of developing his land. The fall of 1870 he returned to Clayton County, and February 21, 1871, he was united in marriage to Miss Catherine McCullough. He returned to Cherokee County, his wife soon following, and since that time for nearly twenty years they have resided on the farm. Mr. Dowding has added to the original purchase until he now has a tract of 160 acres of as fine land as Cherokee County affords. His farm is well improved with a commodious new house, and a good barn, all the surroundings indicating thrift and prosperity. He handles such stock as the farm is adapted to, and usually feeds one or two car-loads of cattle. His wife, who shared the hardships and privations of his first years in Cherokee County, was called to the other life August 15, 1885,

and he was left with four little girls, and to them he has since devoted his life and attention. As they are unusually bright and intelligent children he will endeavor to give them a good education to fit them for a life of usefulness. Their names are: Mary Edna, Carrie Ethel, Rosa Belle and Catherine May. Mr. Dowding was united in marriage a second time January 25, 1887, to Miss Lizzie Neville, a daughter of Edward Neville. She was born in Holmes County, Ohio, March 17, 1859, and is a lady of taste and refinement, and devotes herself to the interests of the family. Mr. Dowding and wife and the two eldest daughters belong to the Mt. Olive Regular Baptist Church, and Mr. Dowding does not hesitate to practice in the midst of his family the teachings of the church. This is truly a model Christian home, and every influence for good is thrown around the lives of these young girls. How much better could all the children of the land be trained under such influence. Mr. Dowding has the confidence of a large number of citizens of Diamond Township, having been repeatedly asked to attend to public duties. Were the interests of the people placed in the hands of such men as John C. Dowding there would never arise any fear for the safety of our Government or the perpetuity of Republican institutions.



S. WIGHT has been identified with the interests of Cherokee County since August, 1858. He was born in Coos County, New Hampshire, in the town of Milan, September 16, 1828, and is a son of William and Rhoda (Rowel) Wight. The father was born in Portland, Maine, in 1806, and was a son of Nathaniel Wight, who was born in Boston, Massachusetts, in 1780. The

mother was born in New Hampshire in 1806. O. S. Wight was five years of age when his parents removed to Chemung County, New York; there the family lived until the fall of 1845 when they removed to Keokuk County, Iowa. There Mr. Wight was married to Miss Tillitha Orsborn, November 28, 1854; she was born in Union County, Ohio, May 17, 1828, and is a daughter of Daniel and Dorothy (Burkett) Orsborn; the Orsborn family came to Keokuk County in 1849. In 1856 Mr. Wight removed to Crawford County, Iowa, and remained there two years, at the end of which time he came to Cherokee County, locating near the town of Cherokee; after residing there two years he moved four miles south of the town, and in 1865 he took a homestead on section 28, Pilot Township; this he sold in 1873, and located on his present farm, which consists of 120 acres in a good state of cultivation. Mr. Wight and wife have two children living: Rosa Belle, wife of M. S. Draper, of O'Brien County, and Alice Cary, wife of Samuel Shook, of Cherokee County; five children have died; Martha Ann, John Morris, Abbie Jane, William Arthur, and Charles Ernest; the last-named son died a short time ago (1889); he was a young man of fine intellectual ability, and was respected and beloved by all who knew him. Mr. Wight casts his suffrage with the Republican party; he has represented his township officially for many years as clerk, trustee and justice of the peace; he was elected county clerk in 1863, serving three years; he was also a member of the Board of County Supervisors, discharging his duties with much credit to himself and the best interests of the public. He is a worthy and active member of the Methodist Episcopal Church; he was licensed to preach in Crawford County, Iowa, May 30, 1857; for a time he had charge of the Cherokee and

Spirit Lake Circuit, preaching the first Methodist sermon in Cherokee County. He has been a zealous worker in the cause of his Master, and has won the confidence and esteem of all who know him.

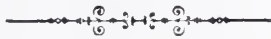


GILMAN BROTHERS.—The most extensive firm of stock shippers and dealers of Cherokee County is composed of Charles W. and John H. Gilman, of whom a brief biographical sketch has been attempted. They are the only sons that grew to maturity out of a family of seven children; four died in childhood, and one sister, Lucy Ellen, wife of William Coffin, Esq., died at the age of twenty-five years, in Wisconsin, in 1870. Their parents were Eben B. and Catherine (Barker) Gilman. The father was a native of Massachusetts, and died at the age of thirty-eight years. The mother was born in Maine, and thirty years after her husband's decease was again married to Mr. F. P. Ferguson; they removed to Fond du Lac County, Wisconsin, in 1868, and she is still living there, aged sixty-eight years. The home of the Gilmans was in Lynn, Massachusetts, where the father was engaged in the manufacture of shoes. In this old town of historical interest, amid the din of countless thousands of spindles and the hum of numerous manufactories, the brothers first saw the light. Charles was born April 30, 1841, and John, December 10, 1844. Growing up in their native city they became accustomed to the rush and bustle of a busy city. At the age of sixteen years Charles entered one of the shoe factories, and for two years was employed as cutter. Then when the news of the gold discovery fired the youth all over the land with excitement, and thousands started for "California's Golden Shore," he decided to seek his fortune

there; so, at the age of eighteen years, when life's prospects are tinged with most glowing colors, he boarded an ocean steamer at New York, and in a few months stood upon the shore that proved the last resting place of many a young man as full of ambition as he himself. He went to the "diggins" in Trinity County, and for two years passed through the average miner's experience. Then the news of a gold find in Washington Territory sent him, along with hundreds of others, to that field, and he spent one season on Granite Creek, and then passed over into the Boise Basin in 1862, in company with a party of eleven other miners. He remained there for three years, at the end of which time he visited his old New England home, having met with a fair degree of success in his search for gold. He passed the winter of 1864 at home. John was anxious to accompany his brother on his return to the Rockies the next spring. Up to this time he had remained in the town in which he was born. At the age of sixteen years he had entered the office of *The Bay State*, and worked at the front for two years, when he entered a shoe factory and for several years worked at his machine, his specialty being heel work. The two brothers started out together, and reaching the mining region of Idaho they remained together one summer, when Charles took a trip to the Cœur d'Alene country, where he fell in company with a Mr. Davidson from Montana, who reported new finds in that region. A party of eight was at once formed, and away they went to Montana, reaching McClellan's Gulch when not more than fifty miners had begun prospecting there. He was soon after joined by John, and they remained in that section of country for two years; being among the first there they passed through all the exciting times that followed the finding of gold in Montana.

In the spring of 1868, having made and saved quite a nice little fortune, they decided to become again identified with the States, and accordingly abandoned the mines and excitement of a mining life. They returned to New England, but the same season migrated to Wisconsin and purchased a farm in partnership, on which they lived for three years. Becoming restless, and pining for "old times," they sold out and started for the Pacific slope. Coming through Iowa, they stopped to see friends near Aurelia, and becoming fascinated with the beauty and fertility of Cherokee County, decided to remain there, and purchased the land that they now own. They have a splendid tract of 560 acres lying in the Maple Valley, four miles southeast of Aurelia. It is well improved with pleasant homes and comfortable surroundings. The Gilman brothers are known far and wide as extensive stock shippers; they are constantly buying and selling, and feed on their own farm from 250 to 350 head of cattle annually. They are men who stand high in business circles, and their integrity is never called in question. In politics they stand with the Republican party. Charles W. Gilman was married in Chicago, January, 1869, to Miss Addie P. Gilman, of Lynn. They have four children: Ellen F., Irene, Hattie and Inez. Mr. C. W. Gilman was county supervisor for one term, and his associates on the board speak of him as being the clearest headed man in matters of business of public interest. He is also president of the Maple Valley Mutual Insurance Company. John H. Gilman was united in marriage in Wisconsin, September 13, 1871, to Miss Martha H. Hurlburt, who was born in Vermont, October 1, 1849. Their family consists of Arthur H., born December 13, 1872; Fannie E., born December 5, 1874; Harvey E., born March 17, 1879; Eva Ione, born

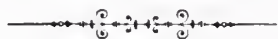
March 31, 1881, and Harry L., born November 28, 1888. The Gilman brothers command the respect of all those with whom they are thrown in contact, and are among the most energetic and pushing business men of the county. Of strong social dispositions, both are members of the I. O. O. F. lodge of Aurelia, and with their amiable wives and interesting children form a little circle that is a credit to Cherokee County.



ROBERT BRUCE RUTHERFORD was born near Colesville, Wyoming County, New York, May 6, 1844, and is a son of James and Hetty (Milligan) Rutherford. James Rutherford was born June 15, 1803, in County Cavan, Ireland, and came to America in 1821. His wife was born December 21, 1801, in Hunterdon County, New Jersey, where they were married. They had a family of thirteen children: John, the eldest, died February 24, 1889, in South Africa, where he was employed as an expert in the diamond mines; James is a resident of Bathurst, Australia, where he owns an extensive ranch, and is proprietor of an important stage route; Alexander is a dealer in mining stocks in California; Lucretia is the wife of A. Starbird; George is a capitalist in California; Mary married G. W. Appleton; Andrew died of the small-pox in California, at the age of thirty-five years; Catherine is the wife of Henry Taggart; she died near Cherokee, May 5, 1875; Onias died in Japan in 1870; Phebe Ann died in San Francisco unmarried; Helen is the wife of John Berry; she died in Missouri; Joseph died in infancy. James Rutherford, Sr., died December 28, 1869, in Branch County, Michigan. Mrs. Rutherford died in Cherokee County, October, 1881. After their marriage they lived in Buffalo, New York,

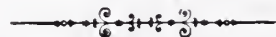
for ten years; then in Colesville, where Robert Bruce was born; he was fourteen years old when the family removed to Michigan, and at the age of seventeen years he left home and went to Fond du Lac County, Wisconsin, where he remained until 1864. He then spent four years in Green Lake County, Wisconsin. In the summer of 1870, after taking a trip through Kansas and Missouri in company with his brother-in-law, G. W. Appleton, Mr. Rutherford located in Diamond Township, four miles south of Aurelia. He bought 220 acres of land, and began to improve a farm. In the fall of 1873 he went to California, intending to engage in the live-stock business in Nevada, but decided to return to Iowa, where he could secure cheaper land. On his return in 1874 he bought 280 acres of his present home and began making improvements. He soon after married and lived on the place three years, when he leased his brother's place, consisting of 1,400 acres, lying in Diamond Township; there he lived a greater part of the next ten years. In 1887 he returned to his own farm one-half mile west of Aurelia. He has since erected a commodious, ten-room house, situated upon a gentle rise of ground, commanding a view of the village and surrounding country. His barn is roomy, and well arranged, being especially adapted to the handling of horses. The dwelling and barn are supplied with an abundance of water by a windmill. These improvements have been made at an outlay of \$5,000. The farm now consists of 590 acres, 280 acres lying in the home place, and the remainder in Maple Valley. Mr. Rutherford has been extensively engaged in breeding high grades of horses. Mr. Rutherford was married October 1, 1874, to Miss Mary E. Randall, who was born January 13, 1855, in Monroe County, New York. Her parents are Jefferson and Elizabeth (Billings) Ran-

dall, residents of Pitcher Township. The father was born March 8, 1824, in Monroe County, New York, and the mother in Orleans County, New York, April 9, 1832. Mr. and Mrs. Rutherford have an interesting family of four children: Grace Edith, born November 2, 1875; George W., born July 30, 1877; Louie R., born July 25, 1879, and Hettie, born November 13, 1881.



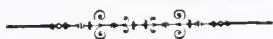
JAMES BARNES, a native of the State of Kentucky, was born April 6, 1827, and is a son of John and Abarilla (Sutherland) Barnes, also natives of Kentucky. The ancestors of the Barnes family came originally from Scotland and settled in New England. James is the eldest of a family of five children, and at the age of eight years was left an orphan in Indiana, whither his parents had removed when he was three years old. He and his brother John were bound out to a man by the name of McBride, who came to Iowa the following year, 1836, and located in Van Buren County, when there were only three other families within its borders. The brothers were bound until they were sixteen years old, and when James's time had expired he continued his service for several months to assist his brother in earning his freedom. In six months he went to Buchanan County, remaining there two years; thence he removed to Delaware County, Iowa, where he engaged in work by the month for a short time. He then took a claim of 160 acres of land, on which he built a home, being at that time only nineteen years of age. He was married March 25, 1846, to Miss Margaret M. Hutson, a daughter of Robert B. and Nancy (Elliot) Hutson, natives of Virginia and Alabama respectively. Mrs. Barnes was born in Parke County, Indiana,

May 8, 1828. After their marriage they continued to reside on their new claim for two years, when Mr. Barnes sold it, and purchased an improved claim of 160 acres in the southern part of the county; there he made his home until September, 1888, when he came to Marcus, Cherokee County. He had increased his original purchase to 195 acres, which he had brought to a high state of cultivation; he had also made many excellent improvements, furnishing an example of what a man can accomplish with energy and perseverance. He was compelled to make many hard struggles in the beginning of his business career, and the life of a pioneer is not easy at the best. The nearest market place was fifty miles distant, and other conveniences were in proportion. Mr. and Mrs. Barnes reared a family of eight children, one, Robert Henry, dying in infancy; Frank S.; John W. died in Colorado, December 18, 1885, in his thirty-fifth year; Edward F.; Alice F., wife of I. C. Thompson; James O., Byron A., Fred V. and Walter C. Mr. and Mrs. Barnes are worthy and consistent members of the Freewill Baptist Church, and have always striven to inculcate in the minds of their children the principles of Christianity. Mr. Barnes has always been a staunch Republican, and is a strong advocate of Prohibition.



CHARLES DAVIS, of Pilot Township, section 19, is an intelligent and enterprising citizen, having settled in the county in 1871. He was born in Herkimer County, New York, December 18, 1852, and is a son of Silas and Catherine (Simmons) Davis, also natives of Herkimer County. Charles was two years old when his parents removed to Jefferson County, New York. In

1867 the family were caught in the tide of western emigration, and settled in Cedar County, Iowa. Mr. Davis was reared to the occupation of a farmer, and received a common-school education. He was united in marriage in Cedar County, Iowa, August 6, 1871, to Miss Mary E. Lee, a daughter of Joseph and Sarah (Collins) Lee. She was born and reared in Cedar County, Iowa. Her father was a native of Pennsylvania, and her mother was born in the South. A few weeks after his marriage Mr. Davis came to Cherokee County, and took a homestead of Government land in Pilot Township, section 30, making his home there until 1885, when he came to his present farm. He still owns the eighty acres deeded him by the Government, and 120 acres in his home farm, which is in an advanced state of cultivation. He has a substantial two-story residence, a good barn, and a grove, one of the most ornamental and valuable improvements of the prairie farmer. He is engaged in general farming and stock-raising, and has been successful in his chosen occupation. Mr. and Mrs. Davis have had born to them two children: Frank and Bess. In political thought and action Mr. Davis is Republican. He has served as a member of the School Board, and has taken an interest in the advancement of educational facilities in his township.



C E. WHITNEY, one of the well-known and popular farmers of Silver Township, has been a resident of Cherokee County since 1876. He was born in Chautauqua County, New York, October 4, 1847, and is a son of Truman and Jane (Ransom) Whitney. They were the parents of five children, only two living: Mary J., wife of

Wallace Wilcox, of Chautauqua County, New York, and C. E. Whitney, the subject of this notice. The father was a shoemaker in early life, but in later years took a heavily timbered farm which his son assisted him in clearing. He died in December, 1887, and his wife died when C. E. was five years old. When Mr. Whitney was twenty years old he broke the ties of childhood and youth and went out into the world to make a career for himself. He came to Delaware County, Iowa, and having been trained to agricultural pursuits, he worked at farming by the month in Delaware, Fayette and Buchanan counties. He was married October 25, 1868, in Buchanan County, to Miss Sarah M. Warner, who was born in Tuscarawas County, Ohio, a daughter of George and Mary (Goodman) Warner. Farming through the wet year of 1869, in 1870 he obtained a position with Granger & Bradshaw, prominent stockmen of Marion County, Iowa, in whose employ he remained five years, running a threshing-machine every fall. In 1876 he removed to O'Brien County, Iowa, and engaged in farming. The grasshoppers totally destroyed his crops that season, and in the fall he came to Cherokee County, and located on his present farm the following April, 1877. He has a barn, granary, cribs, and many conveniences for feeding stock, one of the best wells in the county, a fine grove of timber, and an orchard, with a great variety of small fruits. One hundred and forty acres of the land is in cultivation, and the balance is in pasture and meadow. Mr. and Mrs. Whitney are the parents of nine children: Rosa Bell, Martha Dell, Alice Nell, Mary Estell, Genie Ethell, Addie Louell, Nina Vell, Edna Aurell and Orrin Emmett. In politics Mr. Whitney is independent. He and his wife and four daughters are consistent members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. They are in the prime of life, cordial and

hospitable, and among the leading families of the township.

THE MERRY "LITTLE SIOUX."

In history of old I've often heard it told
Of many things both old and new;
But never have I heard or written seen a word
Of the banks of our merry Little Sioux.

The citizens are fair and deal upon the square,
And to a friend in need are ever true;
And the neighbors all are kind as any you can find,
On the banks of our merry Little Sioux.

The country it is good for water and for wood,
And many things I cannot mention, too;
And judging from the soil I'm sure there's coal and oil
On the banks of the merry Little Sioux.

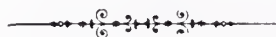
The country can't be beat for raising corn and wheat,
Or any other grain that ever grew.
You need not work, you'll find, and then come out behind,
On the banks of our merry Little Sioux.

There's every kind of game that one would wish to name,
The elk and deer do roam the timber through;
And there's many a royal dish of the finest kind of fish
Sporting deep in our merry Little Sioux.

I would say to those who roam in search of a new home,
Take my advice, the best thing you can do
Is to bring along your wife and settle down for life
On the banks of the merry Little Sioux.

And those who have no wife, the comfort of man's life,
One who is faithful, kind and true,
I'm sure that you can find just the girl to suit your mind
On the banks of our merry Little Sioux.

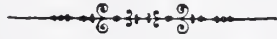
C. E. W.



JOHN L. CHAPIN, an enterprising and progressive agriculturist of Sheridan Township, has been a resident of Cherokee County since 1869. He was born in Madison County, Indiana, in 1847, and is a son of Oran Chapin, a native of Kentucky, who was born in 1816. Oran Chapin married Miss Martha White, who was born in

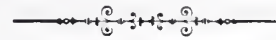
Indiana in 1824, and who died in 1853. In that same year John L. was bound out to Sims Garrison, who was living at that time in Indiana. At the early age of seventeen years our subject joined the defenders of the old flag, enlisting in the Fifty-fourth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, under command of J. F. Mansfield, son of General Mansfield. His first battle was fought on the Chickasaw Bluffs, and the next, January 11, 1863, at Arkansas Post; thence he went to Vicksburg, Champion Hills, Port Gibson and Raymond, Mississippi, at the latter place his regiment taking 500 Confederate prisoners. He went into camp at Black River Bridge, and afterward went to Vicksburg, via Jackson, and thence to New Orleans; there Mr. Chapin's health failed and he was given a discharge; he remained in New Orleans eight weeks, and then returned to his home in Indiana. He remained there until 1868, his health getting no better, when he determined to go West to regain health; he went to Iowa, settling in Tama County, but afterward removing to Cherokee County. He took a homestead of eighty acres in Cherokee Township, which he improved and sold in 1886; he then bought forty acres in Sheridan Township, on which he makes his home. Mr. Chapin also owns 154 acres in O'Brien County, Iowa. Politically he casts his vote with the Republican party; he was elected by the people of his township to fill the office of trustee, but he declined to serve the term out. He is a member of the General Custer Post, No. 25, G. A. R. Mr. Chapin was married in January, 1873, to Miss Zillah Tyner, a daughter of S. D. Tyner, Esq., a native of Wabash County, Indiana. Eight children have been born of this marriage: C. C.; Orville G., died March 7, 1877; Mary L., Ella J., Izora A., Cora D., Arthur C. and Edith E. Mr. and Mrs. Chapin are acceptable members of the Methodist

Episcopal Church and take an active interest in all movements tending to upbuild the community in which they live.



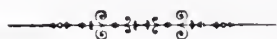
L. COBB, a retired representative farmer of Marcus Township, was born in New Jersey, June 2, 1832, and is the son of Stephen B. and Elizabeth (Conover) Cobb, natives of the States of New York and New Jersey respectively. He is an only child and was reared in the county in which he was born, acquiring his education in the common schools. When he had attained his twentieth year he made a trip to the West, and located in Jones County, Iowa, remaining there for a period of four years, when he removed to Benton County, Iowa; during all this time he had been engaged in farming, and in the spring of 1885 he came to Marcus with the intention of leading a retired life. He owns 400 acres of land in Plymouth County, near the Cherokee County, line in the township of Remson, which is under his supervision, although he does not undertake to farm it himself. Since his residence in Marcus Mr. Cobb has taken a lively interest in the affairs of the town; he was elected mayor of the village in the spring of 1889, and was appointed justice of the peace to fill a vacancy. He is a zealous worker in the Sabbath-school, and is now filling the office of superintendent of the Methodist Episcopal Sabbath-school; he is one of the trustees of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Politically he is a staunch supporter of the issues of the Republican party. Mr. Cobb was married in November, 1855, to Miss Augusta Potter, a daughter of I. N. and Mary (Ayres) Potter. Mrs. Cobb was born in New Jersey in August, 1834. Eight children have been born of this union: George W., of Sioux County,

Nebraska; Mary E., wife of J. L. Kroesn; S. E., principal of the Kansas City public schools; J. P., of Cedar Falls, Iowa; C. W., a graduate of Iowa State Normal School and minister in Northwestern Iowa Conference; Benjamin L., of Pawnee City, Nebraska; Anna A. and B. M. While a resident of Benton County, Mr. Cobb was prominently identified with his political party, and to day he occupies a place among the representative men of Cherokee County.



C. F. QUINN, the leading druggist of Meriden, is one of Sheridan Township's representative men. He was born in Richland County, Wisconsin, July 15, 1859, and is a son of John Fuller. When he was three years old his parents left Richland County, and went to California, making the trip overland in an emigrant train of 1,500 families; they disbanded at Chinese Camp, Tuolumne County, California. In two years Mr. Fuller died of pleurisy, and soon after the family went to New York, making the journey by steamer. After remaining in New York for six months they returned to Richland County, Wisconsin. Mrs. Fuller, mother of Mr. Quinn, was a native of the State of Pennsylvania; she was born in 1834, and died in Chicago, Illinois, November 25, 1888. When C. F. Quinn was nine years old he was adopted by Hollis Quinn, Esq., of Cherokee County, Iowa, with whom he lived until he was in his twenty-first year; during these twelve years his time was spent in farm work, and in attending the public schools. Soon after leaving the home of his adoption he bought eighty acres of land in Cherokee Township, but on account of sickness he was compelled to sell it and seek an occupation in which so much manual labor was not re-

quired. He took up the study of pharmacy under the instruction of J. B. Ingels, M. D., pursuing this course for two and a half years. In 1885 he began work in the drug store of Dr. Ingels, continuing there one year. He then went to Cherokee, and entered the employ of W. G. Sylvester, druggist. At the end of a year he returned to Meriden and purchased the drug stock of Dr. Ingels, since which time he has done a fairly prosperous business of about \$8,000 per year. Mr. Quinn is a man who may well be called self made, and he is fully deserving of the good will and esteem of his fellow-townsmen. He was married in 1886 to Miss Ella E. Earl, daughter of H. W. Earl, Esq. Mrs. Quinn is a native of Iowa. One child has been born of this union, Charles A., born March 7, 1887. Politically Mr. Quinn gives his support to the Democratic party. He is a member of Speculative Lodge, No. 307, A. F. & A. M.

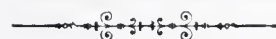


GEORGE W. HARTLEY was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, June 26, 1831, and is the son of George and Rebecca (Paul) Hartley, natives of the city of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. When he was two years old his parents removed to Jersey County, Illinois, where he spent his early life; he received a limited education in the subscription schools, but by close observation he has acquired a fund of practical information, and is equal to all the demands of business life. His youth being spent on a farm he was naturally instructed in the details of agriculture, and at the age of twenty years he began farming on his own responsibility. He rented land in La Salle County, Illinois, and after he had one crop fairly started he claimed his promised bride, and was united in marriage July 6, 1852, to Miss Mary Ann Hankinson, at her

father's residence in Jersey County, Illinois. She was born in Butler County, Ohio, February 8, 1830, and is one of a family of twelve children of Lewis F. and Eleanor (Forman) Hankinson, natives of the State of New Jersey. After their marriage Mr. and Mrs. Hartley remained in Illinois for two years, and then removed to Johnson County, Iowa, where Mr. Hartley purchased 180 acres of land, a portion of which was in timber and the remainder raw prairie land. He improved this land and established a home in which they lived twenty-four years. They had every convenience and comfort, and were surrounded with plenty; the only drawback was the distance from a market place; at one time they were obliged to go eighteen miles, and later, fourteen miles. They decided to make a change in their location, and removed to Johnson County, Iowa; there they were again pioneers. Although they were prosperous and successful in raising their crops they seldom had ready money, because, when they took their produce to market they would receive only money sufficient to pay their taxes, and were compelled to take the balance in trade. This state of affairs continued three years, when the coming of railroads wrought a change for the better. Being born of pioneer parents they were themselves indeed born to clear the way for others. The deprivations and hardships of their life in Johnson County did not deter them from undertaking the settlement of a new place. Accordingly, March 1, 1878, they landed in Marcus Township, Cherokee County, where they have since made their home. They disposed of their home in Johnson County in this wise: They traded their old home for the new, receiving two acres for one, and \$30 per acre for the surplus acreage; they had 320 acres of land, and \$600 in cash when they settled in the county. There was only a small

house for a dwelling, and two small farm buildings; 200 acres had been broken and one crop taken, and this was the amount of the improvements. Mr. Hartley has lost no time in producing a change in his farm; he has built a large two-story frame residence, and has erected substantial barns for stock and grain; he has planted nine and a half acres of grove, consisting of oak, hickory, elm, locust, walnut, catalpa, maple, box-elder, cottonwood and willow; his lawn is ornamented with shrubs and flowers of many kinds, and is a most attractive place; his orchard is composed of choice varieties, just beginning to bear. Mr. Hartley farms quite extensively, being well prepared to follow this occupation in all its branches in a thorough and systematic manner. He is a man that has a wide circle of friends, and is widely and favorably known in the county. Politically he is identified with the Republican party, and takes an active interest in its work and welfare. He was appointed justice of the peace the first year he came to the county, and has held it from that time to the present, excepting one year; he has served as school director, secretary of the School Board, and has held the office of township trustee. He was elected to the presidency of the Western Cherokee Mutual Insurance Company, and has held this position for four years. He and his wife and children are consistent members of the Christian Church, and are numbered with the most respected and highly esteemed people in Cherokee County. Eight children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Hartley: Rebecca E. (deceased), wife of J. F. Pfaff, was born June 4, 1853, and died September 22, 1888; Henry C. was born December 22, 1854, and died February 2, 1855; Mary A. G. was born December 11, 1855, and died January 9, 1866; Jane C. was born April 24, 1861, and is the wife of William C. Bruce; Laura M.

was born March 5, 1864, and is the wife of S. E. Henley; Sylvania R. was born July 11, 1866; Ambrose B., July 14, 1869, and Minerva F., January 13, 1874.



JAMES E. JONES, an enterprising wagon-maker and dealer in agricultural machinery at Meriden, Iowa, was born in Shullsburgh, Wisconsin, June 11, 1859, and is a son of Paul and Sarah (Lawton) Jones. Paul Jones was born in Lancastershire, England, in March, 1832; he came when very young with his parents to Pennsylvania and remained there until his eighteenth year, when he determined to seek his fortune in the West; accordingly he went to Wisconsin, and there engaged in mining, which he continued until 1877, when he abandoned that business and began farming. Sarah (Lawton) Jones was born in Lancastershire, England, in 1834. James E. grew to manhood in his native town, receiving his education in the public schools of that place. After leaving the High School he worked for two years in the wagon shop, spending all his leisure time in hard study, preparatory to entering college. But his health failing this ambition was relinquished. The following nine years Mr. Jones was occupied with agricultural pursuits, and in September, 1886, he removed to Cherokee County, Iowa, and located at Meriden; he entered into partnership with his brother Joseph in the business of wagon-making; they also handled farm machinery in connection with the other trade. They have been successful in this enterprise, and have won a large patronage by their strict business habits, and cordial, courteous manners. Mr. Jones was married April 18, 1888, to Miss Allie Parkinson, daughter of Colonel N. T. and Ann (Proctor) Parkinson, who was

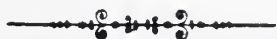
born March 14, 1863, in La Fayette County, Wisconsin. Her mother was a native of England, and her father was born in the State of Kentucky. The Parkinson family were among the first settlers in Wisconsin. Mr. Jones gives his political support to the Republican party. He is District Chief Temporal of the I. O. G. T., embracing Cherokee, Buena Vista, Pocahontas and Calhoun counties. He is a member of the Town Council, and has ever taken an active interest in all enterprises tending to advance the public good.



WILLIAM POLK MILLER was born at Edinburgh, Shenandoah County, Virginia, November 27, 1844. His father was Richard Miller, a native of Virginia, whose ancestors came from England. His mother was Artemisia Grandstaff, whose family were prominent in the history of Pennsylvania. Richard Miller died in 1871, and his wife is still living at the old Virginia home. She was Mr. Miller's third wife, and bore him six children, four of whom are residing in Iowa. In April, 1862, Polk, as he is familiarly known, joined Rice's Battery, and was attached to Stonewall Jackson's command, and was with him until he was killed May 2, 1863. He was afterward under A. P. Hill's command, the battery being known as Wooding's. He served three years, surrendering at Appomattox, April 9, 1865. He received a shell wound in his left leg when the command was trying to get in Meade's rear at Catlett's Station. He missed but one engagement in which his command took part, that at Gettysburg, being ill at the time. After the return of peace he remained in Virginia until 1867, when he came West and for four and a half years was farming in

Clarke County, Missouri. In 1871 he returned to Virginia, but after two years spent among the scenes of his boyhood he again went West, and remained for a few months with his half-brother, B. F. Miller, who was then engaged in banking and shipping grain in Webster City, Iowa. The following spring he went to Aurelia, bought an elevator, and embarked in the grain and lumber business, in which he continued until 1881. In 1882 he removed to Alta, and did a general lumber business until 1885, when he went to Webster City and became interested with his brother, B. F., in the Farmers' National Bank, being one of the incorporators and vice presidents; he was elected cashier, a position which he held until September, 1887, when he resigned and went South, passing the winter in Florida. The next spring he returned to Aurelia; finding it a pleasant place to live he erected a handsome residence at a cost of \$3,000; it stands upon a slight eminence, is well planned, tastefully finished, and affords a most attractive home for Mr. and Mrs. Miller. Mr. Miller is engaged in no active business at the present time, but retains his financial interest in the bank at Webster City, and also has a large interest in the First National Bank at Eagle Grove, Iowa, of which his nephew, H. A. Miller, is president. Mr. Miller was united in marriage at New Carlisle, Indiana, September 22, 1875, to Mrs. Elizabeth Denio, widow of C. C. Denio. She was born in St. Joseph County, Indiana, August 26, 1843, and is a daughter of A. A. and Marietta (Hubbard) Whitlock, natives of the State of New York, and early settlers in Indiana. Mrs. Miller had two children by her former marriage: Virginia, wife of W. H. Reynolds, and Arthur Denio, who is engaged in the lumber business at Anselmos, Nebraska. Mr. Miller takes no active part in politics. He finds great enjoyment in his

domestic surroundings. He was made a Mason at Cherokee, and is a member of Speculative Lodge, No. 307, A. F. & A. M., and Burning Bush Chapter, No. 90, R. A. M., and Crusade Commandery, No. 39, K. T.



P. NEWHART has been identified with the interests of Cherokee County since 1882. He was born October 27, 1854 and is a son of M. W. and Sarah A. (Roe) Newhart. The father is a native of Pennsylvania, and a miller by trade; the mother is a native of the State of New York. In 1864 the parents removed to Ford County, Illinois; there the subject of this biography grew to manhood, receiving the training usually bestowed upon a farmer's son, and the somewhat limited advantages afforded by the public schools. He lived upon his father's farm until he came to Cherokee County, and bought a farm of eighty acres in section 27, Liberty Township. There he has since resided; making good improvements, and placing the land under cultivation. He has erected a comfortable dwelling, and has three acres of fine grove; all the surroundings show signs of prosperity and judicious management on the part of the owner. Mr. Newhart was married September 6, 1882, to Miss Mattie Zinn, daughter of William Zinn, Esq. She was born in the State of New Jersey, but was reared in the State of New York. Three children have been born to Mr. Newhart and wife: Bessie M., Claire and Wilbert. Mr. Newhart adheres to the principles of the Democratic party. He has served as township trustee, and as justice of the peace; he is a member of the School Board, has served two terms as assessor, being the present incumbent of the office, and has acquitted himself with much credit and to the satisfaction

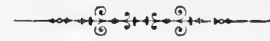
of the public. He is a member of the I. O. O. F., Lodge No. 542, Gibson City, Illinois. Both Mr. and Mrs. Newhart are respected members of the Christian Church, and are worthy of the esteem and confidence in which they are held by a large circle of acquaintances.



G.EOERGE MARCUS MILLER is the manager for J. P. Dickey & Co., and also for the Iowa Railroad Land and Town Lot Company, Aurelia. He was born March 12, 1843, in the beautiful valley of the Shenandoah, at the village of Edenburgh, Virginia, and is the oldest of his father's family of six children by his third wife. His father was Richard Miller, who was born in Frederick County, Virginia, of Scotch-English ancestry. He was a merchant the most of his life, and like hundreds of others lost largely in the late war. He had married three times, his last wife, the mother of our subject, being Artemisia Grandstaff. Her original family name was Hepner; during colonial times one of them was captured by Indians and was held in captivity by the old chief, Grandstaff, and when released he chose that name as his own. George Grandstaff, the grandfather of Mr. Miller, was a Major in the War of 1812. Mr. Miller received a limited education, and grew up devoting his time to duties in his father's store. When war's first harsh call to arms was echoing up the valley, he enlisted in Company C, Tenth Virginia Infantry, under Colonel Gibbons, April 17, 1861. He received a scalp wound at the battle of McDowell, May 8, 1862, after which he was transferred to Captain Grandstaff's company, in the famous General Rosser Brigade. He was twice captured, the first time at Brandy Station, June 9, 1863;

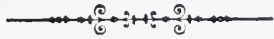
he was confined at the Old Capitol prison at Washington; in six weeks was paroled, and in one month was exchanged. He was again captured April 5, 1865, and was held for a time at the Maryland penitentiary, and was afterward transferred to Fort McHenry; he was in solitary confinement nine days, and was discharged June 13, 1865, after taking the oath of allegiance. During his first captivity he and his guard became much attached to each other; having received many favors at the hands of his guard, he promised on parting to aid him if opportunity ever offered. One day while standing on the street of his native town a squad of soldiers who were prisoners passed, footsore and weary. Mr. Miller discovered among them his former prison guard, and was then and there able to render him a return of the kindness he had shown him in his captivity. After peace was declared, his fortunes at the lowest ebb, he began working at the painter's trade, and followed that vocation until 1881, when he came to Iowa. He opened the yard for the J. P. Dickey Lumber Company, and soon became the representative of the Iowa Railroad Land and Town Lot Company. He is now serving his third term as mayor of Aurelia, and was at one time the village recorder. Mr. Miller was married June 16, 1869, at Edinburgh, to Miss Fannie C. Vincent, a native of Clarke County, Virginia, and a daughter of Joseph and Eliza Vincent. They have had seven children born to them, four living at present: Edith M., William V., Lizzie and Martha. Mrs. Miller and the two older children are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mr. Miller is a member of the Congregational Church. He belongs to the Masonic Order, to the Legion of Honor, and to the Modern Woodmen. In 1888 he erected a commodious residence at a cost of about \$3,000, and has one of the most delightful

homes in the village. The eldest daughter has always made her home with her grandmother in Virginia.



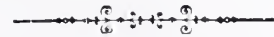
ROBERT MILES is one of the successful farmers of Liberty Township. He was born in Cambridgeshire, England, November 28, 1845, and is a son of Robert and Ann (Watts) Miles, natives of England. The father was born in 1811, and died in 1882; the mother is still living. Robert was reared and educated in his native land. Desirous of seeing the Western Continent, in his twentieth year he bade farewell to his home and friends, and sailed for America. He landed in the city of New York, and went directly to Linn County, Iowa. For seven years he followed the occupation of a farmer in that county; he then came to Cherokee County and rented a farm in Sheridan Township. By industrious and economical habits he was enabled to save money enough to buy forty acres of land in 1872; however, he did not remove to this place until 1874. Three years later he made another purchase of eighty acres of land, making in all 120 acres; it is well improved, having good buildings and two acres of fine grove. Mr. Miles was united in marriage in January, 1871, to Miss Louisa Barger, a daughter of John and Mary A. (Rohrer) Barger, natives of Pennsylvania. Mrs. Miles was born April 18, 1847, in Northumberland County, Pennsylvania, and lived there until she was seven years old; then her parents removed to Cedar Rapids, Iowa, where she was educated and grew to womanhood. Mr. and Mrs. Miles are the parents of seven children: Anna M., Abbie Dell, Willie L., Robbie R. and Rosa May (twins), Edith L. and Bessie B. Mr. Miles is a Republican. He has held the office of road supervisor two terms; was

township trustee from 1882 until 1888, and has been school director, serving with that integrity and uprightness that have won for him the confidence of the entire community. He and his wife are honored members of the Presbyterian Church.



JOHN H. UMHOEFER, the subject of this biographical sketch, has been closely connected with the business interests of Cherokee since 1874. He is proprietor of one of the most successful stores in the city, carrying a full line of groceries, crockery, boots and shoes. His trade is extensive both in the city and the country tributary to Cherokee. Mr. Umhoefer is a native of Wisconsin, born at White Water in April, 1861. His father, Theodore Umhoefer, a native of Germany, came to America when but eighteen years of age. He married Anna Muellenburgh, and settled in Wisconsin. From that State the family removed to Winneshiek County, Iowa, and thence to Cherokee County. The parents still reside on the farm in Sheridan Township. John H. is the oldest son and third child of a family of five. He attended the common school, and then entered the State University at Iowa City, where he took a thorough course in the Commercial Department, graduating in 1881. Upon leaving school he went to Jordan, Minnesota, entering the employ of Frank Nicolin as book-keeper, with whom he remained one year, when he went to Wayne, Nebraska. There he embarked in general merchandising, which business he operated only three months when he sold out and returned to Cherokee. This was in November, 1883, and he then put in a \$4,000 stock of groceries, near what is now the Boston Restaurant, on West Main street. He removed to his present quarters in the

Vandercook Block in March, 1886. He occupies a room 24x100 feet, and a large basement; he carries a very large and well-selected stock of choice staple and fancy groceries, queen's-ware, boots and shoes; he employs the most obliging salesmen, and has made for himself a large and paying business. Mr. Umhoefer was married in January, 1884, to Miss Katie Holtey, of Winneshiek County, Iowa, the daughter of Theodore Holtey. They have had one child born to them, Theodore Eugene. Mr. Umhoefer is a very correct and prudent business man, and hence has been frequently called upon to fill various local offices of responsibility and trust. He was elected city recorder in 1886, and is still holding that office. He is secretary of the Retail Merchants' Association of Cherokee County, and one of the stockholders and directors of the Cherokee Building and Loan Association. In religious belief he is a Roman Catholic, and is one of the trustees of the church, having held that position for six years. Politically he is a Democrat, and is secretary of the Democratic Central Committee of his county. He is among the few young men who have commenced life without capital, and by virtue of strict business principles and industry have become the possessors of a fine business before middle life. And Mr. Umhoefer can honestly boast of having earned every dollar himself.



JOHN C. WILSON, the leading photographer of Cherokee County, Iowa, established himself in business there in the spring of 1872, and may therefore justly claim to be one of the pioneer business men of the county as well as of the town of Cherokee. His work speaks more forcibly than the pen, for specimens of his artistic skill

may be found in nearly every home in Cherokee and adjoining counties. Concerning his earlier career, it may be said that he is a native of Canada, born in the quaint old city of Osgood, July 18, 1848. His father, Andrew Wilson, a native of Scotland, was a farmer by occupation. His mother, Eliza (Foster) Wilson, was born in County Cavan, Ireland, and died in 1862. John C. is the fourth of a family of nine children, four of whom survive. His school days were spent in Ottawa, Canada, where he remained until 1862. At the age of fourteen years he went to Ogdensburg, New York, where he remained until 1870, and in that year he came to Cherokee, Iowa. While a resident of Ogdensburg he began the study of his art under the tutelage of James M. Dow; he there acquired a fair knowledge of the business in its various departments, and at the end of five years he formed a partnership with his employer, the firm name being Dow & Wilson, which existed until the fall of 1869. Upon coming to Cherokee, Iowa, Mr. Wilson became a member of the grocery firm of Gourley & Wilson, the first grocery dealers in the place; they continued the business about a year, when the firm sold out, and Mr. Wilson entered the employ of F. W. Huxford as clerk in a general store, where he remained a year. In May, 1872, he opened the doors of his art gallery, and ten years later we find him erecting one of the best brick business blocks in the place; it is a two-story structure, 24 x 80 feet; the first floor is occupied by a grocery owned by Harper Brothers, and a portion of the second floor is rented for an office, Mr. Wilson using the rest of the floor as a photograph gallery. He does excellent work in plain photographs and life-size portraits in India-ink, oil or water colors. Mr. Wilson was united in marriage in 1875 to Miss Carrie L. Bates, a native of Winnebago County,

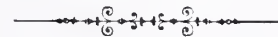
Illinois, and a daughter of A. B. and Sophia Bates, natives of New England. Mr. and Mrs. Wilson have been blessed by the birth of four children, three of whom are living: Bessie May, Sophia C. (deceased), Clinton B., and Yolande Olivette. Politically every intelligent man in this free country has some choice of party, and Mr. Wilson's is with the Republicans, with whom he is an active worker. He has been a member of the Cherokee Town Council for two terms, and is ever alive to the business interests of the place. He belongs to Speculative Lodge, No. 307, A. F. & A. M.; to Burning Bush Chapter, No. 90, R. A. M., and to Crusade Commandery, No. 39, K. T. He is a member of the First Presbyterian Church of Cherokee, Iowa. Mr. Wilson has succeeded well in the different enterprises he has undertaken, and much credit is due him, for he began with nothing but a will and a determination to win. He now owns considerable town property and a good farm in Silver Township, consisting of eighty acres.



JAMES ARCHER, one of the leading business men of Cherokee, Iowa, is a pioneer of the town, having established the first lumber yard at New Cherokee in the autumn of 1870. He is a man of varied and wide business experiences, and has been an important factor in the upbuilding of his town and county, where he is one of the most highly respected citizens. A man engaged in legitimate business for a long term of years is entitled to a notice in the local history of his county, and especially is this true of one like James Archer, whose business career covers a longer unbroken period than that of any other man now a resident of Cherokee. His first shipment of lumber to the place

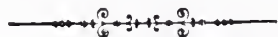
consisted of sixteen car-loads, and he brought with him \$1,400 with which to pay the freight. So great was the demand for lumber that within a few days he had collected \$2,000 for lumber sold. There being no banks or express office here at that time he handed the money over to J. P. Farley, then superintendent of the Construction Railway Company, who took it to Dubuque where he deposited it for Mr. Archer. From the 18th of July, 1870, to January 1, 1871, he sold a million feet of lumber, having in his employ four men who were kept constantly at work. In the fall of 1870 he began buying grain, using a small warehouse in which to store the surplus wheat, oats and corn, which in the following spring he sold to new-comers for seedling purposes. So great was the demand for corn that Mr. Archer imported several car-loads. In the fall of 1871 he shipped ten cars of home-grown wheat to Chicago, the first shipped from Cherokee County. Freights were at that time very high, the cost of one car-load of shingles being \$102; the freight to-day would not exceed \$55. In 1872 he erected the first grain elevator here in Cherokee; it was 24 x 36 feet, having a capacity of 10,000 bushels. In 1881 he built a second elevator, used solely for flax-seed, which he handles in large quantities. Mr. Archer is a native of Scotland, born in the city of Dundee, June 16, 1829. He emigrated to America with his parents, William K. and Ann (Penn) Archer, in 1842. They settled near Rockford, Illinois, on Government lands, the father paying Government price for 200 acres. James received a good common-school education in his native land, but attended school in Illinois only three months. He remained at home until October, 1861, when he was married to Miss A—— Stephens, a daughter of William H. Stephens. After their marriage they lived in Illinois until the

winter of 1863, when they removed to Fayette County, Iowa, locating on a farm which he worked for two years. Then they removed to Waverly, Bremer County, Iowa, where Mr. Archer was engaged in the grain and lumber business for two years. He then came to Cherokee as before stated, in 1870. Here his life has been one of activity and business success. Politically he is a Republican, and has always been willing to work for the good of his chosen party. He has not unfrequently been honored by local offices. He served on the City School Board for ten years, and was a member of the Board of County Supervisors one term. He has also been a representative in judicial and Congressional conventions. Mr. and Mrs. Archer are the parents of three sons: George H., who is living on a farm four miles west of Cherokee, Guy S. and Elmer S.



 HARLES NICHOLSON is a member of the firm of Knox & Nicholson (successors to H. D. Walwrath), dealers in dry-goods, carpets, and curtain goods, at Cherokee, Iowa. Like many of the promising young business men of the West, he claims Sweden as his fatherland, where he was born in the month of February, 1855. His father was N. Nicholson, who served in the responsible capacity of judge for nine years. Mr. Nicholson came to America in 1870, stopping first in Michigan where he attended the public graded school; he had been a regular student of the common schools in his native country until he was fifteen years of age. In 1873 he came to Iowa, locating in Franklin County, where he was employed as a clerk for two years. He then came to Cherokee County and entered the store of Mr. Walrath, with whom he remained five

years. At the end of that period he formed a co-partnership with A. B. Knox and purchased Mr. Walrath's interest in the business, after which the firm was, and still is, known as Knox & Nicholson. In 1888 these gentlemen built their present fine brick store building, which is 24x100 feet, two stories high, with a basement; all of this place is occupied with a very complete, varied, and extensive stock of general dry-goods, the main department and salesroom being situated on the first floor, and the second being devoted to carpets, cloaks, sewing machines, and curtains. In 1883 Mr. Nicholson was united in marriage to Miss Lizzie Batterson, a daughter of N. B. Batterson, now deceased. Mrs. Nicholson was born in the State of Illinois, and removed to Iowa with her parents. Mr. Nicholson is a member of Speculative Lodge, No. 307, A. F. & A. M., and of Burning Bush Chapter, No. 90, R. A. M. He is a young man of most excellent business qualifications, and has been quite successful in his mercantile career in Cherokee, the firm of which he is a member being the heaviest dealers in the whole county. It may furthermore be added that our subject has arrived at his present position of independence and prosperity through his own unaided efforts, and the credit due the self-made man has been justly earned by him.



JAMES C. HALL, Vice President of the Cherokee State Bank at Cherokee, Iowa, is among the enterprising business men of the place and commands a space in the history of the county. His native State is New York. He was born in Washington County, near the village of Argyle, January 21, 1852. He is the oldest son of Robert and Eliza (Flack) Hall, the father being a

New Yorker by birth, but of Irish extraction; the mother was also born in New York, in Washington County, and was a daughter of James Flack, of Scotch ancestry. The father removed to Ford County, Illinois, when James C. was six years of age and settled on a farm. The son assisted in the labors of the farm during the summer, and attended the common schools during the winter. He was given the opportunity to attend school after leaving the lower grades behind, and entered Wabash College, where he remained two years. In 1872 he came to Cherokee County, Iowa, where his father had established himself in the agricultural implement business. In January, 1873, he formed a partnership with his father which continued thirteen years. At the end of that period he sold his interest to his younger brother, W. J. Hall. He and his father were then engaged in the grain business until 1886, when he sold his interest to his father. Since that date Mr. Hall has been engaged in the real-estate business, both in the State of Iowa and in the South, dealing quite extensively in prairie and timber lands. In October, 1888, he helped to organize the Cherokee State Bank, at Cherokee, Iowa. He was elected to the office of vice president of that institution, which place he still holds; he is also one of the directors, and his time is wholly devoted to banking and real estate. Mr. Hall was united in marriage April 30, 1874, to Miss Lucy A. Willard, a native of Wisconsin. Five children have been born of this union, four sons and one daughter: Robert W., Clarence H., Irenus C., Harold J. and Hattie M. Harold J. died May 28, 1888. Mr. Hall has served as president of the School Board, and as a member of the Town Council. He is president of the Cherokee Building and Loan Association, being elected to that office in 1889; this association was organized June 1,

1885, with an authorized capital of \$300,000. Politically Mr. Hall is a Republican. He belongs to the Presbyterian Church, and is a member of the Knights of Pythias of Cherokee. He is a most exemplary man, of refined tastes and excellent qualifications. Since his residence here he has been public spirited, and active in upbuilding his town and county.



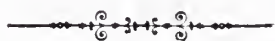
CHARLES BECKWITH is the proprietor of the Cherokee flouring mills, which were built by J. B. Bliss, who operated them for about twelve years. The site of this mill is on the west bank of the Little Sioux River, near the site of old Cherokee; it includes nine acres of land and is one mile from postoffice and depot. It was formerly supplied with old-fashioned burrstones. In 1882 Mr. Beckwith purchased the property, operating it as it was until 1887, when he put in a full roller system, the "patent process" of flour making. Its daily capacity is now fifty barrels, and the product is of an excellent quality, finding a ready market at home. Mr. Beckwith was born in the village of Burke, Vermont, February 28, 1835. His father, Daniel Beckwith, was born in New Hampshire, in 1779, of English extraction. He operated a mill for many years, and died at Burke in 1872. He was married to Lucinda Orcutt, a native of Vermont, and a daughter of Ephram Orcutt. She was born in 1803, and is still living at her old home in Burke. She was of Scotch descent, and was the mother of nine children, seven of whom are still living. Charles was the third child; he attended the schools common in that day in his native town, and completed his education at Glover Academy. Upon quitting school he entered the store of his father and brother, remaining there for

six years. Drifting westward to Iowa, he stopped at New Harford, where he engaged in the grain business, having for his partner Frank Root, the firm being styled Root & Beckwith. They continued in business seven years, and in the summer of 1871 Mr. Beckwith came to Cherokee and began to buy and ship grain, in which business he continued thirteen years, and at the end of that period purchased the Cherokee Mills. Politically he is a Republican. He has been successful in business, and besides his mill property owns a half section of choice, well-tilled land in the county, and a brick residence in the city.



HENRY LEEDS, a prosperous young farmer of Pilot Township, came to Cherokee County in 1876. He was born in Mercer County, Illinois, April 6, 1856, and is a son of Job Leeds, a resident of Pilot Township, who was born in Clermont County, Ohio, April 19, 1829; he was a son of Phelex and Mary Ann (Doughty) Leeds, and when he was six years old his parents removed to Ripley County, Indiana, remaining there five years. They then went to Rock Island County, Illinois. Job Leeds was married at the age of twenty-three years to Mrs. Emeline Baxter, and by this union three children were born. A son, Willie, died when fifteen years of age, in Illinois; Mary McLoughlin, of Ottawa, Kansas; and Henry Leeds, the subject of this notice. The mother died when Henry was five years of age, so at an early age he was deprived of his best friend. He grew to manhood in his native county, and was trained to agricultural pursuits. He was twenty years of age when he came to Cherokee County with his father; he bought wild land on which he now resides, and undertook

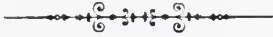
the task of claiming it from its natural State. One less courageous might well have been disheartened, as the first crop was destroyed by the grasshoppers. Nothing daunted, Mr. Leeds put out a larger crop the next season, and was permitted to reap the harvest himself. He was married June 25, 1882, to Miss Mary Isabella Cronk, a daughter of E. W. and Sarah (Jenison) Cronk, natives of the State of New York, now residing in Kane County, Illinois. Mrs. Leeds was born in Whiteside County, Illinois, and was reared near Sycamore, DeKalb County, Illinois. After his marriage Mr. Leeds spent one year in business in Rockford, Illinois, and then returned to his farm; he owns 160 acres, 110 acres being under cultivation; the balance is in pasture and meadow; there is a good cottage on the farm, a barn and buildings for stock and grain, and a fine orchard of two acres. The place is well watered by springs forty-six rods from the dwelling; the water is forced through pipes to the house, and to the stables and feed lots. Mr. and Mrs. Leeds have one child, Ethel Sarah Josephine, who was born July 6, 1885. Politically Mr. Leeds is a Democrat. He is honorable and upright in business, and although a young man, he has gained an enviable position in the community.



P F. THURBER, an intelligent farmer, and a leading citizen of Pilot Township, is a native of Erie County, New York. His father, Rufus Thurber, was a native of Madison County, New York, and his mother, Chloe (Putnam) Thurber, was born in the State of Vermont. P. F. passed his youth in his native county, receiving his education in the public schools and at Springville Academy and select schools, New York.

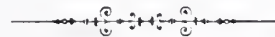
He also spent some time at Grandville College, Ohio, and at the age of seventeen years he engaged in teaching school in winter. He worked or attended school in summer, and being of a roving disposition, he taught school in Pennsylvania, Ohio, Illinois, New York and Iowa, in all eleven terms. In 1850 he went to Jackson County, Iowa, and was united in marriage to Miss Rosetta Inez Foster. Mr. Thurber decided to try his fortunes in Minnesota, and in 1854 removed to that State. He located the town of Saratoga, and was the first settler in that locality. He resided there until 1873, when he came to Cherokee County and located in Willow Township. He improved a farm of 120 acres, which he still holds. In 1882 he settled on his present farm of 200 acres, and has a comfortable home. Politically Mr. Thurber is a Republican, and he is a strong advocate of the principles of Prohibition. He has represented Willow Township officially as justice of the peace and as clerk; was also justice of the peace in Minnesota. Mr. Thurber is a Baptist in sentiment. He belongs or adheres to no secret order; thinks they are dangerous, anti-Republican and anti-Christian. His creed is, unite with no society that abridges the freedom of speech or the press, or that makes it a crime to tell the truth, or a virtue to lie and deceive. Mrs. Thurber, sister of Rev. J. O. Foster, of Chicago, was born in Indiana, and was reared and educated in Davenport and vicinity. She attended the Davenport High School, taught by Miss Bergen. She taught school at the age of seventeen, and was distinguished for great skill in governing and controlling schools and bad boys. Since her marriage she has served in every capacity in the Sabbath-school, from the infant class to superintendent, and made it a success. She has also served as secretary of the Cherokee County

Sabbath-School Association, and still, at the age of fifty-seven, is a worker in the Sabbath-school.



H E. HUNTSINGER is one of the progressive and enterprising citizens of Silver Township. He was born in Berks County, Pennsylvania, December 27, 1840. His parents were Charles and Mary (Epler) Huntsinger, natives of New York and Pennsylvania respectively. He was seven years old when his parents removed to Sullivan County, Pennsylvania, where they lived for ten years. He then went to Lycoming County, in the same State. The early life of our subject was spent in the lumber districts, and at work in saw-mills. When there was a call for men to go to the defense of this country, he enlisted in the One Hundred and Forty-first Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, Company K, and served three years. He took an active part in the battle of Chancellorsville, and at Gettysburg, where he was wounded in the thigh by a piece of shell, which confined him to the hospital for four weeks. He was in the campaign of 1864, in the battle of the Wilderness, and was again wounded at North Anna by a gun-shot in the left foot. This compelled him to remain in the hospital for six months. He was discharged as Corporal, July 8, 1865. Mr. Huntsinger was united in marriage in Sullivan County, Pennsylvania, September 26, 1865, to Miss Rachel R. Payne, who was born in Bradford County, Pennsylvania. She is a daughter of Jacob and Sarah (Sherman) Payne, natives of Pennsylvania. In 1867 Mr. Huntsinger came to Cherokee County, and took out a homestead in Pilot Township. He went with an ox team to Sioux City to file his claim. The first house on the way

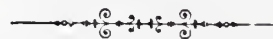
was a tavern kept by one Mr. McDermott. There Mr. Huntsinger took dinner, and on asking for his bill he was told that the regular price for a meal was 50 cents, but as he was a neighbor he would be charged only 25 cents. In 1876 he sold his first farm and bought a portion of his present place. He now owns 240 acres of superior land. His residence was erected in 1887, at a cost of \$1,200. It is built in modern style, and is one of the best in the neighborhood. A fine grove of eleven acres adds very materially to the value of the farm. Mr. and Mrs. Huntsinger are the parents of seven children: Cladius E., Asa Russell, Martha Ellen, Etta, Eva, Anna and Mary. Mr. Huntsinger is a strong adherent to the principles of the Republican party. He has served his township as trustee for twelve years, has been a member of the School Board, and is the present assessor. He is a charter member of the General Custer Post, No. 25, G. A. R., and is also a member of the I. O. O. F., Lodge No. 490, at Holstein, Iowa. He is a man of great integrity of character, and is one of the most highly esteemed citizens of the township.



W P. LITTLE, one of the pioneers of Cherokee County, located in Pilot Township in June, 1868, and resided there until his death, which occurred August 17, 1885. He was born in Sullivan County, Pennsylvania, April 29, 1812, and is the son of Daniel and Nelly (Conover) Little, natives of New Jersey. He was married in Sullivan County, Pennsylvania, at the age of twenty-three years, to Miss Rebecca Rodgers, a daughter of John Rodgers. They lived in Sullivan County three years and then removed to Bradford County, and in 1868 they

determined to brave the hardships of pioneer life, and make a home in the Western country. They settled in Pilot Township, and there passed the remainder of their days. They reared seven children, six of whom are living: Albert C., of Lycoming County, Pennsylvania; Sarah R. (deceased), wife of William Molynenx; Ezra S., of Sullivan County, Pennsylvania; Hattie M., of Sullivan County; Emma E., wife of Eldorns H. Whitehouse, of Cherokee; William, of Pilot Township, and J. R., of Silver Township. Mrs. W. P. Little died December 4, 1879. W. P. Little was a Republican in politics, and the confidence reposed in him by the people is attested by the fact that he served as justice of the peace for many years. He was a consistent member of the Methodist Episcopal Church for many years, as was also his wife; he was licensed to preach by the Methodist Episcopal Church. J. R. Little, a well-known and progressive farmer of Silver Township, was born in Bradford County, Pennsylvania, May 23, 1856, and is a son of W. P. Little, whose biography is given above. He was twelve years of age when his parents came to this county, and was reared on the old homestead in Pilot Township. He was trained to agricultural pursuits; his education was obtained in the common schools. In 1875 he purchased 160 acres of wild land, and set about the task of breaking it out and placing it under cultivation. He has made many valuable improvements in the way of erecting buildings, has planted a grove and an orchard, and has one of the most comfortable homes in the neighborhood. He was married November 25, 1880, to Miss Laura Warburton, daughter of J. A. Warburton, one of the prominent early settlers of Pilot Township. Mr. and Mrs. Little are the parents of two children: Carl R. and Ray D. Mr. Little is one of the leading Republicans of his township,

is the present trustee, and is a member of the School Board. He is a man of intelligence, and stands high socially and financially in the county.



JOHAN HOGAN.—Cherokee County is indebted to the Emerald Isle for one of her most progressive and enterprising farmers, John Hogan, Esq. He was born in the County of Limerick, December 21, 1835, and is a son of James and Alice Walsh. He was eighteen years of age when he bade adieu to his native land, and sought the fortune the New World might hold for him. On first coming to this country he was engaged in the coal mines of Pennsylvania, and in 1857 he removed to Marquette County, Michigan, where he was one of the pioneer miners and explorers; he discovered several of the leading mines in that region, and for several years had charge of some of the most extensive of them. In 1871 Mr. Hogan came to Cherokee, abandoning mining and engaging in the pursuit of farming; he bought 320 acres of wild land, and one year later his family settled on the place. They were among the first settlers in that neighborhood, and have witnessed the development of that section from the wild state in which they found it to its present one of cultivation. Mr. Hogan was married in Detroit, Michigan, October 18, 1859, to Miss Mary A. Scully, a native of the County of Limerick, Ireland, and a daughter of John and Hannah (Murnane) Scully; she was sixteen years of age when she came to Michigan with her parents. Mr. and Mrs. Hogan have had born to them eight children: James, a successful and popular teacher, finished his education at the Shenandoah Western Normal College; he is the present township clerk, serving upon

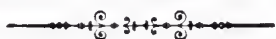
his second term; he is one of the representative young men of Sheridan Township; John and Frank are residents of Marquette, Michigan. Alice, who was educated at Valparaiso, Indiana, is a teacher; Anna is also a teacher; Mary; Agnes, a teacher, and Kate. Mrs. Hogan died August 3, 1886. She was a devout member of the Roman Catholic Church. Mr. Hogan affiliates with the Republican party. He has a good standing in the county, and many friends by whom he is greatly respected.

JOHN ZIMMER, a leading farmer of Sheridan Township, was born December 12, 1828, in Rhine Province, Germany. He is a son of John Zimmer, a native of the same place. John Zimmer, Sr., was born in 1800, and emigrated with his family to America in 1847; he landed in New York City, and went directly from that city to Milwaukee, Wisconsin. He bought a farm near that city, on which he spent the remainder of his life, his death occurring in 1870. John Zimmer, Jr., was reared in his native land to the occupation of a farmer, receiving a limited education in the public schools. He was nineteen years of age when the family came to America; he remained under the paternal roof until his twenty-fourth year, when he went to Calumet County, Wisconsin, and settled on a farm; there he resided until a call for additional troops was made in October, 1864; he then entered the Sixth Regiment Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, Company B. He participated in the engagements at Hatchet's Run, Gravel's Run, and Richmond, Virginia. He was present at Lee's surrender, and was honorably discharged in July, 1865. In 1855 Mr. Zimmer was united in marriage with Miss Agnes Urlings, a daugh-

ter of John E. Urlings, also a native of Rhine Province. Mrs. Zimmer was born April 5, 1836, and came to America with her parents at the age of twelve years; her family also settled near Milwaukee, Wisconsin. Mr. and Mrs. Zimmer have had born to them ten children, all of whom are living: John H., Peter, Jacob, Joseph, Henry, Mary, wife of Frank Kuhn; Lizzie, wife of William Bannum; Catherine, wife of Jacob Baum; Agnes, wife of Thomas Kimball, and Maggie, at home. Mr. Zimmer came to Cherokee County in 1873, and bought 160 acres of land on which he is now living; he has a good barn and dwelling, and his farm is well supplied with the best improvements in farm machinery. Mr. and Mrs. Zimmer are devoted members of the Roman Catholic Church, and are among the worthy and respected citizens of the county.

NW. SPENCER is one of Sheridan Township's intelligent and representative men. He was born in Hartford, Connecticut, January 30, 1818, and is a son of Asa G. and Huldah (Wells) Spencer. His father was a native of Connecticut, and a farmer by occupation; he served in the War of 1812. The mother was a native of Massachusetts. In 1852 the parents removed to the State of New York, where the father died. In 1853 the mother removed to Illinois, and died there in 1861. N. W. Spencer was reared in the State of New York, and received a superior education for that time in the Cortland Academy, New York. After leaving school he engaged in the profession of teaching; this he continued for eight or nine terms, spending his summers in farm work. When he had taught two terms in Illinois, he determined to abandon the profession, and in order to carry out this desire

he bought a farm in De Kalb County, Illinois, on which he lived until 1882. In that year he removed to Cherokee County, Iowa, and purchased seventy acres of land in section 11, Sheridan Township, on which he is still living. Mr. Spencer was married in April, 1844, to Miss Betsey A. Harvey, a daughter of Paul and Elizabeth (Southworth) Harvey, who was born in Chenango County, New York, December 10, 1820. Her mother was a native of the State of New York, and her father was born in Rhode Island. Mr. and Mrs. Spencer are the parents of six children: Elon G. and L. B., living in Woodbury County, Iowa; Zelia A., wife of Arthur Stewart, of Cherokee Township; W. F., of De Kalb County, Illinois; Emma, wife of Phillip Smith, of Amherst Township, and Lavina, living with her parents in Meriden, Iowa. Politically Mr. Spencer is a Prohibitionist. In De Kalb County he held the office of township clerk, and was deputy county superintendent of public instruction. He and his wife are worthy members of the Adventist Christian Church; he has been a preacher for about thirty-five years, and has done faithful service for his Master. He is a man firm in his convictions of right and wrong, and has the confidence of the community in which he lives.



JOHAN GEORGE MONTAGNE, one of the thriving and extensive farmers of Tilden Township, is an American only by adoption, having been born in Oldenburg, Germany, December 1, 1839; he is the fifth of a family of eight children of John F. and Anna M. (Gerdels) Montagne. Two of the children died in their native land, and two in America. When John G. was five years of age his parents bade farewell to the beloved

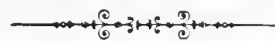
fatherland and emigrated to the New World. It is indeed an act of heroism to leave home and friends and native land, and take up the burden of life in a new and untried country; but there are many brave hearts who have done this thing, and it is to them that America is largely indebted for the rapid progress she has made in the development of her vast resources. The Montagne family continued their journey after landing in this country until they came to Texas, and there they settled near Houston, remaining there six years. In 1851 they returned to the old country, and there the mother died about 1863; the same year the father came back to America, and the following year John G. came back bringing his brother and sister. During his boyhood our subject attended the common schools, and at the age of twenty years he entered the Queen's service, and for two years he served the Crown. When he came to America he located in Lyons, Clinton County, Iowa, where he spent nine years. In 1873 he came to Cherokee County, and settled on a farm of 160 acres in Tilden Township; this was scarcely deserving the name of farm, as it was wild, uncultivated land, and the task of improving it was not a light one. In 1873 he erected a good residence, and ten years later he built an addition, and now has a comfortable, roomy dwelling. His farm buildings are of the best kind, and he has further added to the value of the place by planting five acres in grove. As his means increased Mr. Montagne invested in land, and now owns 667 acres; he furnishes us with one of the many examples of men who have begun life without a farthing but who have persevered, and managed, and saved, until they have accumulated a comfortable fortune. Mr. Montagne was married September 1, 1870, to Lena Rohwedden, who was born in Holstein, Germany, September 21, 1848. They are

the parents of eight children, six of whom are living: John F., Anna, George, Henry, Minnie and Lena. They are members of the Lutheran Church.



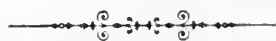
JOHN C. MONTAGNE was born in the State of Texas, eight miles from the city of Houston, November 14, 1847. He is the son of John F. and Margaretta (Gerlas) Montagne, who removed to the State of New York when John C. was a child five years of age. After a short time they returned to Oldenburg, Germany, from which place they originally came. There our subject passed his youth until his seventeenth year. There were eight children in the family: Two died in Texas, and the mother and two children died in Germany. The father and three remaining children returned to America in 1864, and settled in Lyons, Clinton County, where the father died the following year. John C. was trained in the duties of that most independent avocation, farming, and in the spring of 1872 he came to Cherokee County and purchased 160 acres of land in Tilden Township, which civilization had not disturbed; there he began cultivating the soil and making improvements, and he has probably done as much as any other man in the township toward the advancement of the county's interests. He has added to his first purchase of land until he now holds a deed to 480 acres, all of which is under cultivation. He has erected a fine dwelling and numerous farm buildings; he has planted a grove of five acres, and altogether has one of the most desirable farms in the county. He has acquired all his possessions through his own efforts, excepting a small legacy bequeathed him by his father, and is a thoroughly self-made man. Mr. Montagne affiliates with no

political parties, preferring to cast his vote for the men best suited in his opinion to fill the requirements of the office. His neighbors have shown their confidence in him by calling him to fill the office of trustee, road supervisor and school director, in which he has given entire satisfaction. Mr. Montagne was united in marriage January 30, 1873, to Miss Margaretta Bierman, a daughter of Francis and Elizabeth (Plöger) Bierman. She was born in Quincy, Illinois, in January, 1853. Mr. Montagne is a member of the Lutheran Church, and his wife belongs to the Roman Catholic Church.



C. WILLETT, one of Sheridan Township's representative men, has been a resident of Cherokee County since 1881. He was born in Wabash County, Indiana, July 27, 1849, and is the son of O. P. and Margaret (Nelson) Willett. In 1855 the parents removed to Stark County, Illinois, and in 1856 to Peoria County, in the same State, and located on a farm which they made their home for twenty years. In 1879 Mr. Willett removed to Toulon, Stark County, and embarked in the grocery and hardware business, in which he continued two years. At the end of that time he removed to Cherokee County, Iowa, and purchased 160 acres of land to the improvement of which he has devoted much time. Mr. Willett has done much to advance the interest in high grades of stock by making a specialty of thoroughbred short-horn cattle and blooded Berkshire hogs, having had much success in this industry. Mr. Willett was united in marriage February 14, 1876, to Miss Alice Davis, a daughter of Jerome B. and Hannah (Crowl) Davis, who was born near Oxford, Indiana, September 27, 1856. When she was seven

years of age her parents removed to Bureau County, Illinois. Two children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Willett: Albert Edwin, born April 6, 1880, and died January 12, 1881, and Austin Oliver, born July 21, 1882. Mr. Willett affiliates with the Republican party. He has served as justice of the peace in Sheridan Township. He and his wife are worthy members of the Christian Church. He is a man firm in his convictions of right and wrong, and is well worthy of the confidence reposed in him by his neighbors and friends.



HENRY S. BRIGGS, a prominent farmer of Amherst Township, was born in Hillsdale County, Michigan, September 10, 1840. His parents were Otis and Esther (Smith) Briggs, natives of the State of Maine. The father removed to Iowa in 1844, locating in Dubuque County, where he entered a tract of 320 acres of land, which he improved and made his home for the remainder of his days; his death occurred in December, 1868. Otis Briggs, in company with Hezekiah Young and Zephaniah Kidder, laid out the town of Epworth, a part of which occupied a portion of Mr. Briggs's farm. He was one of the leading men of that section of country, both politically and socially, and was highly esteemed by all who knew him. At the time of his death he was filling the office of internal revenue assessor. Henry S. Briggs was the fourth of a family of six children, and was reared from his early childhood in Dubuque County. When the great Rebellion broke out in this country he was not reluctant to go to the defense of the nation. He enlisted October 1, 1861, in Company H, Twelfth Iowa Volunteer Infantry, serving three years. He was taken prisoner near

Jackson, Mississippi, and was held seventy-four days; he participated in a number of battles, the most important being Fort Donelson, Pittsburg Landing, and the siege of Corinth. After the close of the war he returned to his home, where he remained until the death of his father. When the estate was settled he determined to go farther west, and in the spring of 1871 removed to Cherokee County. Mr. Briggs located in Tilden Township on a farm of 240 acres of unimproved land, and was one of the first settlers, there being only eight other families in the township. He resided on this farm until 1886, when he came to his present home in Amherst Township; this farm contains 240 acres, and was then unimproved, but he has built a fine two-story residence, situated on a natural elevation commanding a wide view of the surrounding country; he has occupied his time exclusively in farming and stock-raising, and has all the modern conveniences for this purpose. Mr. Briggs is identified with the Republican party, and has filled nearly all of the township offices, being the present justice of the peace; he is a strong adherent to the principles of prohibition, and has taken an active interest in the welfare of the community. Being one of the early settlers in the county he was compelled to undergo many hardships and privations, but he has succeeded in the face of all opposition; he has improved two of the best farms in the county, and has lent his aid in building up the county in a general way. Mr. Briggs was united in marriage December 26, 1870, to Miss Agnes Gibson, a daughter of David and Eliza Gibson. Her mother's maiden name was Herron. She was born in Ireland, January 29, 1850, and was brought to America by her parents when a child two years of age; they settled in Michigan, and in 1861 removed to Dubuque County. Mr. and Mrs.

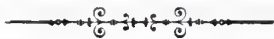
Briggs have a family of three children: Otis H., Maud E. and Esther M.



FRANKLIN D. ARNOLD, a reliable member of the farming community of Amherst Township, has been a resident of Cherokee County since 1881. He was born in Defiance, then known as Williams County, Ohio, May 14, 1837, and is the son of John and Nancy (Galbreath) Arnold, natives of the State of Pennsylvania, and old settlers of Northwestern Iowa. The father is deceased, and the mother resides with her son, F. D., our subject. He spent most of his youth in his native county, and made the most of the opportunities offered him in the common schools of that day. When he had attained his twentieth year he began teaching, and followed that profession in connection with his farming for several years. He remained content in the State in which he was born until his twenty-seventh year when he migrated to Iowa; he stopped in Keokuk County, and taught school there for eight months. He then removed to Benton County and purchased a farm on which he spent ten years; he again took up teaching, which he pursued along with his other business dealings. In 1874 he went to Shelby County, and resided there for three years, farming and teaching; in 1877 he took a trip to Kansas with the intention of staying there, but after a two months' sojourn he returned to Iowa, settling in Benton County. In the spring of 1881 he came to Cherokee County and settled upon a tract of 160 acres which he had purchased the year before. His family came May 24, and moved into a rudely improvised shelter; by July 15 Mr. Arnold had 100 acres of land broken, forty acres in flax, and forty acres fenced, the first pasture

fenced in the township, and his present residence well under way. He did the carpenter work himself, and by October 1 moved into the new home. He now has a fine, large barn, which takes the place of one swept away in a tornado June 14, 1885. All his surroundings are snug and comfortable, and thrift and energy are the password on the Arnold farm. He has added eighty acres to the first tract he bought, but altogether farms 320 acres, renting eighty acres belonging to his mother. Besides the raising of grain Mr. Arnold takes an active interest in the propagation of better grades of live-stock, and has done much toward advancing this industry in the county. He has planted a three and three-quarter acre grove, and has a fine, thrifty orchard of three acres, set in 1883, and which is beginning to bear. It scarcely need be said that the latter is a luxury which will be greatly appreciated. Since coming to the county Mr. Arnold has abandoned his school work, and has devoted himself exclusively to agricultural pursuits. Politically he affiliates with the Republican party, and has represented his township as clerk for four years, and as a member of the School Board for a number of years. He has been a zealous worker in the cause of education, and has made many successful efforts to arouse an interest in others, and to elevate the standard. He has been associated with most of the public affairs of this portion of the county. He was the first treasurer of the Marcus Shipping Association, and also the first treasurer of the Marcus and Amherst Cemetery Association. Mr. Arnold was united in marriage November 1, 1860, to Miss Mary Lehman, a daughter of Jacob and Lena (Baer) Lehman. She was born in Defiance County, Ohio, April 11, 1840. Twelve children have been born of this marriage: John (deceased), Mary (deceased), Nancy E., wife of A. J. Cush-

man; Jacob B., Benjamin F., the two latter being students at Iowa College; Callie L., James Q., Renben H., David M., George O., William E., and an infant daughter (deceased). Jacob H., Benjamin F. and Callie L. have all been engaged in school work, and with marked success. The family have been associated with the German Baptist Church, but in later years Mrs. Arnold and her daughter Callie have united with the church known as the Brethren Church, of Marcus. Mr. Arnold has been an active worker in the church and Sabbath-school, filling the office of deacon in the church, and that of Sunday-school superintendent for eleven consecutive years. Mr. Arnold's farm to-day presents a very different appearance from that of a few years ago; when he first came to the county wolves were unmerous, and prairie chickens were so thick that in mowing hay the horses would often trample them to death. But with the coming of civilization, and the disappearance, of the red man, the wild game has also fled, but between the two conditions, who would hesitate to make a choice?



NOAH WILSON FURGASON, one of the early pioneers, has been identified with the history of Cherokee County since 1867. His birthplace is Marietta, Ohio, the oldest town in that State, and the date is August 12, 1846. His parents, James and Elvira (Morse) Furgason, were natives of Maryland and Ohio respectively. The father was a tanner by trade. Noah W. received unusually good educational advantages. When the call for men to go to the defense of this nation and her institutions was made, he was not a laggard in responding. He enlisted May 28, 1862, in Company A, Eighty-seventh Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and after serving

four months was honorably discharged. During his first service to the country he participated in the engagement at Harper's Ferry, and was there taken prisoner by Stonewall Jackson's men. He re-enlisted October 6, 1863, in Company K, One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and served until October 18, 1865; he was with General Sherman on his immortal march to Atlanta; was with General Thomas at Nashville, Tennessee, and also at Franklin, Tennessee. His regiment was then ordered to Texas, and he was stationed for a time near Port Lavaca, and after peace was declared he returned to his home in Ohio, where he resided until he came to Cherokee County in 1867. He came by rail to Denison, and thence overland to Cherokee. The first season he engaged in breaking prairie; the winter of 1867-'68 was spent in teaching school in the northeast corner of Cherokee Township, this being one of the first schools taught outside the town of Cherokee. In 1869 Mr. Furgason purchased eighty acres of land in Cedar Township, on which he has since resided; he also owns eighty acres in Spring Township. He was married December 19, 1869, to Miss Fauny M. Cannon, of Afton Township, a successful teacher. She is a daughter of E. D. and Emily (Oviatt) Cannon. Three children have been born of this union: Walter M., Lewis O., Letha Edna. Politically Mr. Furgason casts his suffrage with the Republican party.



ROBERT H. PEAVEY was born in Liberty, Waldo County, Maine, July 5, 1846, and is the son of Captain Thomas and Abbie (Runnels) Peavey, also natives of the State of Maine. His father, Captain Thomas Peavey, served in the late war with

distinction and honor; he was a brave soldier and a gallant officer. Our subject is one of a family of four children: Lloyd, Allard, and a daughter who died in infancy. Robert is the eldest, and grew to manhood in his native State, in the city of Bangor. He spent his time in assisting his father in the gun shop, his father being a gun-smith by trade, and in attending the public schools. When he had attained his majority the family came West, and settled in Dubuque County, Iowa. There Robert H. spent four years, and there he met and married Miss Catharine Briggs, a daughter of Otis and Esther Briggs. Mrs. Peavey's mother's maiden name was Smith, and she was born in Dubuque County, Iowa, October 12, 1849. They were married December 31, 1868, and have a family of four children: Carrie was born November 2, 1869, and died November 20, 1876; Allard H. was born August 18, 1873; Arminta E., was born October 15, 1877; and George O. was born February 2, 1887. In March, 1871, Mr. Peavey removed with his family to Cherokee County, and located on a farm of eighty acres in Tilden Township, and there established a home. He has a good frame residence and a barn for stock and grain; he has added much to the beauty of his place by planting an acre and a half in grove, and has set out a small orchard. The family had to undergo all the hardships incident to pioneer life, but they faced them unflinchingly, and are now enjoying the fruits of their labors. Mr. Peavey has been one of the main factors in building up and developing that part of the county, and well deserves the respect and esteem in which he is held. Politically he is identified with the Republican party, and has represented his township officially as clerk, and as road supervisor; he has been prominently connected with the public schools of the township, having been school treasurer,

and secretary of the School Board. He has always taken an active interest in any measures tending to advance the general welfare, and has never failed in lending a generous support to such efforts. Mrs. Peavey and Allard H. are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

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WILLIAM BRUCE, proprietor of Maple Grove Farm, one of the leading citizens of Pilot Township, was born in Huntingdonshire, England, December 30, 1854, and is a son of George and Catherine (Bruce) Bull. In his infancy his parents emigrated to America, settling in Clinton County, Iowa. There they lived twelve years, and then removed to Jones County, Iowa, remaining there until 1871, when they came to Cherokee County. William was educated in the common schools, and received the training of a farmer's son. Having confidence in his ability to manage a farm of his own, he made a purchase of land in Marcus Township, Cherokee County, which he placed under cultivation and improved in other ways. In 1884 he sold this place and bought 160 acres of Henry Davis, which he has made his home; later he made an additional purchase of 160 acres, and has placed the whole 320 acres in an advanced state of cultivation. Maple Grove is considered one of the best farms in the county; the residence, built in modern style, was erected in 1888 at a cost of \$1,000; it is surrounded by shade and ornamental trees and is a most attractive home. There are substantial buildings for the care and protection of live-stock, four acres of fine maple trees and an orchard, the two latter being most desirable improvements. Mr. Bruce was married March 27, 1884, to Miss Jennie C. Hartley, daughter of G. W. Hartley, of

Marcus Township; her mother was Mary Hankerson; she was born in Iowa and was reared and educated near Cedar Rapids, Iowa. Three children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Bruce: Rodger W., Ray W. and Harvey A. Mr. Bruce's political opinions find expression in the principles of the Republican party. He and his wife are honored members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and are among the most worthy residents of the township.

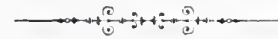
H M. LANE is one of the early settlers of Cherokee County, settling there in 1869. He was born in Wayne County, Indiana, March 15, 1849, and is a son of J. A. Lane, Esq. When he was seven years old his parents removed to Clayton County, Iowa, and there he grew to manhood. He was reared to the occupation of farming, and obtained his education in the common schools. He did not leave the parental roof until his marriage, which occurred September 8, 1872, when he was united to Miss Sarah Dubes, a daughter of Elias Dubes, a prominent citizen of the township. Mr. Lane took a homestead on section 4, Silver Township, on which he lived eight years. He then removed to his present farm, which contains eighty acres of as rich land as can be found in the county. There is a good house, buildings for stock and grain, a grove and an orchard, and many indications of thrift and wise management. Mr. Lane devotes himself to farming and stock-raising, and his efforts have been rewarded with uniform success. Mr. and Mrs. Lane have had eight children: James Wilber, Elen, Cora Belle, Clara Olive, Harriett, Willis Elias, Howard and Florence Elsie. Mr. Lane is an active member of the Baptist Church. Politically he affiliates with the

Republican party. He has served his township as constable and as a member of the School Board. He is ever ready to lend a helping hand to advance the best interests of the community in which he lives. J. A. Lane is one of the pioneers of Iowa, having settled in Clayton County in 1856. He was born in Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, July 25, 1822, and is a son of Robert and Elizabeth (Arment) Lane. Although reared to the life of a farmer, he worked at the shoemaking trade for many years. The public schools of that day had not advanced to their present high standing, and Mr. Lane received a limited education in the common schools of his native county. He was married March 14, 1849, at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, to Miss Ann Jane Marks, a daughter of William and Ann Marks. Mr. Lane removed from Clayton County to Cherokee County in 1869, and took a homestead of eighty acres of Government land. He was one of the first settlers in the neighborhood, and endured many privations incident to pioneer life. He now owns 200 acres of land in Silver and Pilot townships, which is well improved with good buildings and a fine grove. Mr. and Mrs. Lane have had born to them six children: Henry M., John, Albert A., Martha Love, Libbie Love and A. W., residing at home. Mrs. Ann Lane died April 7, 1889. She was a worthy and beloved member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

HENRY WEISE, proprietor of Weise's Mill on Silver Creek, has been identified with the interests of Cherokee County since 1874. He is a native of Prussia, born May 9, 1827, and is a son of Gottlieb and Christina (Surgus) Weise. Henry attended

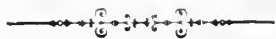
school until his fourteenth year, after which he served an apprenticeship of two years at milling. He then worked for several years as a journeyman in different Prussian towns. A greater part of the year 1845 was spent in Russia. Mr. Weise was drafted into the Prussian Army in 1847, serving in the flying artillery. He participated in the Schleswig-Holstein War, and also took an active part in the Rebellion at Dresden, Saxony. He was drafted a second time in 1854 for service in the Crimean War, and had marched as far as the city of Schmiederg, when it was announced that peace had been proclaimed, and the regiment returned. He was honorably discharged March 15, 1855, when he engaged in milling until a third draft was to be made. Weary of warfare, and having no assurance of escaping the draft, he sailed from Hamburg, July 4, 1855, on the vessel North America, and arrived in New York City August 15, 1855. Fifteen days later he reached Davenport, Iowa, where he resided nineteen years. Three years of that time he was engaged at the carpenter's trade, and ten years he was in the employ of one man in a mill. In 1874 he came to Cherokee County and bought the Stiles Mill on the Sioux River, section 23, Pilot Township, which he operated eight years. During this time the dam was destroyed three different times. In 1882 Mr. Weise made some investments in land, purchasing 200 acres in Silver Township, on which his valuable mill property now stands. The race is 300 feet long, with a fall of eighteen feet. The wheel is a twenty-inch American turbine, of eighteen horse-power, which can be increased to forty-seven horse-power. Mr. Weise's experience, both in Europe and America, has been of great value, and he is to-day one of the most expert millers in the county. He owns 200 acres of land in Pilot Township, which is

well improved. His residence on his home farm is a fine two-story building, and he has a good barn and many other valuable improvements. Mr. Weise was married November 28, 1859, at De Witt, Clinton County, Iowa, to Mrs. Mary Golden, a native of Pennsylvania. Four children have been born to them: Edward H., Estella, wife of Alonzo Payne; Nettie, wife of James Purcell, and Amanda, wife of Frank Sheldon. In politics Mr. Weise is independent, and is considered one of the solid men of Silver Township.



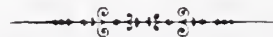
WL. OAKES, a leading and progressive farmer of Silver Township, was born in Lycoming County, Pennsylvania, June 10, 1840. He is a son of Thomas and Elevia (Sechler) Oakes, also natives of the State of Pennsylvania. In 1849 his parents removed to Ogle County, Illinois, being among the earliest settlers there. W. L. passed his youth on the farm, attending the district school during the winter season, and occupying himself with the duties that usually fall to the lot of a farmer's son during the remainder of the year. April 3, 1862, when there was a call for 200,000 men to rally to the defense of this nation, W. L. Oakes enlisted in the Twelfth Illinois Cavalry, Company A. In the battle of Dartsville he was severely injured by a horse falling upon him and breaking his breast-bone; he was confined to the hospital two months. He afterward participated in the battles of Harper's Ferry, Antietam, Occoquan, Virginia, Stoneman Raid, Chancellorsville, Somerville, Gettysburg, and Boonsborough, Maryland. He followed General Lee on his retreat to Somerville in October, 1863. His company was escort to General Slocum four months, and to Brigadier-General Buford six months.

He was with General Banks on the Red River expedition, and afterward was confined to the hospital for some time. He was honorably discharged April 3, 1865, at Memphis, Tennessee, and then returned to Ogle County, Illinois. Mr. Oakes was married October 22, 1868, to Miss Emma Sechler, a daughter of William and Anna (Eyster) Sechler, residents of Rock Rapids, Iowa. Mr. Oakes lived in Ogle County until 1879, when he removed to Marshall County, Kansas; he resided there four years, and then removed to Fayette County, Iowa. In 1886 he came to Cherokee County, and bought 160 acres of land as fine as lies in the county; it is well watered by Silver Creek, and is one of the best stock farms in the township; 110 acres have been placed under cultivation, and the remainder is in pasture. Mr. and Mrs. Oakes are the parents of four children: Lillie May, Carrie B., Charles E. and Frank G. In political thought and action Mr. Oakes is Democratic. He is a member of the General Geddes Post, No. 423, G. A. R., at Holstein, Iowa. He is a member of Alpine Lodge, No. 471, A. F. & A. M. He is a man doing his part to advance the standing of his community, and has won the regard of his neighbors and acquaintances since living in Cherokee County.



S W. LYMAN, an enterprising farmer of Pilot Township, is a native of Walworth County, Wisconsin; he was born July 4, 1848, and is a son of Luther and Catherine (Klice) Lyman. The father was a native of Genesee County, New York, and the mother was born in the State of Ohio. Our subject passed his youth on a farm, dividing his time between the common school and agricultural pursuits. At the age of

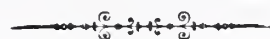
eighteen years he entered the regular army, enlisting in the Seventeenth United States Infantry, Company F. He served three years, and was stationed near Galveston, Texas, to keep order in the reconstruction days that followed the war. He was honorably discharged, and returned to his home in Wisconsin. Mr. Lyman was married February 2, 1870, to Miss R. J. Gibbs, who was born, reared and educated in Walworth County, Wisconsin; she was a daughter of William H. and Lucinda Gibbs. After his marriage Mr. Lyman resided in Wisconsin until 1873, when he came to Cherokee County, having previously purchased land in Pilot Township; in 1882 he bought eighty acres of land, making in all 240 acres; in 1885 he erected a dwelling at a cost of \$1,600; this is built in modern style, and is attractively surrounded with shade trees; there is a good barn, a grove and an orchard of four acres. All the surroundings indicate thrift and wise management. Politically Mr. Lyman is a Democrat; that he has the full confidence of the people of his township is shown by the number of years he has filled public offices; he has served as assessor for eleven years, as a member of the School Board for four years, as trustee for two years, and as treasurer of the School Board. He is a man firm in his convictions of right and wrong, is plain of speech and manner, and has the respect of all who have any dealings with him. Six children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Lyman: Bertus E., Cora M., Nina B., Edna A., Harry G. and Nola E.



D LAYTON, one of the early settlers of Cherokee County, was born in St. Joe County, Michigan, July 12, 1835, and is a son of John and Elizabeth (Barks) Layton, natives of Delaware and Ohio respect-

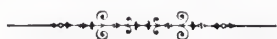
ively. John Layton was a shoemaker by trade, and was an early settler of Marion, Ohio, building the first house in the town. At an early age our subject started out in the world for himself. He first went to the Rocky Mountains, and spent some time where Denver now is; afterward he went to freighting on the plains; later he went to the Pacific Coast, and there drove freight teams for some time. During the late Civil War he enlisted in the Third California Infantry, Company D, and served until the close of the war. He saw much active service on the plains against hostile Indians. The regiment was on duty on the coast, in Nevada, and in Wyoming, with headquarters at Salt Lake City for two years. He was honorably discharged at Denver, Colorado, in 1865. For some time Mr. Layton was on the police force of Denver, and later he was in the Government employ. In 1868 he worked on the Union Pacific Railroad, and in 1869 he came with a railroad outfit to Cherokee County, and plowed the first furrow for the railroad in this county. He was the first one to engage in draying in the town of Cherokee, and he followed this business for many years, in connection with dealing in coal and ice. In 1886 Mr. Layton sold his interests to Jackson & Funk and purchased the John Chapin farm, which is one of the best in the township. It contains 160 acres, a substantial residence, built in modern style, stands upon an attractive site, and twelve acres of fine grove add not a little to the beauty and value of the farm. There are extensive barns and sheds for stock, and large feed-lots watered by a system of pipes. Mr. Layton was the first man married in Cherokee, and the bride was Miss Melissa Lane, a native of Ohio. They were married in the fall of 1870, in a tent, and the first winter lived in a dug-out. Three children have been born to them: Justin A., John

Ed and May Melissa. Mr. Layton affiliates with the Republican party. He has served as marshal for five years, as street commissioner for thirteen years, and as a member of the council. He is a member of the Iowa Legion of Honor, and is one of the charter members of Custer Post, No. 25, G. A. R. He is a man of his word, and is highly respected wherever he is known.



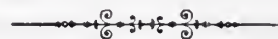
W J. BUNTING has been a resident of Pilot Township since 1869. He has the honor of coming from the Buckeye State, born in Muskingum County, near Zanesville, January 28, 1839. He is a son of Robert and Naomi (Hickman) Bunting, natives of the State of Virginia. They were married in Muskingum County, and when W. J. was fourteen years old they determined to try the fortunes of pioneer life, and so removed to Jones County, Iowa, in 1853; they lived there the remainder of their days. The subject of this notice was reared to the occupation of a farmer, and obtained his education by attending the winter terms of the district school. During the winter of 1869 he traveled through Kansas, and returned to Iowa, and took out a homestead of eighty acres of Government land; he then set about the task of placing this under cultivation, an undertaking that requires no small amount of courage; his efforts have been successful, and he now owns one of the most desirable farms in the neighborhood. There is a comfortable dwelling, pleasantly situated in the midst of shade trees, two acres of grove, a barn and other good buildings for stock and grain. Mr. Bunting also owns eighty acres of land three-quarters of a mile east of his home farm, in Pitcher Township, which is under good cultivation. He was married

March 31, 1874, to Miss Maria Willson, a native of the State of New York, and a daughter of P. A. and Lucinda (Flint) Willson. Four children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Bunting: Merton L., Ida N., Earl S. and Arthur W. In politics Mr. Bunting casts his vote with the Independent party. He is a man in the prime of life, social in his disposition, and the possessor of many warm friends in the county.



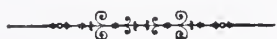
D. NELSON has been a member of the farming community of Cherokee Township since 1878. He was born at Florida, Berkshire County, Massachusetts, January 23, 1836, and is a son of David and Mary E. (Kemp) Nelson, natives of Massachusetts. Reared to agricultural pursuits, he remained upon a farm until the breaking out of the late Civil War, when he enlisted in August, 1862, while on a visit to Iowa, in the Twentieth Iowa Volunteer Infantry, Company H, and served to the close of the war. He participated in the battles of Prairie Grove, Vicksburg, Fort Morgan, Mobile, Alabama, Blakely and other minor engagements. He was honorably discharged at the close of the war, and returned to Linn County, Iowa, where he lived for four years. Mr. Nelson was married in Linn County, July 4, 1866, to Miss Hattie Gibson, a native of the State of Pennsylvania, and a daughter of John Gibson, Esq. Returning to his native State, Mr. Nelson resided there eight years, engaged in farming, and in other work at Hoosac Tunnel. When he came back to Iowa he bought eighty acres of land, and as his means increased he added to his farm until he now owns 237 acres; 100 acres are under cultivation, and the remainder is in pasture and meadow land. His house is a comfortable story and a half

structure, and his barn and other farm buildings are well suited to the purpose of stock and grain raising. One of the best springs in the county is on the Nelson farm, and furnishes an abundance of water for all purposes. Nine children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Nelson: Lindley L., Frank O., Delbert O., Kendall J., Wilber R., Eddie E., Ernest L., Minnie and Myrtle, twin daughters. Mr. and Mrs. Nelson are consistent members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. In politics he is Republican. He is honest and upright in all his dealings, and has the good will of a large circle of acquaintances.



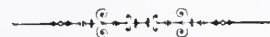
D. P. HISCOX, a farmer of Cherokee Township, has been identified with the interests of Cherokee County since 1873. He was born in Connecticut, May 10, 1845, and is the son of Lucien and Pearl (Perrin) Hiscox. In 1856 the Hiscox family came to Iowa, crossing the Mississippi River on ice at Dubuque; thence by team they went to Floyd County, Iowa, and settled near Charles City. There our subject resided until the breaking out of the late war. He was reared to the life of a farmer, and obtained his education in the common schools. In December, 1861, he enlisted in the Twelfth United States Infantry, Company C, and served three years. He saw some hard fighting, participating in the battles of Yorktown, Williamsburg, Gaines's Mill, Malvern Hill, Fair Oaks, and the second battle of Bull Run. He contracted a disease which confined him to the McClellan Hospital some time. He was honorably discharged in 1865, and returned to Floyd County, Iowa; thence he removed to Butler County, Iowa, where he was united in marriage to Miss Julia Converse, a teacher of considerable ability. She is a daughter

of Judge Alonzo Converse, senator from Butler County, Iowa, one of the pioneers of that county. Her mother was Polly Needham. Judge Converse now lives at Ada, Dakota. Mr. Hiscox owns 220 acres of land which he has improved with good buildings, and all the necessities for carrying on farming. He and his wife are the parents of four children: Bertha, Cora, Arthur and Leora. The father and mother are worthy and respected members of the Baptist Church. Mr. Hiscox affiliates with the Republican party. He is a member of the General Custer Post, No. 25, G. A. R. He is a man honest and upright in all his dealings, and is well worthy of the confidence and esteem in which he is held in the community in which he lives.



CALEB BUNN.—This enterprising and successful agriculturist, like many of Iowa's substantial citizens, was not born on American soil, but in England. The time of his birth was November 20, 1845, and his parents are James and Mary Ann Bunn. Caleb was four years old when the family emigrated to this country and settled in the State of Ohio, in Cuyahoga County; there they remained six years, and then came to Dubuque, Iowa. James Bunn was an expert mechanic, and was the first to invent the apparatus now used for changing mails on fast trains, but by fraud was deprived of the advantage which he should have received from this useful invention. This apparatus was entered at Stationary Hall, England, November 20, 1848, but the British Government refused to patent it. His son, our subject, has the original draft of the apparatus in his possession at the present time. He also has the contract between his father and the English Government for placing apparatus on the first

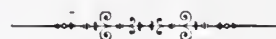
line on which it was used in England. During the late war Caleb Bunn enlisted in December, 1863, in the First Iowa Cavalry, Company L, and served two years and three months when he was honorably discharged. He returned to his home, and January 16, 1868, he was married in Dubuque County, Iowa, to Miss Josephine De Long, a daughter of John and Matilda (Kibby) De Long. Mrs. Bunn's father was a prominent early settler of Dubuque County; both parents died when she was a child, and she was brought up by David Lovelace, Esq., who was her uncle. In 1871 Mr. Bunn came to Ida County, Iowa, and resided there until 1878, when he located in his present home. He owns 160 acres of land highly cultivated and improved; he devotes himself to agricultural pursuits exclusively, and has been very prosperous. He and his wife are the parents of two sons: John William, born October 9, 1868; and Charles W., born February 20, 1870. Both sons reside at home, assisting their father during the summer, and operating a steam thresher during the autumn. Mr. Bunn affiliates with the Republican party, and is a member of General Geddis Post, No. 423, Holstein, Iowa. Mr. Bunn is a man of high integrity of character, and much respected by a wide circle of acquaintances in the county.



NATHAN H. HAYES is an early and well-known settler of Pilot Township. He was born in Washington County, New York, near Granville, January 27, 1836, and is a son of Jonathan and Abigail (Burton) Hayes, natives of the State of New York. Nathan H. was six months of age when his parents removed to Crawford County, Pennsylvania, where they lived seven years, at the expiration of that period of time they

came to the Territory of Iowa, and settled in Clinton County, being among the early settlers of the county; there they lived seven years, and then removed to Poweshiek County, Iowa; there our subject remained until he was nineteen years of age. He received his education in the common schools, and early became accustomed to farm labor. His mother died in Clinton County, Iowa, and the father still lives, residing in Clinton County. Mr. Hayes removed from Poweshiek County to Harrison County, where he spent two years with an older brother, Sanford. The spirit of youth was still restless within him, and he determined to go to Pike's Peak in search of gold; he spent two years in the West, engaged in mining and prospecting. He then returned to Harrison County, Iowa, and shortly after went to Clinton County, spending three years in the latter county; he then returned again to Harrison County, settling near Dunlap. In 1869 he came to Cherokee County, and took out a homestead of eighty acres, which he has since made his home. He has been successful in his undertakings, and as his means would permit he has invested in land until he now owns 200 acres in a high state of cultivation. The first cabin, constructed of logs, sod, and slabs, has long since disappeared, and in its place is a fine frame residence, situated on a natural building site; the plan of the house is modern, and one of the chief attractions of the place is the natural grove surrounding the house, a rare luxury in Iowa. Another of the improvements is a large barn; the farm is divided into fields, each of which is well supplied with water. Mr. Hayes was united in marriage November 22, 1875, to Mrs. Catherine Sheldon, widow of Iram Sheldon. She is a daughter of William and Sarah (Catlin) Ellis, and was born in Muskingum County, Ohio. By her first marriage six children

were born to her: William T., Francis M., Sarah A., Nelson V., Joseph O. and James O. Mr. and Mrs. Hayes have one daughter, Lulu E., born May 5, 1876. Mr. Hayes belongs to the Democratic party, and has served his township officially as trustee, and as a member of the School Board. He and his wife are honored members of the Church of the Latter-Day Saints, Mr. Hayes having served as a teacher of the same. He is a man still in the prime of life, and is one of Cherokee County's solid citizens.



THOMAS SCURLOCK, one of the hardy pioneers, came to Cherokee County in May, 1863, at which time he entered eighty acres of land as a homestead upon which he still resides. He was born in Jackson County, Ohio, December 22, 1816, and is a son of William and Sarah (Humphrey) Scurlock, early settlers of Jackson County; the father served in the War of 1812; the parents were natives of North Carolina. Thomas spent his youth in assisting his father to clear and improve a timbered farm. He was married September 23, 1838, to Julia Perkins, a native of Gallia County, Ohio, and a daughter of Erastus Perkins, a native of Connecticut. Some three years after his marriage Mr. Scurlock removed to the Territory of Iowa, settling in Jackson County, where he was one of the first settlers. In 1856 he went to Humboldt County, settling on the Des Moines River; at that time Humboldt County had but few settlers, and those who were there had to undergo many privations and hardships. In 1863 Mr. Scurlock came to Cherokee County, and found it as sparsely settled as the county he had left, there being only seven voters in the county. He has been a resident of Iowa for nearly fifty years, and has witnessed the

growth and development of one of the best States in this grand Union. He has lived a life of honesty and fair dealing, and has won the confidence and esteem of all whom he has met. Politically his sentiments are voiced by the Republican party. He has served as supervisor of the county for four years, acquitting himself with much credit. Mr. and Mrs. Scurlock have ten children living: Jasper, Levi, Newton, Scott, William, George, Henry, Mary, Thomas and Susan; they have lost three children: Frank died at the age of twenty-eight years; Erastus, at the age of fourteen months; and John, at the age of three years.

JA. PHIPPS, one of the farmers of Cherokee Township, has been a resident of Cherokee County since 1858. He was born at Milford, Massachusetts, February 12, 1847, and is a son of Albert Phipps, Esq., one of the prominent and well-known pioneers of Cherokee County. A lad of eleven years when he came to the State, he has witnessed the growth of the county from its infancy. He attended the first school in the county, taught by Mrs. Lemuel Parkhurst. He was reared to the life of a farmer, and remained under the parental roof until he attained his majority. Mr. Phipps was married in January, 1877, to Miss Victoria Wheeler, a daughter of Daniel Wheeler, of Afton Township. In 1868 he took a homestead of Government land, which he improved and now owns. In 1873 he came to his present farm, which consists of 340 acres of well-improved land; there are two dwellings, barns, groves and numerous other improvements, indicating the thrift and prosperity of the owner. Mr. Phipps devotes himself to general farming, and has been uniformly successful in this industry.

He and his wife have one daughter, Erma D., born in June, 1878. Mr. Phipps adheres to the principles of the Republican party. By a life-long practice of the strictest principles of integrity and honesty he has secured an enviable position in the county.

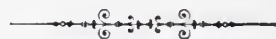
HENRY L. PHIPPS, an intelligent and enterprising farmer of Cherokee Township, has been a resident of Cherokee County since early childhood. He was born at Milford, Massachusetts, May 17, 1854, and is a son of Albert Phipps, Esq., a prominent and widely known pioneer, whose biography appears on another page of this volume. Brought up in a pioneer country he has many vivid recollections of the privations and hardships endured in those early days. He attended the first school in the county in the summer of 1858, which was presided over by Mrs. Lemuel Parkhurst. His youth was spent in assisting his father to cultivate the home farm. In 1878 he settled on his present farm, which now consists of 200 acres of finely improved land. Mr. Phipps has erected a good residence, which is attractively situated on a natural building site, surrounded by shade and ornamental trees; there are barns, cribs, and sheds, and all the conveniences for carrying on farming in good style. Devoting his whole time to agricultural pursuits, Mr. Phipps has made a marked success, and his efforts have been deserving of the success with which they have met. He was married April 19, 1877, to Miss Emily Thompson, daughter of Henry and Marantha (Wheeler) Thompson, the mother being a daughter of Daniel Wheeler, of Afton Township. Five children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Phipps: Florence M., Albert V., Charles T., Homer G. and Ben Harrison. Politically

our subject adheres to the principles of the Republican party. He and his wife are consistent members of the Adventist Church, and are among the most highly respected families in the community.



ALEXANDER FRASER, dealer in grain and live-stock, Aurelia, was born in Dodge County, Wisconsin, November 19, 1848. His parents, James and Isabel (McMillen) Fraser, were both born in Nova Scotia; they settled in Wisconsin as early as 1843, and in 1859 removed to McGregor, Iowa, where they made their home until 1887; at that time they went to Peterson, Clay County, Iowa, where the father passed the remainder of his days, his death occurring December 24, 1888, at the age of sixty-seven years. His widow still makes her home at Peterson. The family consisted of nine sons, of whom Alex was the third. They are: Hugh, William, James, Jacob, John, Charles, George and Henry. Alexander was educated in the common schools, and in the Upper Iowa University, at Fayette. He came to Cherokee County in 1871, his brothers Hugh and William having taken homesteads there in 1869. He first bought 160 acres of land one and a half miles south of Aurelia, which he farmed for four years, when he removed to Aurelia and engaged in the grain and live-stock business. He is one of the most extensive shippers of grain and live-stock in the county, his annual shipments running from seventy-five to 100 car-loads. He is also interested with his brother John in the grain business at Calumet, Iowa. Mr. Fraser has two fine farms in Pitcher Township; one is located one and a half miles south of Aurelia, and contains 240 acres; the other is four miles southeast of Aurelia, and contains

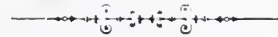
360 acres. This latter place he devotes to stock-growing. He has at different times handled real estate, dealing mainly in farm property. In 1884 the Farmers and Merchants' Bank was organized with Mr. Fraser as vice president, which office he held until he disposed of his interest in the business at the end of one year. Politically Mr. Fraser is identified with the Republican party, and has held several village and township offices. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, including Burning Bush Chapter, No. 90, R. A. M., and Crnsade Commandery, No. 39, K. T. Mr. Fraser was married at Prairie du Chien, Wisconsin, November 14, 1869, to Miss Mary F. McWilliams, a native of the State of Pennsylvania. Five children have been born of this marriage: Zelda, Arthur, Gilbert, Earl and Avo.



WILLIAM CLARK MARSH, Postmaster of Aurelia, was born in Clinton County, New York, near Plattsburgh, March 31, 1841, and is the fourth of six children of Lyman and Polly (Comstock) Marsh, both of whom were born in Massachusetts, their ancestors being among the Pilgrim Fathers. In 1849 the family removed to Wisconsin, and the father entered land in Fond du Lac County, where he resided a number of years. Lyman Marsh died in 1884, in Douglas County, Dakota, at the age of seventy-five years. His wife still lives, making her home in Douglas County, Dakota. William C. Marsh attended the district school, and afterward entered the Lawrence University at Appleton, intending to finish the course; but at the end of the second term he laid down his Euclid and Lindley Murray to answer to his country's call. August 15, 1862, he enlisted at Ripon, in Company B,

Thirty-second Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, and September 25 he was sworn in at Oshkosh under Colonel Howe, and joined Sherman's forces at Memphis, Tennessee. In a few weeks he was attacked with typhoid-pneumonia, and was placed in a hospital at Oxford, Mississippi, and soon after was transferred to the Sixth Street Hospital at Keokuk, where he arrived January 6; he suffered a relapse, and February 22, 1863, he was honorably discharged without having participated in any battle. He returned to his home, and the following fall entered the Bryant & Stratton Business College, taking a complete course, and receiving a diploma upon graduation. Having a strong desire to return to the scenes of war, he hired to the Government as a laborer, but became forage clerk to the Assistant Quartermaster, W. W. Wetherel, to Sherman's army. Returning home in 1864, he obtained an appointment as clerk in commissary to a construction corps in North Carolina. At the close of hostilities he returned to Wisconsin, and engaged in farming until 1875, teaching during the winter seasons. In October, 1875, Mr. Marsh came to Iowa and embarked in the grain and coal business at Aurelia, Cherokee County, continuing one winter. In 1876 he erected the first hotel and for two years was a popular host. Then for one year he was employed in the store of Wharton & Reynolds, and Wharton & Burnskill. For two years, dating from 1882, he was buying grain at Meriden, Iowa, with J. W. Burnskill. Since 1884 he has resided in Aurelia, and has devoted the most of his time to the grain trade. In 1886, assisted by J. T. McCall and Alex. Fraser, he opened a bank at Holstein, Ida County, Iowa, acting as cashier until the business was sold six months later. He was recently appointed postmaster, his commission bearing the date May 23, 1889. Mr. Marsh has been a popu-

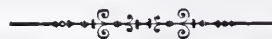
lar man, and has been of great benefit to his county. He was a member of the Board of County Supervisors, and during his term the Poor Farm was purchased and improved. He has also served as township clerk and treasurer, and a large part of the time he has resided in Aurelia has been a member of the School Board. Mr. Marsh was married March 15, 1871, in Green Lake County, Wisconsin, to Miss Frances Hubbard, a native of the State of New York. The family consists of Edith Luella, Winifred, William C. and Ethel. Mr. Marsh is a member of Speculative Lodge, No. 307, A. F. & A. M.; of Burning Bush Chapter, No. 90, R. A. M., and of Crusade Commandery, No. 39, K. T.



ANTHONY COTTINGHAM, of the firm of Cottingham & Grue, undertakers and dealers in furniture, Aurelia, was born in Yorkshire, England, October 15, 1829, and is the son of Anthony and Jane (Hunt) Cottingham. His father was a miner, and died when he was a boy ten years of age. His early years were passed in the laborious work of mining. July 6, 1853, he was united in marriage to Miss Margaret Harker, and emigrated to America the following year. He was accompanied by two brothers, John and Miles. His mother and brother Timothy had come to America the previous year. He settled in La Fayette County, and resumed labor in the mines of that State, and continued in this work until six years had gone by. He then purchased land and began farming. In 1881 he decided to migrate to Iowa, and he invested in lands and still owns one fine farm in Sionx County, near Calliope. Not caring to continue agricultural pursuits, soon after coming to Aurelia he secured an interest with Charles Grue in their present

business, and has since given his attention to the demands of the store. Mr. Cottingham and wife have an interesting family of three daughters: Mary Jane, wife of T. J. Murphy, the efficient railroad agent at Aurelia; Margaret Elizabeth and Emma Adeline. Margaret is at present conducting a millinery store, and Emma is still at home. A niece, Miss Isabel Harker, now Mrs. Reuben Howells, has been a member of the family from her eighth year, when her mother died. Mr. Cottingham has a delightful home, and having the respect and confidence of a large circle of friends, he takes life easily and gets a large share of enjoyment where many men would find only vexation and unrest. Twenty-nine years ago he embraced the Christian religion, and became connected with the Methodist Episcopal Church, of which he is a strong supporter. Politically he casts his ballot with the Republican party, and has ever been alive to the great questions before the American people. He appreciates the right of every American to cast his vote, and has never neglected to attend to this first great duty of all loyal citizens. To such men as the subject of this review the country owes much, and while we receive annually thousands of foreigners to our shores, no plea will ever be made that we are receiving too many of this stamp and mold of men, but we will ever have room for such. Charles Grue, of the firm of Cottingham & Grue, Aurelia, was born in Norway, July 28, 1847. He is a son of Christian and Oleana (Sorenson) Olson. He took the name of the county in which he was born, bade farewell to his native clime, and sailed away to the New World, arriving in Chicago, that typical American city, June 24, —. He had served an apprenticeship of five years at the cabinet-maker's trade in Christiania, Norway, and after coming to this country he worked at the business

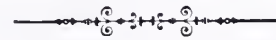
in Chicago for three years. Desirous of seeing yet more of this land, he went to Utah, and for some time worked at his trade in Salt Lake City. One summer he assisted in building a quartz mill, remaining in the Territory in all three years. He then journeyed toward the east, and settled in Cherokee County, Iowa. His brother, Martin Christianson, was then at Alta, and he remained there six months, after which he came to Aurelia in 1877. There he opened the pioneer furniture store of the place, and has since continued in the business, having disposed of a part of his interest to Mr. Cottingham. They are agents and manufacturers of the Mitchell Washing Machine. Mr. Grue was married at Christiania, Norway, August 15, 1869, to Miss Anna Johnson. Three children born of this union are living: Fanny, Lizzie and Sophia. One died at the age of two years. Mr. Grue was a member of the town council for eleven years. In church matters he has always taken an active interest. He is a member of the Lutheran Church, of which he was secretary and treasurer for twelve years. For six years he was prominently connected with the Missionary Society.



PETER WESLEY DINGMAN was born Christmas day, 1833, in Middlebury, Wyoming County, New York. His parents were Henry and Catherine (Vader) Dingman, descendants of early Dutch settlers on the Mohawk. In 1857 they emigrated from New York to Fond du Lac County, Wisconsin, where the father died the following year. His widow is still living, at the age of ninety years. At the age of sixteen years the subject of this notice entered the office of the *Attica Atlas* as an apprentice. The editor of the *Atlas* was Silas Folsom, a

brother of Mrs. Grover Cleveland's grandfather. His health failing after one year of type-setting, he returned to the farm and attended school for a time. He then entered a bakery at Rushford to learn the trade, and remained there nearly two years. After working at his trade at Jamestown one summer he returned to Batavia, and entered the employ of a firm with whom he remained three years. In the fall of 1856 he was sent to Chicago by his employers as foreman in a steam bakery. He occupied this position for two years, and the following two years were spent in Janesville, Wisconsin, as foreman in a bakery. January 1, 1859, Mr. Dingman was married in Winnebago County, Wisconsin, to Miss Ellen Folly. His father having died the year before, he went to Fond du Lac County and purchased the home farm, adding forty acres to it. After two years he sold this place, and the next two years farmed in another portion of the county. He then removed to Oshkosh, Wisconsin, and for a year and a half was engaged in the wholesale and retail bakery and confectionery business. During this time he was twice burned, and having no insurance he was \$1,000 behind. In the spring of 1866 he came to Sac City, Iowa, and took a homestead near that place. He next accepted a position as cook to a party of surveyors locating the Northwestern Railroad, which was pleasant and profitable employment. The following season he was cook on the steamer Lincoln, plying on the Fox River. He next conducted a bakery and restaurant, and in 1871 resumed farming, which he continued until 1876, when he removed to Buena Vista County, Iowa, and bought a farm upon which he lived for eight years. Since his residence in Aurelia he has been engaged in handling real estate, loans and insurance. Having a natural gift of language, he is widely known as a forcible

and genial auctioneer. During the past three years he has had charge of the city scales. Politically Mr. Dingman is a Republican. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and of Maple Lodge, No. 495, I. O. O. F. His family consists of Julia A., wife of A. A. Reed; Estella Maria, wife of Nelson Sign; Cora Elcie, wife of T. B. Parker; Clara May, wife of H. K. Leonard; Arthur and Leon.



ROBERT T. McCREADY, breeder of pure Clydesdale horses and Polled Angus cattle, Cherokee, Iowa, is probably as widely known as any man in Northwestern Iowa. His beautiful farm of 960 acres lies in Diamond and Silver townships, eleven miles southeast of the county seat of Cherokee County, and the reward of a life of hard struggles and hardships, coupled with intelligence and determination. Robert T. McCready was born in the old historic city of Edinburgh, Scotland, June 19, 1844. His parents were Robert and Jane (Mathews) McCready. His father was born at Paisley, in the Highlands, August 29, 1800. The father of Robert, Sr., was a Presbyterian minister, and the mother lived to the advanced age of 104 years. Robert McCready, Sr., was a stocking and silk weaver by trade, and determined to emigrate to America in 1849. After arriving in the United States he settled in Kenosha, Wisconsin, where he conducted his business for three years; he then engaged in farming in Sauk County, Wisconsin, until 1865, when he met with financial reverses; he at once returned to his trade, working in Fayette County, Wisconsin. The latter years of his life were passed in Cherokee County, where he died July 16, 1882. His wife had died in 1859, and he had never re-married. His

family consisted of seven children: Elizabeth and Anna died in childhood; William died at the age of fifteen years; John died in California, aged thirty-one years; Albert W. resides in Madison, South Dakota, and George died in infancy. Robert T., the subject of this notice, enlisted in his country's service September 9, 1861, in the Sixth Wisconsin Light Artillery. His command was sent to St. Louis, and soon joined General Rosecrans at Cairo; he participated in the action at Island No. 10, and at Corinth, where he was wounded in the right hand by a minie-ball. He was sent to St. Louis, where he was discharged in April, 1863, the surgeon in charge not considering him able for further service. Not content to remain inactive, he secured employment with the Government as mule driver, and while thus engaged was taken ill at Nashville, Tennessee, and was compelled to give up this work. He returned to McGregor, Iowa, and found work in Clayton County, but his health was so shattered he was not equal to the demands upon his strength, and was dismissed with only ten cents in his pocket. A few months afterward he secured a position as fireman on the Milwaukee & Prairie du Chien Railroad, which he held for nearly two years. Mr. McCready was married at Postville, Iowa, October 6, 1867, to Miss Arvilla Dresser, a native of Woodstock, Ohio. She was born February 18, 1843, and is a daughter of Calvin and Sarah (Hawkins) Dresser. Mr. McCready spent one year working for his father-in-law, and then decided to seek a home in Cherokee County. Accordingly, in the spring of 1869 he set out on foot, and finding a suitable location he entered eighty acres of land in Pilot Township, and that summer brought his wife and baby, driving from Postville with two yoke of oxen and one yoke of cows. For three months they lived in the wagon, and by that

time a sod shanty had been erected which served as a dwelling for six years. In the year 1875 he removed to his present beautiful tract of land, which is one of the finest farms in the county; about one-half of the 960 acres is seeded to grass. Mr. McCready makes a specialty of stock-growing; he keeps 150 head of cattle, and feeds from two to five car-loads annually. He breeds the finest grades of cattle, and makes a marked success of breeding fine-blooded horses. He has two commodious barns and other farm-buildings; his residence, now in process of erection, will add much to the beauty and attractiveness of the farm. The family consists of Albert W., Rosilla May, wife of John Klein, and Lucy Jane, wife of Thomas Klein.

THERON SHELL was born in the village of Tonawanda, Erie County, New York, March 30, 1839. His father, John Shell, was born in 1795, of German ancestry; his mother, Catherine (Wire) Shell, was born in 1804, and was of Welsh origin. John Shell died in 1863, and his widow, twenty-two years after. They were the parents of seven sons and four daughters, all of whom grew to maturity. Theron remained at home until the age of eighteen years working on the farm, and at times at the carpenter's trade. In 1858, in company with two other boys, he started across the plains in quest of a life more exciting than that furnished in his native town. They went as far west as Fort Kearney, when he came back to St. Louis; there he met a party organized for a hunting expedition to the wilds of Arkansas; he joined them and after some weeks of rough life he was attacked with swamp fever, and was brought back as far as Memphis, where his brother Jacob met him, and took

him home to New York. He remained there until "war's shrill alarm" was sounded, and Fort Sumter's guns screamed for help. His blood was fired, and he answered the first call for troops, enlisting at Buffalo, New York, in the Twenty-first New York Volunteer Infantry; he was the first man from Tonawanda to enter the service. The command was attached to General McDowell's army, and at the first battle of Bull Run was held in reserve. He participated in the fight at Falmouth, Rappahannock Station, Cedar Mountain and Sulphur Springs. He was on that memorable retreat when Pope's army was under almost continual fire for eighteen days. At the second Bull Run he was wounded in the arm, both bones being broken; he also received a more troublesome wound in the stomach, a spent ball striking his belt plate, a belt that he had taken the day before from a rebel Sergeant; this knocked him senseless, and he was afterward captured by a Texas company and held a prisoner from August 30 until September 9. His arm was amputated by an Ohio surgeon, and after being paroled he was sent to the Fairfax Seminary Hospital, where he remained until the middle of October, when he was claimed by friends and taken home. He was discharged October 10, 1862. The history of his regiment shows that he was promoted for bravery on the field of Second Bull Run, and after his discharge a Sergeant's commission was sent to him. When he was able to work he was made collector of "canal tolls," and Assistant United States Assessor. He was also engaged in mercantile business at Tonawanda, where he remained until the fall of 1867. Having a mind of a philosophical and mechanical turn, in the year 1867 he began the manufacture of a barometer and thermometer, and other similar instruments; his success was marked and he located in St.

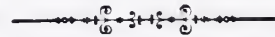
Louis, and thence traveled extensively over the United States. Growing tired of this life he returned to New York, and engaged in agricultural pursuits until 1884, when he came to Iowa, and secured a tract of land near the one on which he now lives. Mr. Shell was first married at Grand Rapids, Michigan, in 1872, to Miss Anna Smith. She died in 1875, and he was united to his present wife June 22, 1884. One child was named Hattie Amelia, four years old. Mrs. Keziah Shell was the widow of George Kent, an early settler of Cherokee County. She and her husband came from Tonawanda, New York, in 1869, and passed through many trials in the new country. The husband died in 1881, and the mother was called upon to part from her son, Charles Sylvester Kent, under the most painful circumstances. He was out hunting with a neighbor's boy when he dug and ate what he supposed was artichoke, but what was in reality the poisonous wild parsnip; he reached home, but no relief could be given him, and he died in his mother's arms April 2, 1866, aged fourteen years and six months.



SALATHIEL T. WILLIAMS, one of the most sturdy and highly respected men of Diamond Township, is the subject of this memoir. Retiring and unassuming in disposition, he stands a splendid example of "middle life" in the cosmopolitan population of the most excellent county and State. He is a native of the Keystone State, born in Washington County, Pennsylvania, January 15, 1823. His boyhood was mainly passed in his native county among the hills and dales of that rugged country. Having an observing and analytical mind his attention was drawn to matters of education

through many struggles and privations he was enabled to attend school until he was advanced far enough himself to teach the "young idea;" for fifteen years his chief occupation was that of the country school-master, being employed in his native State, Ohio, and Illinois. In connection with the duties of a pedagogue he conducted farming operations, and after becoming farther advanced in years he gave up teaching, and devoted himself more fully to agricultural pursuits. Salathiel is the youngest of a family of eleven children, of whom only four remain "to tread life's weary round." The only brother now living is the Rev. William Newton Williams, a retired Methodist minister, residing in Dayton, Ohio. The oldest of the family now living is Mrs. Lydia Riggs, who was born with the nineteenth century. The youngest sister, Sarah A. Clark, is now a widow residing in Indianola, Iowa. Having a daughter living in Ida County, Iowa, Mr. and Mrs. Williams decided to remove to this part of the country, and accordingly, in 1881, they came to Cherokee County, and secured the southwest quarter of section 27, Diamond Township. This has since been their home and a pleasant one it is. They are surrounded by the little things that make life enjoyable, and having the confidence and esteem of all who know them, they can smoothly float down the "stream of time" unmolested by the petty trials that beset the paths of younger men and women. Mr. and Mrs. Williams joined hands "for weal or woe" May 7, 1851, and have passed nearly forty years of mutual confidence and happiness. Mrs. Williams's maiden name was Barbara Dunlevy, and she was born in Washington County, Pennsylvania, June 14, 1831. Her parents were Andrew and Sarah (Jackman) Dunlevy. Mr. Williams and wife have four children; they were called upon to part with three, two

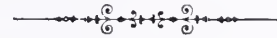
dying in infancy, and Albert L., in his twenty-first year, just as he was entering the threshold of manhood. Those surviving are: Charles C., Sarah M., Ed C. and Homer. Sarah is now Mrs. Smith; Ed C. is in business in Sioux City, and Homer is at home. Charlie C., who is the present township clerk, was born March 1, 1852, and now lives on the home farm although he has secured a farm in Diamond Township. His wife, to whom he was wedded February 16, 1882, was Miss Anna McCance, who was born in Stark County, Illinois, February 19, 1859. They have four children: Bernice, Elmer, George and Dollie. Mrs. Williams is a lady of culture and refinement, and certainly possesses in abundance the qualities of mind and heart that make womanhood lovable and attractive.



D S. SIMMONS, proprietor of Simmons's livery and veterinary barn, Quimby, Iowa, has the distinction of being the first actual settler in Silver Township, Cherokee County. He was born in Sullivan County, Pennsylvania, December 16, 1843, and is a son of Jacob and Jane (Sones) Simmons, natives of New York and Pennsylvania respectively. Being reared to the occupation of a farmer he followed that pursuit until the breaking out of the late Civil War, when he enlisted in August, 1862, in the One Hundred and Forty-first Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, Company K. He was in the battles of Fredericksburg and Chancellorsville; in the latter he was wounded by a minie-ball, left on the field for dead, was taken prisoner, and paroled. He was confined for some time to the hospital at Sulphur Springs, Virginia, and afterward went home on a furlough. Having rejoined his regiment he

participated in the battles of Manassas Junction, Catlett's Station, the Wilderness, Spottsylvania, in the last of which he was wounded once in the left foot, and in the calf of the right leg; he was confined for some weeks to the hospitals in Philadelphia and Pittsburg. He again rejoined his regiment in front of Petersburg, and was in the battle of Hatch's Run in which he was wounded twice, by a ball in the right foot, and a piece of shell in the right thigh. He was again confined to the hospital for several weeks, and afterward joined his regiment before Richmond; he was present at the time of Lee's surrender, and participated in the Grand Review at Washington, District of Columbia. Mr. Simmons returned to Sullivan County, Pennsylvania, having served his country valiantly and faithfully. He was married December 28, 1865, to Miss Mary S. Sperry, a daughter of Samuel and Mary (Pennington) Sperry. In 1868 our subject came to Silver Township, and resided there from that time until 1887; he improved his farm until it stands second to none in the township; his buildings are substantial and convenient structures, and a fine grove adds very much to the beauty of the place. In the autumn of 1887 Mr. Simmons settled in Quimby and embarked in the hotel business; he is doing a profitable business and richly deserves the liberal patronage which he is receiving. Mr. Simmons built the first livery barn in Quimby; it is well arranged, and generously supplied with good teams, buggies and carriages. He makes a specialty of veterinary work, in which he is very skillful, having had many years of experience in that line of work. His residence is one of the best in the town, and was erected at a cost of \$1,500. Seven children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Simmons; Harry Paxton, Millie Luverne, wife of W. H. Scott; Donzella R., wife of Philip Risling; C. Mer-

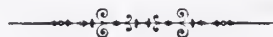
cur, Cora Dell, Nellie F. and Mary Belle. Politically Mr. Simmons is a Republican; he has served his township as trustee, assessor, and is the present justice of the peace. He is a member of General Custer Post, No. 25, G. A. R., and of Cherokee Lodge, No. 188, I. O. O. F. He is a man of a frank and jovial disposition, ever ready to serve his fellow-men, and has the confidence and respect of the entire community.



E. BAILEY, farmer and stock-raiser, is one of the men who have seen Cherokee County grow almost from its infancy, having been a resident there since June 2, 1869. He was born September 19, 1843, at East Hampton, Middlesex County, Connecticut, and is the son of E. B. and Lydia Ann (Wells) Bailey. The father is living at the present time in Cherokee County, but the mother died when Mr. Bailey was six days old. He was left to the care of a foster-mother, his father afterward marrying his mother's sister, Miss Mary Jane Wells. Mr. Bailey lived in Connecticut until he was sixteen years of age, attending the public schools of East Hampton, where his father resided, working at the carpenter's trade. May 1, 1859, he arrived with his father in Clayton County, Iowa, where the family settled near McGregor, on a farm of forty acres. With the thrift and economy characteristic of New England people the elder Mr. Bailey went to work, and in a few years had added to his tract of land until he had 200 acres of good land. There the son, E. E., labored until he was twenty-one years of age; after he became of age he rented his father's land, paying one-third of the crop for rent. He afterward bought eighty acres, borrowing the purchase money of his father. After

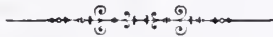
much hard work and many discouragements he sold his farm in Clayton County, and with \$500 in money and two yoke of oxen started to found a home in Northwestern Iowa, then a wild, uncultivated country. He took a homestead of 160 acres in Willow Township, Cherokee County, and entered forty acres at the same time. His homestead papers are dated at Sioux City, June 4, 1869. He afterward bought 160 acres in Tilden Township which he traded for 160 acres in Rock Township. This he has recently sold. At the present time he has 332 acres of as fine land as can be found in the borders of Cherokee County. Mr. Bailey was married June 7, 1866, to Miss Harriet Ann Stinar, a daughter of Joseph Lewis and Esther Hetty (Wagner) Stinar. Mrs. Bailey was born in Ohio. Her Grandfather Wagner was the first settler in Wagner Township, Clayton County, the township being named for him. Her father was born in Columbus, Ohio, of French and English origin. Her mother was born in Pennsylvania, of German descent. Mr. and Mrs. Bailey are the parents of four children: Lewis Bowen, Arthur Clifton, Ross Winfield and Ernest Earl; besides these children the parents have adopted one child—Hetty Janet Stinar Bailey. Lewis Bowen Bailey was married February 25, 1887, to Miss Susan Catherine Jenkins, a native of Illinois. One child, Robert Ingersoll Bailey, has been born of this union. At the time of Mr. Bailey's settlement in Willow Township not a house was to be seen in the neighborhood. He relates that at the time of his first coming to his homestead he had some difficulty in finding its location. He traveled in what he supposed was the right direction until nightfall when he went into camp, resolving to continue the search the next morning. He afterward discovered that he had camped on his own land, and his camping ground that

night became the site of his first home. He has brought his land to a high state of cultivation, and has built a commodious and comfortable house, barns, sheds and granaries. The farm is well watered by a stream of living water. Here Mr. Bailey has made his home since coming to the county, except the years from 1876 to 1883, when he resided in Silver Township, on account of better school facilities. In the early days of his residence in the county Willow Township comprised Grand Meadow, Willow, Silver and Diamond townships. His memory goes back to the days when there were but ten settlers in Silver Township, and two in Grand Meadow. Mr. Bailey has held the office of school director and assessor of the township. Politically he affiliates with the Democratic party.



HOLMES F. HOFFMAN, farmer and stock-raiser, section 25, Willow Township, has been a resident of Cherokee County since 1881. He was born in Tompkins County, New York, October 31, 1848, and is the son of Benjamin F. and Susan M. (Snow) Hoffman. His father is of English and Dutch descent, but his ancestors for many generations have lived in America. He is the only child in his father's family, and grew to manhood on the farm his father owned in Tompkins County. He received his education in the common schools and Ithaca Academy. It was not until January, 1878, that he determined to try his fortunes in the great West; at that time he came to Iowa and settled in Hale Township, Jones County. He lived there but a short time when he removed to Cedar County and rented a farm near Clarence. There he remained until the fall of 1879, when he went to Ida County and settled near the present town of Galva. In

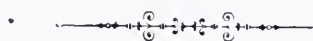
the spring of 1881 he came to Cherokee County, and purchased eighty acres of land in Willow Township, on which he now resides. Mr. Hoffman has been successful in his agricultural ventures, and from time to time has added to his land until he now owns 120 acres which have been brought to an admirable state of cultivation. He has built a neat and comfortable home, and barns and sheds for the care and protection of live-stock and grain. Everything about the Hoffman farm betokens the careful husbandry and thrift of the owner. Mr. Hoffman was united in marriage September 29, 1870, to Miss Ella P. Lyman, of Berkshire, Tioga County, New York, a daughter of David B. and Caroline (Douglas) Lyman. Her father was born in Berkshire, New York. Three children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Hoffman: Edna C. (who died in 1879, in her sixth year), Carrie L. and Sue M. Mr. Hoffman is a charter member of Alpine Lodge, No. 471, A. F. & A. M., Holstein, Iowa. Politically he affiliates with the Democratic party.



CLARENCE LITTELL was born near New Providence, New Jersey, March 4, 1858, and is the son of John and Deborah H. Littell, natives of New Jersey and New York respectively, and of English ancestry. He passed his boyhood and youth in the place where he was born, and in 1877 he went to Muskegon, Michigan, and spent nearly two years upon a farm, and was afterward in the employ of his uncle, S. C. Hall, as foreman of lumber-yard and time-keeper. S. C. Hall, Esq., was the proprietor of a large saw-mill in Muskegon. During the summers of 1885-'86-'87 Mr. Littell was at Manistique, Michigan, looking after logs for his uncle. In the year 1888, until Decem-

ber, he was in the employ of the Hall-Ducey Lumber Company, Minneapolis, devoting a part of his time to work in the retail office, and spending the remainder of his time in attending to the duties of shipper and time-keeper. He made a trip to Muskegon, Michigan, in December, 1888, and afterward looked up a location for the lumber business, in which he had determined to embark. He decided to settle in Quimby, Iowa, and in February, 1889, he bought out the firm of J. P. Dickey & Co., who owned the first lumber-yard opened in the town. The firm now consists of S. H. and J. C. Littell, and they are doing a good, profitable business, dealing in lath, shingles, moldings, brick, posts, doors, windows, lime, cement, stucco, hair, lumber and coal. During the first six months of their establishment in business in Quimby, Littell Brothers had shipped eighteen car-loads of lumber, three of posts, one of brick and one of lime. They buy their lumber principally in Minneapolis and Dubuque. They have an excellent location near the station on the Dakota & Cherokee Railroad at Quimby, a neat office and excellent dry sheds for the storing of their supplies. Mr. J. C. Littell received his education in the common schools of New Jersey, and in the Muskegon High School. He is a member of the Westminster Church (Presbyterian), Minneapolis. The firm of Littell Brothers is composed of men of the right spirit to build up a new town, and Quimby may well congratulate herself upon the acquisition of these gentlemen. J. C. Littell is a Republican, and at one time was deputy collector of customs at Port Sherman, Muskegon, Michigan. Stafford H. Littell, brother of J. C. Littell, whose history is given above, was born near New Providence, New Jersey, July 24, 1854, and there grew to manhood, being reared to the life of a farmer. In the

spring of 1877 he removed with his parents to Michigan, and settled on a farm twelve miles from Muskegon. There, in company with his father, he had the management of 1,700 acres of land belonging to his uncle, S. C. Hall. He remained there until the fall of 1888, when he went to Muskegon, and in the spring of 1889 he came to Quimby, and entered into partnership with his brother, J. C. Littell, in the lumber business, under the firm name of Littell Brothers, as given above. Mr. Littell was for a time assistant postmaster at Ellendor, New Jersey, and at different times held the offices of supervisor, justice of the peace, clerk and treasurer of the township of Eggleston, Michigan. Mr. Littell affiliates with the Republican party. Since coming to Quimby Littell Brothers have erected a fine residence, situated on very attractive grounds. Their grandfather was for many years surveyor of Union County, New Jersey, and was also the publisher of Littell's Genealogies of the Early Settlers of Passaic Valley. The old house in which they were born was built by their grandfather, and was also the birthplace of their father. This dwelling was burned in 1869. The mother of these two brothers died March 20, 1888. Their father is still living at Muskegon, Michigan. Stafford H. Littell was married September 5, 1889, to Miss Jessie M. Hilbourn, of Muskegon, Michigan.



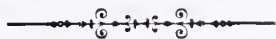
DANIEL W. McNEAL, dealer in lumber and coal, Washta, Iowa, was born February 15, 1855, near Ottawa, Illinois, and is the son of William and Lucinda (Furrow) McNeal. His father was born in Vermont, and came at an early day to the State of Illinois. His grandfather, John McNeal, lived and died in Vermont. His mother was

born in Ohio, of German ancestry. Mr. McNeal grew to manhood in his native State, and then came to Cherokee County. He studied law with his half-brother, James O'Donnell, and was the first lawyer admitted to the bar of Cherokee County. This event occurred February 13, 1877, Judge C. H. Lewis, now of Sioux City, presiding. The bar of Cherokee at that time consisted of E. C. Herrick, H. C. Kellogg, J. D. F. Smith, Eugene Cowles, M. Wakefield, P. D. McAndrew, Charles Goldsbnry, E. K. Walbridge and James O'Donnell. The committee that examined Mr. McNeal was made up of the entire bar. He practiced law for three years in Cherokee, and at the expiration of that period he removed to his farm in Willow Township and engaged in agricultural pursuits, which he followed a number of years. He was postmaster of Wendell from 1881 to 1886, he and Charles Foster selecting the name of that office. In 1880 he was census enumerator for the townships of Rock, Tilden, Grand Meadow and Willow; at that time there were only eighty people in Grand Meadow Township. Mr. McNeal with his father owned 760 acres of land, which they improved and brought to a high state of cultivation; it is one of the best farms in that section of country, and is well watered by never-failing springs and the picturesque stream of the Little Sioux, offering fine facilities for stock-raising. At one time Mr. McNeal was editor and manager of the *Cherokee Times*. In 1887 he went to Washta and built his residence, and engaged in the business he is now pursuing. Mr. McNeal was united in marriage September 3, 1878, to Miss Jennie Willard, a daughter of Lovell and J. D. (Hobart) Willard. He is a member of Speculative Lodge No. 307, A. F. & A. M., having been made a Mason in August, 1879. He is also a member of the



*Yours Faithfully
James Henderson*

Governor's staff, with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, receiving this appointment from Governor Larrabee in the winter of 1888. In 1876-'77 he was deputy clerk of the courts of Cherokee County under Oscar Chase, Esq. The confidence of his neighbors is shown by his being selected to fill many local offices in Willow Township, and also in the town of Cherokee. He is the present township clerk. Mr. McNeal received his education at Lombard College, Galesburg, Illinois. The mental discipline he received there together with his legal studies have well fitted him for the extensive business which he has carried on since his residence in the county. Besides his many acquired talents Mr. McNeal is a genial, whole-souled gentleman, who has the respect and confidence of the entire community in which he lives. His father died May 29, 1883, and his mother is yet living. Mr. and Mrs. McNeal are the parents of three children: Clara W., Florence L. and William L.

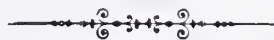


JAMES HENDERSON, one of the early settlers of Cherokee County, has been a hard-working, enterprising citizen, who has made life a success, and has a place in the memory and hearts of his fellow-citizens in the same degree as his brother, Hon. D. B. Henderson, Congressman from Iowa, who is highly esteemed by every loyal and liberty-loving citizen of the State which he so ably represents in the House of Representatives at Washington. James Henderson, who is frequently styled in political parlance "Honest Jimmy Henderson," on account of his strength of character and integrity, both in public and private dealing, is a native of Scotland, born in Old Deer, Aberdeenshire, September 18, 1819. He is a son of Thomas and Barbara (Legg) Henderson, who emigrated to the

United States and located on a farm in Fayette County, Iowa, where they spent the remainder of their days. The husband died at the age of seventy-five years, and the wife at eighty-five years. Of their nine children James is the oldest; there were seven sons and two daughters, and the sons still survive. The Hon. D. B. Henderson, of Dnbuque, Iowa, Member of Congress, is the youngest son. James passed his youthful days at a parish school in Scotland, beginning his studies when eight years old, and quitting the school-room at the age of sixteen years, when he commenced to learn the harness-maker's trade; he served an apprenticeship of five years under John Craig, with whom he formed a partnership which continued another five years. During that period Mr. Henderson was betrothed to Miss Joan Whyte, to whom he was afterward married. Mrs. Henderson was born in Peterhead, Scotland, and is the daughter of a shipmaster. After his marriage, our esteemed subject continued at his trade until 1848, when he conceived of a bright future for himself and wife in free America, to which land his parents had emigrated five years previous. They sailed from Liverpool and were on the great ocean six long weeks. On their arrival at New York they took what was then an improved mode of travel, the Erie Canal, and came via the Great Lakes to Chicago, where Mr. Henderson's brother George met them and helped load their effects on a wagon and hauled them 100 miles into the country. They located at Janesville, Wisconsin, where Mr. Henderson worked at his trade five years; he then removed to Clayton County, Iowa, where he entered eighty acres of land and purchased eighty acres more adjoining, on time at ten per cent. interest, which he bought from a man named Colonel Sanford, of Dnbuque, Iowa, taking a bond for a deed.

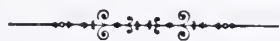
In 1870 Mr. Henderson decided that Western Iowa offered better inducements to a farmer than the eastern part of the State, so he went to Cherokee County, having made a trip there the year before and selected a homestead of eighty acres five miles north of the present flourishing city of Cherokee. Upon this land he erected a house, under which was the first walled cellar in the county. He hauled his lumber from Denison, sixty-five miles away, and some of the material from Sioux City, sixty miles distant. He employed the slow but sure ox-team mode of transportation. The streams being unbridged it frequently took from four to six yoke of oxen to pull him through the sloughs. He kept pushing his farm improvements along and adding to his land until he now possesses 400 acres in an excellent state of cultivation. In the fall of 1871 Mr. Henderson was appointed to fill the office of county treasurer, succeeding D. T. Gearheart, the then incumbent of the office having become a defaulter. He was then nominated and elected to the office, served his term of two years, and was re-elected for another term, which he filled. He was elected on the Republican ticket, and there was never a better and truer county official than James Henderson. After quitting the treasurer's office he remained a resident of the city, having rented his farm. Mr. and Mrs. Henderson are the parents of seven children: James A., a resident of Cherokee; Thomas G., a rising attorney of Sioux City; Howard C., druggist and postmaster of Newcastle, Colorado; Isabella, wife of William M. Snell, postmaster of Cherokee; Ida, wife of Frank H. Thomas, a lumber dealer of Dakota, and Ella L., wife of A. Baumgardner, a grocer of Cherokee; Rosilla Ann died in infancy. Mr. Henderson has been a member of the Republican party ever since its organization in 1856, and has been

active in political matters through all these long and eventful years. However, in the fall of 1888 he voted the Prohibition ticket as a matter of conviction and principle. Besides filling the office of county treasurer he has served several years as justice of the peace, a member of the School Board, township trustee, and in other minor offices. He is an honored member of the I. O. O. F., at Cherokee, and belongs to the Baptist Church. When he was a resident of Scotland he was identified with the Congregational Church, even from his early youth, but upon coming to this country he united with the Baptist Church. This truly estimable gentleman, now seventy years of age, man's allotted time, is in the full possession of all his faculties. He began life's journey with no means, but possessed the willing spirit found in so many of his countrymen; he has surmounted one obstacle after another, and is to-day enjoying the fruits of his labors. While he has seen much of hardship at various times in his life, he has ever lived a true Christian, and hence in his declining years is surrounded by a family who love him, and a great community to revere his life work. Truly he hath builded well, builded worthily!



ARTHUR W. BOWERS is a native of the Hawkeye State, born January 23, 1860, in Jones County. His parents are William and Susan (Davis) Bowers, the father a native of Ohio, of German ancestry, and the mother a native of Pennsylvania. They have six children living: Minda, wife of William Bitteringer; Arthur W., the subject of this notice; Fannie, a teacher in Cherokee County; May, Elmer and Mand, the last three living in Jones County. William Bowers came to Jones County in 1854,

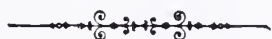
and is one of the early settlers there; he bought a farm, and there Arthur was reared to agricultural pursuits. He remained at home with his parents until 1882, when he went to Palo Alto County; after a short residence there he removed to Carroll County, and engaged in farming. Not being fully satisfied with his location he went to Valley County, Nebraska, and pre-empted eighty acres of land belonging to the Government; it lies northwest of Grand Island, near the branch of the Union Pacific Railroad. He broke twenty-five acres, proved up his claim, and then returned to Iowa and spent some time in Cherokee, Carroll and Jones counties. In August, 1888, he came to Washta and opened a first-class livery stable, and has since been doing a profitable business. He owns fourteen head of horses, among them two stallions, one seven-eighths Norman, the other a high-grade Clydesdale. The barn is well stocked with vehicles of various kinds, and the public are sure of fair and courteous treatment at the hands of the gentlemanly proprietor. Mr. Bowers was married January 1, 1882, to Miss Emma Horu, of Jones County, Iowa. Three children have been born of this union: Harvey, Jessie and Blanche. Politically Mr. Bowers affiliates with the Republican party.



CALEB E. P. HOBART, the senior member of the well-known firm of Hobart & Snyder, dealers in grain and coal, Cherokee, Iowa, has been closely identified with the people and general business interests of Cherokee County since 1870. He came to Cherokee when it was hardly worthy the name of hamlet, and put in a stock of lumber and building material, following that business for two years, when he dropped the

lumber interest. In 1871 he formed a co-partnership with Cyrus Snyder, who had hitherto been engaged in the coal trade. This firm built a large grain elevator that season, and also an office suitable for both branches of their business. At that day Cherokee was the central trading point of a territory having a radius of seventy-five miles, and the business interests were indeed immense. The counties of Woodbury, O'Brien, Ida, Buena Vista and Osceola all did the most of their trading at Cherokee. To be fully equipped for business the above firm built a second grain elevator in 1872. Its size is 30 x 50 feet, 40 feet high, and the combined storage capacity of the two grain houses is 35,000 bushels. Steam-power is employed to propel the elevating machinery. The market outlets at an earlier day were Chicago and Milwaukee. Mr. Hobart is a native of Vermont, born in the town of Randolph, Orange County, March 24, 1819. His father was Caleb Hobart, an extensive manufacturer of woolen goods in the "Green Mountain" State. His mother was Lydia (Packard) Hobart, a native of Massachusetts. She and her husband were of Puritan ancestry, the families coming to New England in 1634. Caleb E. P. is the oldest son and second child of a family of six who grew to maturity, five of whom are still living. His youthful days were passed at Randolph, Vermont, where he attended school, including the Randolph Academy, in which institution he was a student three years. After leaving school he drifted west to Wisconsin, and engaged in the real estate and lumber business, in which he continued until 1870, at which date he removed to Cherokee, Iowa, establishing the business before mentioned. In 1854 Mr. Hobart was married to Miss Eliza Ann Tibbetts, a native of the State of Maine, and a daughter of Alva Tibbetts, Esq. By

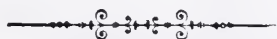
this union seven children have been born, four sons and three daughters: Lillie, the wife of N. C. Buswell, a merchant at Meriden, Cherokee County; Alva C., a practicing attorney at Cherokee; Sarah, the wife of ———, for seven years a teacher; Adda, also a teacher; Edwin A., associated in business with his father; Mark C., a student of the Iowa Agricultural College, Ames, Iowa; and Victor. Politically Mr. Hobart is a staunch Republican. He has been very active in local politics, and has often held offices of trust and responsibility. He has been a member of the School Board of the independent district of New Cherokee several years. He has been president of the Temperance Alliance, president of the Bible Society, and warden of the Episcopal Church, of which he was one of the charter members. He is a firm believer in and supporter of the prohibitory liquor laws enacted in Iowa during the past decade. To have been an honored citizen, a successful business man, and the father of a large and universally respected family in so goodly a county as Cherokee, is indeed worthy of notice in such a work as this.



GEORGE A. JOHNSON, dealer in general merchandise, Cherokee, Iowa, has been a resident of the county since 1871. He succeeded H. A. Fife, and continued the business at the original stand on West Main street. He was born in Canada, at the town of Colborne, May 2, 1842, and is the third of a family of eight children, three sons and five daughters. His father, John A. Johnson, was born in St. Lawrence County, New York. He was a manufacturer for many years, and finally sold his business interests and removed to Cherokee County. The mother of George A. Johnson, Eliza (Eddy)

Johnson, was a native of Canada, and died in that country in 1871. George A. passed his youthful days in the county in which he was born; he attended school at Norwood, Peterboro County, and began his mercantile career in the county of Gray, where he served as a clerk three years. He then returned to Norwood, where he was variously engaged for the following three years. He again accepted a clerkship in Vassar, Michigan, remaining there three years, and upon leaving that place he went back to Canada and lived there three years. In the spring of 1871 he came to Cherokee, Iowa, and commenced business, as before stated. He remained in the old building until his business had so greatly increased that he was compelled to provide larger and more spacious quarters; so in the year 1884 he began the erection of his present place of business, to which he moved in the autumn of the same year. The building is of brick, 28 x 96 feet, two stories high. The first floor, a portion of the second and the basement are used for the stock of goods, which consists of dry-goods, groceries, boots, shoes, hats and caps, crockery, shelf hardware, etc. Three competent clerks are employed to attend to this stock and serve customers. Mr. Johnson was married January 2, 1871, to Miss Eliza Head, of Colborne, Ontario. She is the daughter of Henry Head, Esq. Both the Johnson and Head families are of English descent. Mr. and Mrs. Johnson are the parents of eight children: William R., Ellen M., Maude E., Hattie E., Beulah, Lottie C., Hazel and Henry H. In his political belief Mr. Johnson is a Republican, and has frequently been honored with public offices. He served six years as a member of the Cherokee School Board, and was township trustee for an equal number of years. At present he holds the responsible position of county supervisor, having been elected in the fall of 1888 for a

term of three years. He belongs to the Masonic order, being a member of Speculative Lodge, No. 307, A. F. & A. M., and Burning Bush Chapter, No. 90, R. A. M., and also of Crusade Commandery, No. 39, K. T.



WILLIAM JONES has been long identified with the commercial interests of Cherokee, where he has established a merchant tailoring and gents' furnishing business second to none in the western part of the State. When a man comes into a new unsettled country and commences at the bottom of the ladder, but year by year presses his way onward and upward until his honest efforts are finally crowned with success, it is indeed fitting that mention should be made of such a life, not only as a matter of interest to his family, but as a beacon light to a younger generation, who need the experience of those who have passed along life's pathway to guide their steps aright. So we will ask the kind reader to let his thoughts bear him away across the deep blue sea to North Wales, and to the quaint little village in which Mr. Jones was born, August 3, 1844. His parents were John and Elizabeth (Davis) Jones. The father died when our subject was four years old, leaving a wife and eight small children; they soon removed from the little farm to the neighboring village, where William served an apprenticeship of five years at the tailor's trade. Afterward he went to Liverpool, England, where he worked at his trade for five years; thence he went to Manchester, England, and there placed himself under fine workmen, of whom he learned still more of the details of his chosen calling; this last training has served him to a good purpose many a time through life. In reading and talking and thinking of America,

Mr. Jones concluded that the "land of the free and the home of the brave" must be a better place to live than any section he had seen in the Old World, so in 1871 he sailed for the United States. He came directly to Cherokee after landing, which was a village of a few inhabitants, but full of bustle and high hopes for the future. Mr. Jones had no competitor within a radius of sixty miles, but his customers were few and far between! However, he made up his mind to remain, hold the field, and perhaps conquer in the end as the broad trackless prairie settled up. Accordingly, he opened a little shop, taking the bench himself; under many discouraging features he toiled on, working early and late when work chanced to come to him. Many are the nights he has toiled till after midnight, and occasionally all the night! The second year he purchased a small stock of ready-made clothing, running that business in connection with his custom work; he was able to make a living, and also to save a small amount to invest in his business. He removed to his present spacious and elegant storeroom in the Vandercook Block in October, 1884; the size of his salesroom is 24 x 90 feet, and his shop is on the second floor. He carries a complete stock of ready-made clothing, gents' fine furnishing goods, hats, caps, trunks and valises. He employs from four to six men, and his custom business extends all over his own county and some of the adjoining counties, where his work is duly appreciated. Mr. Jones was united in marriage in the city of Liverpool, England, in 1870, to Miss Mary Roberts, a native of Wales, born near the old home of our subject. They are the parents of four children: Jennie, Mamie, Annie and William E. Mr. and Mrs. Jones are consistent members of the Presbyterian Church. He belongs to the order of Knights of Pythias, Xenophon Lodge,

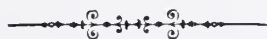
No. —, Cherokee, Iowa. Every true and intelligent American citizen has his choice of political parties, and Mr. Jones adheres to the Republicans, taking an active part in all local issues. From first to last he has proven himself worthy the name of a good citizen. Not like many another man of foreign birth, having become a citizen of this country, he believes it his duty to pay a strict obedience to her laws, which he does more perfectly than many native-born subjects. In all public enterprises he does his share cheerfully. He owns a fine residence in what is known as the "Addition." The expression *self-made man* has never been more appropriately applied than in the case of Mr. William Jones, who has not only worked his way up, but has contributed to the support of his widowed mother across the sea. His greatest desire seems to be that his children may never be called upon to undergo the hardships of his early life.



A J. FOOTE stands classed among the successful business men of Cherokee, and therefore his biographical sketch readily finds place in this record of representative men. He is a native of Ohio, born in Huron County, near Norwalk, February, 1851. He is the youngest of a family of six children, four of whom still survive. His father, Moses R. Foote, is a native of New York, born in Wayne County, in 1812. He was an industrious, prosperous farmer in his active days, and is now living in Michigan. His wife was Mary Lockwood, a native of New York, and a daughter of Moses Lockwood. She died at Cherokee, Iowa, in 1875. In 1855 Mr. Foote removed with his parents to Clayton County, Iowa, where they resided for several years, and then went to Marion, Linn

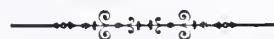
County, Iowa. At the latter place Mr. Foote's school days were spent in preparation for the business life before him. He remained at home with his parents until he was twenty-five years of age, and then started out as traveling salesman, handling among other things agricultural implements. In 1874 he came to Cherokee, which was then a mere hamlet, and established his home. From this point he has traveled for various branches of business. He is a ready reader of human nature, of good address, an excellent conversationalist, and a person of fine bearing. In 1883 he married Miss Imogene K. Bird, who was born at Cedar Falls, Iowa, a daughter of James Bird, Esq. Her parents moved from New Jersey to Iowa at an early day, and to Cherokee in 1871. Mr. Foote has been a successful financier, and has accumulated a handsome competency. He owns valuable property in Council Bluffs, Iowa, as well as in his own town. In 1887 he erected his handsome residence, situated on East Main street; it is one of the finest in the place, being built after the most approved style of modern architecture; it is elegantly and tastefully furnished throughout. Not quite content with his surroundings, Mr. Foote has purchased the lots to the west of his place, upon which for long years has stood the home of pioneer George W. Lebourveau. When the house is removed the grounds will be further improved, and the location will be one of the finest in the city. Mr. Foote is a member of Xenophon Lodge, No. 158, Knights of Pythias; also Armory, Ingersoll Division, No. 20, U. R. K. of P., and of the A. O. U. W., Lodge No. 197. Mrs. Foote is a member of the Episcopal Church. She grew to womanhood in Cherokee County, and was identified with the educational interests of the same for a number of years, having taught several terms. Politically Mr. Foote

is a firm believer in the principles of the Republican party. Impelled by a robust constitution and guided by a sound judgment, he has steadily pressed his way to the front ranks of the leading men of the county.



ROBERT GICK, a prominent hardware dealer at Cherokee, Iowa, succeeded Millard Brothers in the business in 1880. Of Mr. Gick's earlier life, and that part of it lived away from this county, it may be said in introduction, that he was born on the Isle of Man, October 17, 1845. His parents were Robert and Elizabeth (Cain) Gick, both of whom were reared in the land in which their son was born. The father was a shoemaker by trade; he died in 1887, but the mother is still living, a resident of the Isle of Man. Robert is the second son and fourth child. His early boyhood and school days were spent in the land of his nativity. At the age of sixteen years he was placed as an apprentice at the blacksmith's trade, serving four years; after this he remained in the shop where he had mastered his trade for six months. He then worked for other parties until he was twenty-three years of age, when he sailed to America, and at once found his way to Warren County, Illinois, where he spent one summer. In 1871 he came as far west as Prairie City, Iowa, and in 1872, to Cherokee, where he has since resided. The first six months he worked for some one else, and then started a shop of his own; he then followed blacksmithing for eight years, when he sold the shop and bought the hardware business of Millard Brothers. Being well acquainted with hundreds of the citizens of the county, he easily won them for his patrons, and has built up a substantial and profitable business. On March 2, 1887, his store was burned, in-

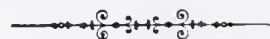
volving him in a heavy loss. Considering the matter sufficiently, he finally concluded to rebuild, and erected a fine brick structure, 28 x 100 feet; the ground floor is used for his extensive stock, and the second floor for a tinshop and storing room. In 1872 Mr. Gick was married to Miss Lucy E. Lemons, a native of the State of New York, but reared in Buchanan County. By this union five children have been born: Lizzie, Rose, Earl, Royal and Hyel. Mr. Gick is a member of the Methodist Church, and for ten years has been superintendent of the Methodist Episcopal Sabbath-school. He has been a faithful and consistent member of the church since he was twenty-two years of age.



ROBERT A. LEWIS, one of Cherokee County's excellent citizens and enterprising business men, is the proprietor of the Green Hill Nursery and Apiary. "The man who causes two blades of grass to grow where but one grew before is a benefactor of the race," and as one views the grounds and fields of the man of whom we are now writing, he is duly impressed with this trite saying. Mr. Lewis is a native of New York, born in Erie County, at the town of Concord, April 25, 1836. He is the fifth of a family of seven, and his parents were Oran and Nancy (Nichols) Lewis. The father was born in Vermont, May 11, 1803, and the mother was also born in the year 1803. Robert A. removed with his parents to McHenry County, Illinois, in 1841. His father was a millwright by trade, and followed that business in Illinois; in 1852 he removed to Independence, Iowa, where he spent the remainder of his days; his death occurred at Quasqueton, Iowa, in April, 1884. Robert attended the common schools, and also

availed himself of the facilities found at Rockton and Belvidere. He then learned the trade of carpenter and joiner, at which he worked several years. In 1863 he embarked in the mercantile business at Quasqueton, Iowa, continuing there until 1872, when he came to Cherokee; previous to this time he made a trip through the Territories, spending five months on the Columbia River. Upon his removal to Cherokee he worked at his trade, but in 1873 started what is known as the Green Hill Nursery, situated one-half mile south from the city of Cherokee. At first his attention was turned to the production of ornamental and fruit trees, but later he engaged extensively in growing small fruits in connection with the nursery business proper. His trade has always been large, and his products have been among the choicest. Besides being extensively engaged in the nursery business Mr. Lewis has come to be one of the leading apiarists of the county. The location of his bees for the production of choice honey is excellent; he employs all the modern methods, using among other appliances the celebrated Root hives; one of the peculiarities of his plan is the protection given to bees during the severe winter months, when the top of the hive is removed, the top boxes of honey taken out, and a pillow of chaff put in their place; this at once equalizes the temperature and also absorbs the moisture. There are 100 hives. Mr. Lewis breeds from Italian bees and keeps bee-keepers' supplies for sale. His farm contains 133 acres, one-sixth of which is in timber and nursery. His nursery business is for sale. Mr. Lewis was united in marriage in 1859 to Miss Mary A. Firman, a native of Ohio, and a daughter of Alva G. Firman. Mr. and Mrs. Lewis have three daughters: Luella, wife of W. P. Goldie, editor of the Cherokee *Democrat*; Carrie O. and Mertie E. In 1879 our subject erected

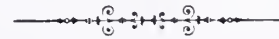
one of the finest residences in the county, upon the elevated ground across the Little Sioux River, south of the city. The location and arrangement of the grounds are truly beautiful, and the premises are the first object of attraction to the passenger who comes to Cherokee by rail from the East. Politically Mr. Lewis is a staunch Republican, and is also a radical advocate of temperance, believing in total prohibition. He was postmaster at Quasqueton, Iowa, under General Grant's administration as President, from 1867 to 1872. He is a consistent member of the First Congregational Church of Cherokee. He is comfortably situated in a financial point of view, and has the respect and admiration of all his fellow-citizens. These with the blessings of a good family usually constitute happiness, and happiness is true success!



CHARLES A. DURKEE, contractor and house-mover, Cherokee, Iowa, was born in Rutland County, Vermont, August 22, 1833, and is the son of Oel B. and Harriet (Baird) Durkee, also natives of the State of Vermont. His father was a carpenter by trade, but in later years turned his attention to farming. In 1844 he removed with his family to Wisconsin, and remained there two years; he then went to McHenry County, Illinois, where he spent the remainder of his days. His death occurred in Cherokee, February, 1881. The mother had died when our subject was seventeen years old. Charles A. passed his school days in Vermont, Wisconsin and Illinois, and when he left school began to work at the carpenter's trade. In 1853 he took a trip to California, where he spent seven years. It was there that he met with the serious accident which deprived him of his right hand and eye. In 1856 there

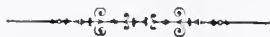
was a premature discharge in blasting some rock, of which he was the unfortunate victim. He returned to McHenry County, Illinois, in December, 1860. In 1862 he was married to Miss Mary Ryan, a daughter of John Ryan, then a resident of McHenry County, Illinois, but now of Cherokee, Iowa. Her mother's maiden name was Nancy Lannon. After his marriage he settled in McHenry County, and resided there until his removal to Butler County, Iowa. In May, 1869, he came to Cherokee and took a homestead in Rock Township, returned to Butler County and removed his family to the new home. Times were hard, and he had little money to carry his family through the coming winter. He secured a job of putting the roof on a mill, and labored to great disadvantage, having lost his hand. However, he was able to complete it, and received for his labor the munificent sum of \$10. He was also a subject of the grasshopper raids for two seasons, and after that time he was more successful. He sold his homestead and moved into Cherokee, and he began working at the carpenter's trade and gave some attention to house-moving. For this latter enterprise he has fully equipped himself, being supplied with all the modern appliances. His services are in demand in adjoining counties, where he has moved stores, churches and other large buildings. He moved the court-house from the old town to its present site near the railroad station. Mr. Durkee is also a skillful stone-mason, and has built many of the foundations in Cherokee; he was employed to do this work on the first brick building erected in Cherokee. Politically he is identified with the Republican party, and when a candidate for the office of sheriff he was defeated by only fifty-five votes. He owns a good residence on Third and Elm streets, and several valuable houses and lots in Cherokee.

He also holds the deed to a little farm of forty acres near the town, which is well improved. Mr. and Mrs. Durkee are the parents of six children: Hattie A., Oscar Oel, Ida E., wife of Frank Hinman; R. A., an engineer; George M., Charles H. and Mamie A. Mr. Durkee is an active, industrious man, and has accomplished a wonderful amount of work in his life-time, notwithstanding the loss of his hand. He is a good violinist, and plays many of the tunes which carry the oldest back to their youthful days. Many a night has he played for the young people of Cherokee, and at the same time called off for the merry dance, and to that time many refer as the happiest hours of life's young dream.



GATES M. FOBES was born in Ontario County, New York, in the town of Gorham, August 25, 1826. His father, Enoch Fobes, was a native of Massachusetts, born in 1786, of Scotch descent; he was a farmer by occupation and an early settler of Western New York. He married Sabra Gates, who was born in Western New York, a daughter of Perley and Orpha Gates. They were the parents of one child only. Gates M. Fobes remained in his native State until he had grown to manhood. He attended an academy, and afterward entered Lima College, pursuing his studies in that institution for two years. He returned to his home and assisted his father, who did an extensive farming and milling business; he remained with his father until he reached his twenty-fourth year, when he was united in marriage to Miss Emily Blodgett, a daughter of Joseph and Caroline (Catlin) Blodgett. Mr. and Mrs. Fobes are the parents of six children: Sabra E., wife of Henry Maltby; Orson B., clerk of the

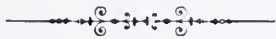
County Courts of Cherokee; Linda E., wife of Frank E. Robinson; Lucy G., a teacher of music; Agnes M. and Susan E., school teachers. On the mother's side of the house there have been several generations of teachers, and the mantle has not fallen on unworthy shoulders in the present generation. After his marriage Mr. Fobes settled in Ontario County and took charge of his father-in-law's mills, remaining there five years. In 1855 he removed to Winneshiek County, Iowa, and settled on a tract of Government land which he cultivated for six years; he then removed to the town of Decorah, in order to give his children better educational advantages; there he resided seventeen years. At one time he owned large farming interests, but sold out to engage in the business of packing pork; he entered into partnership with G. F. Francis and Morgan Howard, and the business was continued four years. At the end of this time he sold out and came to Cherokee, Iowa; this was in the year 1876. He purchased a tract of 320 acres in Amherst Township, which is now occupied by his son-in-law, Mr. Maltby. Mr. Fobes is living on his little farm of forty-six acres within the corporate limits of Cherokee. He has turned his attention to the breeding of fine trotting horses, and has sold one animal for \$2,700. He owns several, nine at least, standard-bred fine Hambletonian horses, and other trotting breeds. Mr. Fobes is a member of Oakfield Lodge, No. —, I. O. O. F., of Genesee County, New York, and organized by Horace Greeley in 1846.



CHARLES H. STEVENS is a member of the firm of C. H. Stevens & Co., successors to William Whipple, dealers in farm machinery, Cherokee, Iowa; this firm

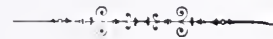
is among the largest in this line of goods in the county, and this, together with the fact that Mr. Stevens was one of the early settlers in Sheridan Township, entitles him to a place in this work which treats of the representative men of the county. He is a native of the State of Wisconsin, born in La Fayette County, near Benton, August 8, 1846, and is the youngest of a family of twelve children, nine of whom are yet living. The parents were William and Jane (Mann) Stevens, natives of England. The father died in Grant County, Wisconsin, and the mother in Iowa County, Wisconsin, in 1868. Charles H. passed his boyhood in La Fayette and Iowa counties, Wisconsin, where his father was an early settler; there he attended the common schools and worked on his father's farm until he was eighteen years old; he then clerked in his brother's hotel for a period of four years. May 20, 1869, he came to Cherokee County, and took up a homestead in Sheridan Township, consisting of eighty acres; he improved this and lived upon it for five years, when he sold out and purchased a half section of land in Tilden Township, upon which he lived for seven years; he then rented his farm and removed to Cherokee. In February, 1885, he purchased an interest in the implement business of William Whipple, after which the firm was known as Stevens & West for eight months; then Mr. West sold to A. Polkinghorn, and the firm name was changed to C. H. Stevens & Co. Their place of business is on Main street, west of the railroad track, and they have a two-story warehouse and office 40 x 60 feet, with additional shedding; they carry a full line of all sorts of agricultural implements, including the J. I. Case threshing-machine, for which they have a large demand. Mr. Stevens was married to Miss Ena L. Porter in 1875; she is a daughter of Charles M. Porter, a native of the State

of New York, and was born in Ohio, but was brought to Iowa when a small child. By this union six children have been born: John W., Cora D., Henry E., Charles E., Arthur Blaine and Albert L. While Mr. Stevens lived in the country he held numerous local offices, including that of president of the School Board, which he retained two years. He is an acceptable member of the I. O. O. F., Lodge No. 188, Cherokee, Iowa. Politically he is a Republican. He commenced life in this county on small means, but by prudent management he has come to be possessed of a good property; he owns a farm of 320 acres, aside from his large business interests in Cherokee.



FRED KLUDAS, a retired farmer of Cherokee, Iowa, was born in Prussia, in the village of Helle, October 18, 1829, and is the oldest of a family of four children, all of whom are living. The parents, John and Elizabeth (Haus) Kludas, emigrated to America, landing in the city of New York in 1854. They continued their journey to Chicago, and thence to the State of Minnesota. Fred Kludas entered school at the age of six years, and pursued his studies until he was fourteen years old. He then went to work on a farm, and until he was twenty years old followed the peaceful pursuit of agriculture. He then entered the Prussian Army and served his country for two years. In the spring of 1854 he sailed with his parents for America. From New York City he proceeded to Schenectady, New York, where he remained three months; thence he went to Chicago, Illinois, in which city he staid a short time, and then went to Elgin, Illinois. He went to work on a farm, receiving for his services \$22 in the summer,

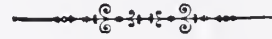
and in the winter \$9 per month. He afterward went to Minnesota, but the Indians proving troublesome, he returned to Illinois, and began farming on his own account. He rented land for four years, and at the end of that time he bought ninety-six acres, on which he lived until he came to Cherokee County in 1870. There he located on land in Afton Township, which was new and uncultivated and unimproved. He first owned eighty acres, to which he afterward added 160 acres. He built a good house and barn, and made many valuable improvements. He was one of the successful wheat-raisers, but in later years he turned his attention to the raising and fattening of hogs. He has also been unusually fortunate in raising and feeding cattle. Mr. Kludas was married November 3, 1857, to Miss Ernestine Arndt, a native of Prussia, and a daughter of Gottlieb Arndt. At the time of her marriage she was living in Minnesota. Four children have been born of this union: Albert W., a farmer in Afton Township; Emma M., wife of Philip F. Fassler, of Stockton, California; Willie (deceased), and Fred J., at home. In 1888 Mr. Kludas removed from his farm to the city of Cherokee, Iowa, and has since lived there a somewhat retired life. He owns a comfortable home in the Addition. Politically he has cast his lot with the Democratic party, although for twenty years he affiliated with the Republicans. He is a worthy member of the Lutheran Church.



DATHANIEL BRUCE, retired farmer of Cherokee, is one of the men to whose energy and industry Cherokee County owes its present state of development. He was born in England in November, 1842, and is the oldest son of George and Catherine

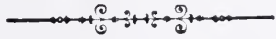
Bruce. The family emigrated to America, taking passage on a sailing vessel, which landed them in the city of New York after a voyage of eight weeks. They journeyed thence to Clinton County, Iowa. The father and mother afterward settled in Jones County where they lived three years; then they came to Cherokee County, and located on a farm in Pilot Township. Nathaniel had attended the schools of England, and during two winters he pursued his studies in Clinton County, Iowa. He then went to work on a farm by the month, and followed this occupation until he was married in September, 1871, to Miss Ellen Shintaffer, the oldest daughter of Samuel and Rebecca (Stratton) Shintaffer. Her father was shot by a highwayman and horse-thief at 3 o'clock in the day; he had been instrumental in bringing some of the outlaws to justice, and this was the penalty he paid. His wife removed to Kansas, where she died in 1880. After his marriage Mr. Bruce settled in Diamond Township, Cherokee County, on a tract of fifty-five acres which he afterward sold; he then purchased another tract of 135 acres, and selling that, removed to Silver Township, where he had bought 240 acres; to this he added forty acres more, and made many excellent improvements in the way of buildings; he also brought the land to an advanced state of cultivation. He was very successful in the raising of small grains, and made most of his money in this branch of husbandry. He continued farming until 1888, when he removed to Cherokee, locating near the Fountain House, where he has a good residence with neat and comfortable surroundings. He has rented his farm in Silver Township; he commenced life without means, and has not won his present position of ease and independence without labor and economy; his first house was one twelve feet square, and in that he and his wife lived happy and

content until they were able to afford something better. Mr. and Mrs. Bruce have had born to them two children: Stella L. and Rosella.



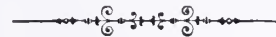
PETER MATTHEW is one of the farmers of Cherokee County, Iowa, who has retired and is now enjoying the fruits of his labors. He is a native of Scotland, born in Aberdeenshire, August 12, 1828, and in that country grew to man's estate. His parents were James and Elizabeth (Marr) Matthew, the father being a weaver by trade; also holding a farm; they both remained in Scotland until death. Peter was sent to the parish school from six to fourteen years of age, and then went to learn the blacksmith's trade; he served an apprenticeship of three years, and then worked at the business in different cities for four years. At the end of this period he started a shop of his own in Rosehearty, which he had for twelve years. During this time he was quite successful, and was wise in that he saved his earnings. He removed to New Deer and operated a shop for four years, and in the spring of 1867 he sailed away from his native land for New York City, and thence continued his journey to Albia County, Iowa, stopping at Postville. In 1869 he removed to Cherokee Township, Cherokee County, and located five miles north of the city; he took up a homestead of eighty acres, and entered forty acres of Government land. The first three months he lived in a tent, and then built his home and made other improvements. His toils and labors can be imagined when it is stated that he hauled his lumber partly from Sioux City and Denison. He remained on this place until 1889, having settled there twenty years before; he then removed to Cherokee. Mr.

Matthew was married in 1857 to Miss Christina Smart, a native of Scotland and a daughter of William and Jane (Bruce) Smart. Ten children have been born of this union, seven of whom are living: Jane, wife of Joseph Montgomery; William S., Mansfield B., Harriet, wife of George Wilkie; and Ann W., wife of Edwin Wilkie; Eliza J., and Alice S. Two boys died in infancy, and Alfred died in 1888, in his twenty-first year. Mr. Matthew advocates temperance and free trade, and was a member of the Freemasons and of the Free Church while in Scotland.



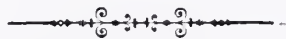
WILLIAM JORDAN, Postmaster of Larrabee, Iowa, was born in Muskingum County, Ohio, June 23, 1823. He is a son of John and Temperance (Edwards) Jordan, natives of the State of Maryland. The parents were among the early settlers of Muskingum County, and saw many of the hardships and endured the trials of pioneer days. When William was four years old his father died, and at the age of eight years his mother removed with her family to Morgan County, Ohio, and later to Washington County, of that State. Our subject is the fifth of a family of seven children; he was reared to the occupation of a farmer and received his education in the common schools of that day. Mr. Jordan was united in marriage March 18, 1845, in Morgan County, Ohio, to Miss Sarah A. Sharp, a daughter of John and Sarah Mary (Anderson) Sharp. The following year he decided to make a home for himself in a new, untried country, as his father and mother before him had done. So he emigrated to Iowa and located in Linn County, three miles from Marion, where he was among the earliest settlers. There he resided until 1868, when he removed

to Tennessee, where he spent one year. Thence he came again to Linn County, and in 1873 he settled in Cedar Township, Cherokee County, where he now resides. He has a good residence, and is surrounded with all the comforts of life; his barn and other farm buildings are good, substantial structures. Mr. and Mrs. Jordan are the parents of five children: Addison, a resident of Linn County, Iowa; James H., of Washington Territory; John A., of Cherokee County; Kate, wife of Joseph Whitehead, and Ettie. Politically Mr. Jordan affiliates with the Democratic party. He has served his township as trustee for ten years, and has been president of the School Board for several terms. He was appointed postmaster in 1887, and has been a most efficient and faithful officer. He is sixty-six years old but bears his age lightly, and is yet a young man in spirit. He takes an active interest in educational affairs, and gladly supports any measures tending to the advancement of the community in which he lives.



GH. WHITEHOUSE has been identified with the interests of Cherokee County, Iowa, since the year 1870. He was born at Smithfield, Somerset County, Maine, May 29, 1853, and is the third son of Isaac and Mary C. (Rankins) Whitehouse. Isaac Whitehouse, a retired farmer of Cherokee, was born at Smithfield, Maine, November 11, 1816, and is the son of Robert Whitehouse, a descendant of an English family, who for many generations were farmers. Robert Whitehouse married Betsey Farnham, a native of New Hampshire, and a daughter of Benjamin Farnham, of Hollandish descent. Mary C. (Rankins) Whitehouse, mother of our subject, was a native of Maine, and the

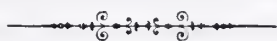
daughter of Joseph and Johanna (Perkins) Rankins. Isaac Whitehouse and family removed from Maine to Boone County, Iowa, about 1867, and in the spring of 1869 they came to Cherokee County. The father bought a homestead and added more land to it, on which he lived until he removed to Cherokee in 1882. E. H. Whitehouse was about fourteen years old when his parents went to Boone County, Iowa. He passed his school days in Smithfield, Maine, and when the family removed from Boone County to Cherokee County he started out in life for himself. That he found it a royal road does not appear from his experience. He began by breaking prairie with a three-horse team, sleeping in a tent at night. He purchased 160 acres in Silver Township, and carried on a general farming business until he came to Cherokee, in 1888. He had had some training in the use of carpenter's tools, and after settling in town he formed a co-partnership with Frank Jones and they engaged in the manufacture of wagons, buggies and sleighs; they opened a general repair shop in connection with the business, to which they added a blacksmith shop. In December, 1879, Mr. Whitehouse was married to Miss Emma Little, a daughter of William and Rebecca Little, who removed from Pennsylvania to Cherokee. Mr. Whitehouse owns a good farm in Silver Township and a comfortable residence in the town of Cherokee. He has traveled extensively through the States and Territories of the West, but has come to the conclusion that Cherokee County is the enchanted spot.



EVERETT JAY, agent for the American Express Company, Cherokee, Iowa, was born in Bremer County, Iowa, near Waverly, June 11, 1857. He is

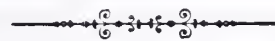
the youngest of a family of five children of William M. and Jane M. (Rich) Jay; the parents were natives of England and emigrated to the United States soon after their marriage; they first stopped in the State of New York, and removed thence to Illinois, settling for a time in Saint Charles; they returned from this place to New York, and afterward his father took a trip to California, mining for several years; then they came to Iowa and settled in Bremer County, where the father died in March, 1881; he was born July 16, 1815; the mother died in December, 1888; she was born March 13, 1816. E. Everett Jay, the subject of this brief biography, passed his boyhood in Bremer County, where he received a good common-school education. After leaving the Waverly High School he entered a book and jewelry store as clerk, and served in that capacity for five years. He then clerked in the postoffice under Ed Knott, Esq., as postmaster, and L. M. Sholes, express agent and assistant postmaster; the express office was kept in the same building; this service extended over a period of four and a half years, after which he entered the employ of the American Express Company, running on the Milwaukee & Illinois Central Railroad as messenger, rendering faithful service for a period of three years and a half. October 18, 1888, Mr. Jay was transferred to Cherokee, where he took charge of the American Express business, in which he has made himself popular and has given entire satisfaction to the public as well as to his employers. He was united in marriage June 6, 1881, to Miss Maggie Connell, of Waverly, Iowa; she was born in Charles City, Iowa, and is a daughter of C. Connell, Esq., a prominent citizen of Waverly. This union has been blessed by the birth of one child, Anna Evelyn. By his long term of service and the careful manner in which he has cared for

the business of the company, he has rendered himself in every way worthy of the position which he holds.



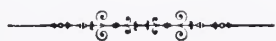
L. BROOKFIELD, an enterprising and highly esteemed member of the farming community of Cedar Township, has been a resident of Cherokee County since March, 1878. He was born in Her Majesty's Dominion of Canada, September 17, 1829, and is a son of Mahlon and Marilla (Willson) Brookfield, also natives of Canada. His paternal grandfather was born in the State of New Jersey. In August, 1842, the family removed to the Territory of Iowa and settled in Jackson County, and there our subject was reared and educated in the common schools. Mr. Brookfield was married June 27, 1860, to Miss Helen F. Morse, of Jones County, Iowa, a daughter of John and Phœbe (Flint) Morse. By this marriage five children were born, three of whom are living: Lillian F., Marion H. and Abbie M.; the two deceased are Willie H. and Phœbe L. Mrs. Helen F. Morse Brookfield died February 24, 1870, mourned by her family and a wide circle of friends. Mr. Brookfield was again united in marriage March 6, 1878, to Miss Harriet N. Tebo, a daughter of Henry and Mary V. Tebo. Four children have been born of this union: Edwin L., Lulu Maud, Lena Leota and Huon. Mr. Brookfield lived in Jackson County until 1860, when he went to Michigan, where he remained two years, engaged in the grist-mill business. He then returned to Jones County, Iowa, where he resided until 1878, when he came to Cherokee County, as before stated. He located on the tract of land known as the Eagle farm, and lived there four years, when he bought his present farm. This he has improved in good

style, his buildings being of the best class. He has a neat, comfortable residence, erected at a cost of \$850; this is surrounded by a grove of three acres, and is a very attractive place. Mr. and Mrs. Brookfield are worthy members of the Presbyterian Church of Larrabee, and are numbered among the leading citizens of the county.



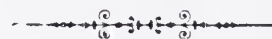
S. A. LIBBY, an enterprising and representative citizen of Cedar Township, has been a resident of Cherokee County since 1882. He is a native of Cumberland County, Maine, born August 21, 1826, and is a son of James and Emma (Chase) Libby, also natives of the State of Maine, and of English ancestry. The father died at the advanced age of eighty-nine years, and the mother, when our subject was two years old. He is one of a family of fourteen children, and was occupied with farm work until he was twenty-two years old; he then went to Waltham, Massachusetts, and worked at the carpenter's trade until 1853. Caught in the tide of emigration, he journeyed to the West, and located at Cascade, Dubuque County, Iowa, where he had two older brothers; there he remained seven years, employed at his trade; at the end of this time he removed to Delaware County, and settled near Delhi, where he lived until 1882, when, as before stated, he came to Cherokee County. For a short time he lived in Afton Township, and then purchased his present place, which is known as the Hilton farm; it contains eighty acres with a good house, barn, and many other improvements. The land lies very near the town plat of Larrabee. Mr. Libby is engaged in general farming, and he also works at his trade. In 1856, in Cumberland County, Maine, occurred the marriage

of S. A. Libby and Miss Angeline Riley, a native of Oxford County, and a daughter of David and Sarah (Farnham) Riley. By this union nine children have been born: Wilbur, assessor of Cedar Township; Eugene, Alvra, Roselle, Florence, Mabel, Evelyn, Annette, and Melvin (deceased). In political thought and action Mr. Libby is a Republican. He is now in his sixty-third year, and is one of the respected and highly esteemed men of the township.



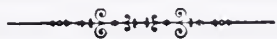
G E. WEAVER, of Cedar Township, is one of the well-known citizens, having been identified with the interests of the county of Cherokee since 1875. He was born in Wayne County, Pennsylvania, February 3, 1841, and is a son of William and Rietta (White) Weaver, natives of the State of Connecticut. He was reared in his native county and was trained to the occupation of a farmer, receiving a fair education in the common schools. During the late Rebellion he was one to go to the defense of his nation's flag. In August, 1862, when Lincoln called for 300,000 more men, he responded, enlisting in the One Hundred and Forty-first Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, Company G; he served faithfully until the close of the war, taking an active part in the following noted engagements: The battles of Gettysburg, Chancellorsville and the Wilderness. He was wounded in the battle of the Wilderness by a ball in his left arm and was confined to the hospital for two months at Baltimore, and Little York, Pennsylvania. He was also slightly wounded by a gun-shot in the battle of Gettysburg. He was honorably discharged at the close of the war, and returned to his home in Pennsylvania. Mr. Weaver was married in 1866 to Miss Pamela

Lewis, a native of Chenango County, New York. Our subject lived in Scranton, Pennsylvania, until 1875, when he decided to emigrate to the West. He first settled in Cedar Township, Cherokee County, Iowa, and in 1887 came on his present farm. This land had been improved by John Lovin, and contained 160 acres of as good land as can be found in the county. There is a good frame residence, and a barn well adapted to the care and protection of live-stock. The indications are that prosperity has attended the efforts of the proprietor. Mr. and Mrs. Weaver have had born to them four children: Ed Warner, George Oliver, Harvey Norman and Myrtle Agnes. Mr. Weaver is a strong adherent to the principles of the Republican party. He is a man of excellent business habits, and has the esteem and confidence of the residents of the community.



N S. WARREN.—This solid and reliable farmer has long been prominently identified with the interests of Cherokee County, his residence there beginning in 1868. He was born in Canada, October 1, 1834, and is a son of H. F. Warren, also a native of Canada, and of Scotch ancestry. His mother was Nancy Stoutenburg, of German descent. When N. S. was three years old his parents removed to Grant County, Wisconsin, where he lived until he was sixteen years old. He was early accustomed to the hardships of a pioneer farmer's life, and received only the meager advantages afforded by the common schools of that day. At the age of sixteen years he removed to Northern Indiana. In 1859 he was seized with the California fever, and made the trip there, going via the Isthmus of Panama. He remained there four years engaged in the all-

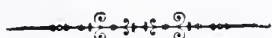
absorbing pursuit of mining. He returned to Newton, Indiana, where he resided one year, and then removed to Dubuque County, Iowa, where he was employed as a salesman of a road wagon until 1868; he then located in Cherokee County, taking a homestead of 160 acres in Cedar Township. He was one of the first settlers there, and continued to live there until 1883, when he sold his farm and bought his present place, which was partly improved by G. W. Alexander. Mr. Warren's farm now contains 340 acres of fine soil, and most excellent improvements in the way of buildings. He was married in 1856, in Indiana, to Elizabeth Board. By this union one son, William, was born; he now resides in Montana. After the death of his first wife he was married again in Grant County, Wisconsin, in 1865, to Miss Jennie Morrison, a native of Essex County, New York, and a daughter of Bradley Morrison, Esq. Nine children have been born of this marriage: Erminie, Charles, Nellie, Frazier, Hattie, Eddie, Harvey, Henry and Vere Kenneth. Mr. Warren is a staunch supporter of the issues of the Democratic party. He has served as county supervisor with much credit to himself and the best interests of his party. He is a member of Speculative Lodge, No. 307, A. F. & A. M.; of Burning Bush Chapter, No. 90, R. A. M. He is a man yet in the prime of life, and is highly esteemed by his neighbors and friends.



ELMER E. MARTIN, proprietor of the furniture and undertaking establishment of Marcus, Iowa, was born in Ogle County, Illinois, January 13, 1862, and is the son of Moses D. and Burella J. (Paddock) Martin. The father was born in Canada, and the mother was a native of Indiana.

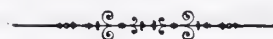
When Elmer was an infant they removed to Lee County, Illinois, and there he passed his early life, attending the graded schools of Ashton. At the age of sixteen years he decided to try his fortunes away from home and among strangers. Accordingly he went to Chicago to make the start. When he arrived there he had seven cents cash capital, but what is sometimes better, plenty of *grit*. Before he had been there two hours he had secured a position in Rockford, Illinois. He was first engaged in a cracker factory, then in a drug store, then as clerk in a crockery store, where he remained several months. He then returned to the drug business, which he followed until he came to Iowa. In 1876 the family removed to Winnebago County, Illinois, and the parents still reside there. The year 1883 was spent in the Normal School at Dixon, Illinois, by our subject, and in the spring of 1882 he came to Iowa, locating in Marcus Township, Cherokee County. He was employed on the farm of his grandfather, Riley Paddock. Mr. Paddock was a large real-estate owner, and his death occurred in 1886. Mr. Martin was engaged by the month the first year, and the second year he rented the farm with one of his brothers. The next year his father joined him and remained two years, after which he farmed alone for three years. In March, 1888, Mr. Martin disposed of his farming interests and came to Marcus; there he purchased the furniture stock of I. C. Thompson, which was valued at \$1,900. He has increased it to \$3,000, and carries a full line of choice goods. He has exclusive control of the undertaking business and is well prepared to meet any demands in that direction. He is a live, energetic young man, and forms a profitable acquisition to the business circles of Marcus. Politically he is a staunch Republican, and takes an active interest in

the welfare of his party. He is a member of the A. O. U. W., occupying the chair of foreman, which is next to the highest position in the order; he is also a member of the Modern Woodmen. Mr. Martin was married October 2, 1884, to Miss Cora N. Over, a daughter of Levi and Ann L. Over. Mrs. Martin was born in the State of Pennsylvania, November 24, 1861. They are the parents of two children: Dale and Gladys.



GEORGE WARD, a farmer of Amherst Township, has been prominently identified with the history of Cherokee County since 1871. He was born in Gore, Toronto, Canada, November 13, 1838, and is the son of George and Ann (Wilson) Ward, natives of England. He is the third of a family of twelve children, and grew to manhood in his native land. He was married September 10, 1861, to Miss Sarah Barr, a daughter of David and Sarah Barr, and a native of Ireland. After his marriage Mr. Ward remained in Canada until about the year 1868, when he removed to Jackson County, Iowa. There he resided until he came to Cherokee County in 1871. He purchased a raw tract of eighty acres in Amherst Township, which he has improved and to which he has made additions as his means would permit, until he now owns 240 acres in one body. Through his efforts this has been brought under good cultivation and is considered as fertile land as lies within the borders of Cherokee County. On first coming to the county Mr. Ward erected a small house which served as a residence until 1881, when he built a large, fine house, of a modern plan, which makes a most comfortable and delightful home. He has also built barns and granaries, and has beautified his surroundings by planting a grove.

He has everything in the way of modern improvements in farming implements, and carries on his business in a thorough, energetic style. That prosperity has attended his way is evident by taking a look at his possessions. He had much with which to contend during his early residence in the county, in the way of blizzards, grasshoppers, etc., but he faced all these discouragements bravely, and is now reaping his reward. Mr. Ward casts his political suffrage with the Republican party, and takes an active interest in its success. He and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. They have had four children born to them: Anna, wife of Benjamin Radcliffe; Maggie J., wife of Andrew Rae; Mary E. and David W., at home.



BENJAMIN RADCLIFFE, attorney at law, Marcus, Iowa, is a native of Liverpool, England. He was born April 15, 1852, and is a son of Benjamin and Mary (Noble) Radcliffe. They were the parents of eleven children, Benjamin, Jr., being the second. In 1856 they emigrated to America, believing that their children would have better opportunities to make homes for themselves. They settled in Portage County, Wisconsin, on a farm; this was a new occupation for Mr. Radcliffe, Sr., but there he lived and reared his family, training his sons to agricultural pursuits. Benjamin, Jr., attended the district schools in the neighborhood three months during the winter each year, until he reached his fourteenth year; he afterward attended a graded school for a short time, and in 1869, in his eighteenth year, he began teaching school. He followed this profession during the winter months, and in the summer-time worked in a saw-mill and did rafting on the river. In 1879 Mr.

Radcliffe began giving some attention to the study of law, but it was not until 1882 that he devoted his entire time to its study. He is now the only attorney at Marcus, and has built up a good practice. It was in the spring of 1878 that he came to Cherokee County, and in the spring of 1879 he was engaged to teach the Marcus public school. He continued to fill this position until 1882, excepting the summer term of 1880, when he was a student at Ames Agricultural College. After he abandoned teaching as a profession he turned his attention to the practice of law. He was appointed justice of the peace in 1884, and served in that office until March, 1889, when he resigned. He is a staunch Republican, and does all that he can to promote the interests of his party. Mr. Radcliffe was united in marriage, December 14, 1881, to Miss Anna Ward, the oldest daughter of George and Sarah Ward, residents of Amherst Township. She was born July 12, 1862. Three children have been born of this union: Lewis H., Clarence O. and Lawrence W. Mr. Radcliffe is an energetic young man, and is considered one of the rising attorneys of Western Iowa.

FA. LEWIS is the editor and proprietor of the *Marcus News*, one of the neatest and newsiest sheets issued in Northwestern Iowa outside of a county seat. He has one of the best equipped offices in the county, of which he has had control for the past six years. J. A. Parks was the founder of the *News*, and after it was established he disposed of it to B. Radcliffe, but after a short time F. A. Lewis purchased it, sold out and repurchased the paper and has since conducted it. Mr. Lewis made his initial step in journalism in the office of the Dodgeville (Wisconsin)

Chronicle, where he served an apprenticeship of three years. In 1886 he founded the *Darlington Register*, at Darlington, Wisconsin. He came to Marcus from Idaho in 1884, almost penniless; by close application to his profession, and through his ability as a journalist, he has made rapid strides, and is comfortably situated. Mr. Lewis was born at Montfort, Wisconsin, in 1859. He was united in marriage to Miss Nettie Watt, of Marcus, July 22, 1887. One child was born to them—a boy, and by name Claude W. Lewis.

GM. BARR, dealer in clothing and gents' furnishing goods, Marcus, Iowa, was born in Dundee, Canada, June 29, 1847. He is the son of David and Sarah (Mulholland) Barr, natives of Londonderry, Ireland, although of Scotch descent. The parents emigrated to Canada in 1845, where the father died at the age of eighty-one years; the mother still survives, and makes her home in Perth County, Canada. G. M. was one of a family of eight children, and was reared to farm life. Not content with the quiet surroundings in which he was born, in 1869 he and two brothers took a trip to California; there he engaged in operating a shingle mill, acting as foreman for four years, at the end of which time he returned to Canada. In 1871, through George Ward, he had purchased 120 acres of land in Amherst Township, Cherokee County, and in the spring of 1874 he settled on this land, which he has since made his home until coming to Marcus. The land was wild and uncultivated, but he set about the task of clearing it, and making many improvements. On coming to Marcus Mr. Barr embarked in the clothing business, and carries a full line of gents' furnishing goods, boots,

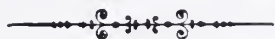
shoes, etc. His stock is worth \$5,000, and his sales are about \$10,000 annually. Aside from this he also does auctioneering, traversing a wide section of country; being one of the best auctioneers in Western Iowa his services are in good demand. Mr. Barr is a man that takes an active interest in the up-building of Christianity, and is one of the main supporters of the Methodist Episcopal Church at Marcus. He is at present one of the trustees, and is also steward of the church; his wife cordially seconds all his efforts in this direction, being a member of the same society. Politically he is a staunch Republican, and is a strong advocate of Prohibition. He is a member of the A. O. U. W., No. 233, and of the Modern Woodmen of Marcus, being a charter member of both organizations. Mr. Barr was married September 20, 1876, to Miss Maggie R. Ward, a daughter of George and Ann Ward, natives of England. Mrs. Barr was born in Canada, April 5, 1857. Five children have been born of this union: Robert D., born July 15, 1877; Sadie A., born December 1, 1878; Anna Maud, born September 20, 1881; Pearl W., born June 4, 18—, and Leslie G., born September 3, 18—, (deceased).



DB. NELSON was born in Sweden, January 23, 1840, and is the son of S. and Christina Nelson. He is the third of a family of nine children, and remained in his native country until he was fourteen years of age. He then determined to see the New World, and to seek the fortune it might hold in store for him. Accordingly he bade farewell to his friends and home, and embarked for America. After landing he continued his journey westward and located in Moline, Illinois, where he remained one winter. In

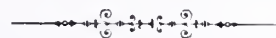
the spring of 1855 he removed to St. Paul, Minnesota, and there he made his home for five years, engaging as a clerk in a grocery store. Desirous of seeing yet more of this country, in 1859 he took a trip to Pike's Peak and did not return for two years. He then came back to Moline, Illinois, and in a short time removed to La Crosse, Wisconsin. When the great Rebellion broke out, Mr. Nelson was not slow to go to the defense of his adopted nation; he enlisted in the First Wisconsin Artillery, and served until the close of the war. He fought in several battles, the most noted being Lookout Mountain and Mission Ridge. He enlisted as a private, but was discharged with the title of Corporal. After the declaration of peace he settled at Hinsdale, Illinois, and resided there six years, engaged in agricultural pursuits. In 1877 Mr. Nelson removed to the State of Iowa, and settled in Cherokee County; he purchased eighty acres of land in Amherst Township; this was a wild, uncultivated tract, and after he had partially improved it he disposed of it and came to Marcus. Since that time he has been engaged in handling agricultural implements, buggies and carriages. He keeps a full line of this stock of goods and is doing a thriving business. He has also opened a livery barn, which is one of the finest in the county. He is a live, enterprising man, and has probably done as much as any man to develop the resources and advance the interests of the county. When he came to this country he was destitute of funds, but through diligence and perseverance he has amassed a competence, which he devotes to the comfort and happiness of his family. Mr. Nelson was united in marriage December 6, 1862, to Miss Josephine Peterson, who was born in Sweden, October 6, 1840. They have a family of six children living and three deceased: Matilda (deceased), Alfred, Aton,

Amanda, Ella (deceased), Lewis, Ella, Charles, and Josephine (deceased). The parents are worthy members of the Lutheran Church. Mr. Nelson is a staunch Republican, and has been called to fill some of the township offices. He is a member of the I. O. O. F. and of the A. O. U. W.



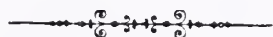
MUELLER, Physician and Surgeon, Marcus, Iowa, was born in the Rhine Province, Germany, October 21, 1844. He is the son of Adam and Maggie (Dick) Mueller, and is the third of a family of eight children, being the only one residing in America. He was reared and educated in his native country; at the age of eleven years he entered college in his native town of Trier, where he remained four years; he then entered the college at Cologne, and took a four years' course, graduating in 1863. He then went to Leipsic and took a course in music, after which he went to Giessen, Hesse Darmstadt, and began the study of the philosophy of medicine. In 1866 he entered the University at Bonn; the same year the school was broken up by the war between Austria and Prussia; he entered the service as assistant in the hospital from June until the autumn of 1867, and then returned to the University; he continued his studies until 1870, when the war between France and Prussia broke out; after having passed an examination before a State Board he again entered the Government service as a physician; he continued to perform his duty faithfully until 1876, when he gained permission to emigrate to America. He bade farewell to his native land, sailed away, and landed in this country September 14, 1876. He made a short stay in Washington, District of Columbia, visiting his old friend, the Hon. Carl Schurz. He

then came to Dubuque, Iowa, and there engaged in the practice of his profession for two years. He removed at the expiration of that time to Des Moines, and practiced there two years. Previous to his locating in Des Moines he spent three months in Memphis, Tennessee, during the yellow-fever scourge. He did valiant service, assisting the faithful Sisters in their good work. After leaving Des Moines Dr. Mueller removed to Cedar County, Nebraska, and after six months returned to Iowa and settled in Rock Valley. In one year he went to Alton, Iowa, and in a short time he came to Marcus, his present home. He has built up an extensive and profitable practice, and is one of the most favorably and widely known physicians in the county. He makes a specialty of women's and children's diseases, but prefers surgery to any other branch of his profession. Politically Dr. Mueller is liberal in his views. He was married in March, 1881, to Miss Margaret Kindle, who was born in Coblenz, Germany, in 1850. They are the parents of two children, both deceased. They are worthy and faithful members of the Roman Catholic Church, and are among the most highly respected citizens of the community.



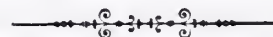
H. CLOW, a representative farmer of Pilot Township, has been a resident of Cherokee County since 1872. He was born in Wayne County, New York, November 18, 1840, and is a son of John H. Clow, of Pilot Township, who was born in Scotland in 1818. John H. Clow was a son of Robert Clow, and he emigrated from his native land in 1837 to try his fortunes in the New World; he settled in the State of New York and was there married to Mary Blanchard, who was born in Oneida County, New

York, in 1822. They lived in the State of New York until 1852, when they removed to Will County, Illinois; there the family continued to reside until 1882 when they came to Cherokee County. The father settled on section 8, Pilot Township, and there improved a fine farm of 100 acres. He and his wife had born to them seven children. Laura, wife of Thomas Dewar, of section 7, Pilot Township; Benjamin, living on section 20, Pilot Township, and W. H. are the only children living. W. H. Clow, the subject of this notice, was brought up on a farm, and was trained to the duties of that occupation; he received the advantages afforded by the common schools of his day. He was married in Will County, Illinois, March 22, 1866, to Miss Rosamond Derby, a native of De Kalb County, Illinois. Five children have been born of this union: Maryetta, wife of Mr. Welch, section 5, Pilot Township; Jerome H., Grace D., Gertrude and Frank K. Mr. Clow owns 140 acres of well-improved land in Pilot Township; he has a good residence, and other substantial farm buildings. In politics he is a stanch Republican. In 1885 he was elected assessor, serving two years; he was re-elected in 1889, and has acquitted himself with honor and credit. By honest and upright dealing Mr. Clow has won the confidence and respect of a large circle of friends.



NATHANIEL BUTTERFIELD, an agriculturist of Pilot Township, has lived in Cherokee County since 1872. He is a native of the Hoosier State, born in Warren County, October 16, 1832, and is a son of Judge Nathaniel Butterfield, who was born at Clyde, New York, and was one of the first settlers of Warren County. He was elected judge of his county, and served three terms;

he represented his district in the Legislature, exhibiting much ability in that line of work. In 1845 he removed to Iowa County, Wisconsin, where he took an active part in politics; he served as chairman of the Board of Supervisors in that county for many years. The mother of Nathaniel Butterfield, Jr., was Betsey Campbell, a native of the State of New York; she died in Warren County, Indiana, and her husband died in Iowa County, Wisconsin. Nathaniel, Jr., was thirteen years old when his father moved to Iowa County, Wisconsin; he was reared to farm life, and received his education in the common schools. He was married in Iowa County, Wisconsin, at the age of twenty years, to Miss Elizabeth Jane Coon, a native of Ohio, although reared in Tippecanoe County, Indiana. She is a daughter of George and Elizabeth (North) Coon. Mr. Butterfield lived in Iowa County until 1868, when he removed to Madison County, Iowa; there he resided four years, and at the end of that period he settled in Afton Township, Cherokee County, three and a half miles north of Aurelia; he made his home there for nine years, and then removed to Pilot Township. For many years his principles in politics were represented by the Republican party, but in later years he became a member of the Greenback party. He is frank and jovial in disposition, strictly honorable in business, and is highly esteemed by all who know him. Mr. and Mrs. Butterfield are the parents of eight children: Emily Jane, George, Nathaniel, Benjamin, Walter Scott, Olive, John and Irene.



JOHN T. SONES, a farmer of Pilot Township, has been a resident of Cherokee County since July 10, 1869. He was born in Sullivan County, Pennsylvania, July

15, 1845, and is a son of Isaac and Matilda (Younger) Sones, natives of Pennsylvania. He was reared to the life of a farmer, and received a limited education in the public schools. During the late Rebellion Mr. Sones was found willing and anxious to go to the defense of the old flag; he enlisted in June, 1864, in the Nineteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry, Company L, and took part in the battle of Nashville, where he was wounded in the hip, on account of which he was confined to the hospital for two weeks. He was honorably discharged in June, 1865, when he returned to his native county. A year later he located in Lewisburgh, Pennsylvania, residing there one year. In 1867 he removed to Lee County, Illinois, where he remained two years. At the expiration of that time he came to Cherokee County and took a homestead of eighty acres which he has since made his home. As is the habit of Cherokee County farmers, he has placed his land in an advanced state of cultivation, and has made other improvements. Mr. Sones was married in Lee County, Illinois, June 19, 1869, to Miss Ellen Gee, who was born in Ohio, and reared in Lee County, Illinois. Four children have been born to them, two of whom are living: Lilly Rosetta, in her sixteenth year, and Bert, in his eleventh year; George died at the age of twelve years, and Alva at the age of seven years. In politics Mr. Sones stands with the Republicans. He is a member of the General Custer Post, No. 25, G. A. R.

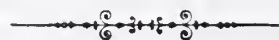
JACOB LAUER is one of the well-known early settlers of the county, having settled in Pilot Township in 1867. He was born in Miami County, Ohio, ten miles northwest of Troy, May 14, 1839. His father,

Joseph Lauer, was a native of Germany; he was left an orphan at an early age, and was brought to Pennsylvania in his youth, and grew to manhood in that State; he was married to Catherine Smith, a native of Germany, who was also reared in Pennsylvania. She died in Sacramento, California. Joseph Lauer is still living in Oregon at the advanced age of ninety years. Jacob Lauer passed the first ten years of his life in his native county. The family then removed to Mitchell County, Iowa, where he lived until 1866. Not being thoroughly satisfied with his location he took a trip through Missouri, Kansas and Colorado, and spent the winter of 1866 in Council Bluffs. In the spring of 1867 he took a homestead of eighty acres on which he now resides; he owns 216 acres upon which he has made many improvements; he has a comfortable residence, a good barn, and a fine grove; he devotes himself to general farming. Mr. Lauer was married January 28, 1863, to Miss Anna Maria Molyneux, a daughter of Henry Molyneux, one of the early settlers of the county. By this union were born ten children: Ellis C., Anna E., Charles, Robert, Henry J., Jacob and Cora are living; Freddie, Dora and an infant are deceased. Mr. Lauer is a staunch adherent to the principles of the Republican party. He and his wife are worthy members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and are among the most respected residents of the county.

NATHANIEL W. WILSON, a much-respected citizen of Tilden Township, is a native of the Hoosier State, born July 12, 1835, in Hamilton County. He is the youngest of thirteen children of Samuel and Ruth (Thornburgh) Wilson, natives of North Carolina, and grew to manhood in the

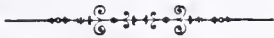
county in which he was born. When he had attained his majority he began farming for himself in Hamilton County, and remained there until 1864. In the year 1859, September 7, Nathan W. Wilson was united in marriage to Anna Clayton, daughter of Evan and Mary (Mills) Clayton, natives of North Carolina and Ohio respectively. Mrs. Wilson was born in Hamilton County, Indiana, January 9, 1842. Eleven children have been born of this union: Asenath C., wife of James Andrews, was born May 3, 1860; Milton L. was born February 26, 1862, and died May 20, 1862; Andrew F., born December 25, 1863; Alvin E., born May 13, 1866; Mary A., born April 2, 1868, died February 6, 1885; Sarah A., born September 10, 1869; Albert C., born January 17, 1873; Emma, born September 30, 1874; Martha E., born May 8, 1876; Ida M., born August 7, 1878; and Bertha A., born April 19, 1880. In 1864 Mr. Wilson removed his family to Leavenworth, Kansas, and remained there until 1876, when he came to Iowa, and located in Marshall County; after three years had gone by he went to Grundy County, Iowa, and made his home there until 1884, when he came to Cherokee County. He owns a farm of 320 acres in Tilden Township which he had purchased in 1882; it was a raw tract of unimproved land, and through Mr. Wilson's efforts it has been brought under cultivation. The first residence he erected was blown away in a cyclone June 14, 1865, and he rebuilt upon the same foundation, excepting the kitchen, which he enlarged. He has also erected the best buildings for stock and grain, and has planted six acres of grove. In a few short years he has done much to improve the township, and is well worthy of the esteem and honor in which he is held by a wide circle of acquaintances. Mr. Wilson devotes his time and attention to farming,

stock-raising and shipping, and takes a pride in the propagation of the better grades of live-stock. Politically he affiliates with the Republican party, and is the present trustee of Tilden Township. He and his family are members of the Society of Friends. He has been ably assisted in all his labors by his wife, a woman of ability, and their efforts have been amply rewarded, in the peace and plenty that they now enjoy.



ME. SIMONS, an enterprising and progressive farmer of Tilden Township, was born in Iowa County, Wisconsin, August 4, 1851, and is the son of William and Julia (Sieley) Simons. He is the oldest of a family of twelve children, and was reared to the occupation of a farmer. He obtained his education in the district schools, which afforded rather meager advantages in those early days. After he had attained his majority he spent one year in the pinneries of Wisconsin, and then returned to his old neighborhood and rented a farm, on which he lived for two years. In 1876 he came to Iowa and located in Cherokee County. He rented a farm in Sheridan Township for one year, and then removed to Tilden Township, where he bought 160 acres of raw prairie land. The same spring he erected a small residence and began life in earnest. His nearest neighbor was two miles away, and they were few even at that distance, there being only eighteen families in the township at that time. He was in the county two years before he had any grain for market, on account of the grasshoppers, and one with less pluck and energy would have been discouraged with this unfortunate beginning. Nothing daunted, however, he persevered, and in 1880 he was enabled to make an addi-

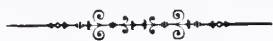
tional purchase of eighty acres of land in Tilden Township. He has made many valuable improvements; in 1886 he erected a fine two-story residence, and in 1887 a commodious barn, admirably adapted to all requirements of a stock and grain farm. When one considers that Mr. Simons started with nothing but a determination to succeed, and then views all that he has accomplished, he is impelled to offer his hearty congratulations and best wishes. March 19, 1874, occurred the marriage of W. E. Simons and Miss Anna Chenhill, a daughter of Stephen and Jane (Truran) Chenhill. She was born in Wisconsin, June 20, 1854. They are the parents of six children: Eugene, Myra, Melville, Ross, Mirrell and Carrie. Mr. Simons is a firm believer in the principles of the Greenback party, but now casts his vote with the Democratic party. He was elected assessor of Tilden Township in November, 1888, and has served as trustee for nine years. During 1881 he filled the office of secretary of the School Board very acceptably.



ZEKIEL L. WILSON, a highly esteemed farmer of Tilden Township, Cherokee County, was born in Randolph County, North Carolina, October 13, 1825. When he was four years old his parents, Samuel and Ruth (Thornburgh) Wilson, also natives of North Carolina, removed to Indiana, and settled near Richmond, Wayne County. They remained there five years, and then went to Hamilton County, Indiana, where our subject grew to manhood. He was reared to the life of a farmer, and enjoyed the advantages afforded by the old-style district school. He did not go out from the protecting shelter of the parental roof until he was twenty-six years old, but

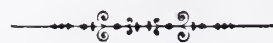
continued to work on his father's farm; after he was twenty-one he shared the crops with his father. Mr. Wilson was married in his twenty-sixth year, April 4, 1853, to Naomi H. Stanley, daughter of Abel and Rachel (Rayl) Stanley. She was born in Guilford County, North Carolina, August 14, 1819, and was reared in Hendricks County, Indiana. They are the parents of four children; two died in infancy. Nathan was born December 20, 1856; he is the present justice of the peace in Tilden Township, and was married to Anna Hisey, a native of Ohio. Sylvanus C. was born March 15, 1859, and is living at home, having lacked one year of finishing his course at college. After his marriage Mr. Wilson continued to live in Hamilton County until 1864, when he decided to go still farther west, and came to Iowa, settling in Marshall County. There he made his home until 1883, when he came to Cherokee County and settled on his farm in Tilden Township. This place contains 240 acres, fifty of which had been broken, but aside from this there were no improvements. Mr. Wilson at once erected a small house, in which the family lived while the main portion of their present roomy dwelling was being built. He has also built a barn and sheds for the protection of live-stock, and granaries. His farm buildings are as fine as any in the county, and he has brought his land to an advanced state of cultivation. He has planted three acres of grove, which adds very much to the beauty of the surrounding landscape. He occupies his time exclusively in farming and stock-raising, and takes an active interest in the propagation of the better grades of stock, his preference being for short-horn cattle. However, Mr. Wilson has not stood alone, but has had the assistance of a helpful, sympathetic wife in all his struggles. It would seem that our subject was

born to be a pioneer. He assisted his father to clear a farm in Indiana, and afterward cleared one for himself in the same State; he then came to Iowa, and has opened up two farms since coming here, one of 116 acres in Marshall County, and his present place of abode. He afterward bought fifty acres that were improved. Politically he is an active worker in the Republican ranks. He has served as school director, and filled the office very acceptably. He and his wife are members of the Society of Friends, and are among the most highly respected people in the county.



HORACE M. FERRIN, farmer and stock-raiser, of Tilden Township, was born in Carroll County, Illinois, March 27, 1848. He is the son of Joseph and Elizabeth (Preston) Ferrin, natives of Vermont and Massachusetts respectively. Horace M. is the fourth child of a family of fifteen. He devoted his earlier years to assisting his father on the farm and in acquiring an education. When he had attained his majority he rented land on his own responsibility, and also operated his father's farm until 1881, when he migrated to Iowa and settled on land which he had purchased in 1877. There were 160 acres of wild prairie, and he has since added eighty acres adjoining. He has devoted his whole time and attention to the improvement and cultivation of his farm, and to-day it is one of the best in the township. In 1882 Mr. Ferrin erected a neat and substantial residence, and in 1888 he built a fine commodious barn, affording ample accommodations for the care and protection of live-stock and storage for grain and hay. He has a complete system of water-works, furnishing an abundant supply for all purposes.

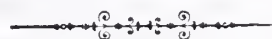
He has further added to the value of his farm by planting a grove of five acres. One less thrifty and energetic than our worthy subject would not in the few short years have brought around him so many comforts and conveniences. During his residence in the county he has done much for the general welfare, and has won a wide circle of friends. Politically he is of the Republican party, and takes an active interest in the success of the same. In January, 1889, he was appointed to fill the vacancy on the County Board of Supervisors, and is the present township clerk, this being his second term; he has been president of the School Board for six years, and has ever given satisfaction in the discharge of his duties. He is a member of Seba Lodge, No. 463, A. F. & A. M., and of the A. O. U. W. Mr. Ferrin was united in marriage November 23, 1873, to Miss Viola Cummings, a daughter of Reuel and Helen (Bibbins) Cummings. She was born March 16, 1856, in Mt. Carroll, Illinois. They are the parents of four children: Reuel V., born February 20, 1875; Winnie A., born April 27, 1877; Joseph F., born February 3, 1879, and Amos G., born November 20, 1885.



ALBERT J. CUSHMAN was born in Trumbull County, Ohio, August 21, 1847, and is the son of Charles and Laura (Rice) Cushman, natives of Ohio and New York respectively. The father died in Trumbull County in 1855 at the age of forty-one years; the mother still lives with her son, Albert J., at the age of seventy-four years. They were the parents of three children: Albert J., the subject of this notice; Lucy, deceased in infancy, and Mary, the wife of J. D. Perkins, residing in Nebraska. Albert J. grew to manhood in the county in

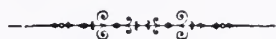
which he was born, and obtained his education in the common schools and an academy. When he had reached man's estate and was starting out for himself, he determined to seek his fortune in new and untried fields. Accordingly, he removed to Iowa and settled in Cedar County, where he remained five years. September 2, 1872, he came to Cherokee County, and purchased 120 acres of land in Amherst Township. The year before he had spent six weeks in the county, and was familiar with the lay of the land. He first erected a small house of three rooms, which he has since enlarged to one of the best farm residences in the township. The land was raw prairie, and the task of reclaiming it from nature's wildness was no light one. In addition to the usual drawbacks and hardships there were grasshoppers for five years, a trial great enough to weaken the stoutest heart. Fuel was hauled a distance of sixteen miles, which when secured was the poorest kind, being cottonwood brush; however, they were glad to get even that. Facing one trial bravely gave courage for the next, and thus they persevered, and to-day they have their reward. The Cushman farm consists of 240 acres under good cultivation, with the best improvements. Mr. Cushman is a conspicuous figure in the politics of the township, affiliating with the Republican party. For seventeen years he has held the office of secretary of the School Board, and has always taken an active interest in the welfare of the school work. He has also held the office of trustee. In early days, with the hospitality characteristic of the pioneer, he would throw open his house for political caucuses, and made every effort to forward his party's interests. Mr. Cushman was married February 14, 1883, to Miss Lizzie Arnold, a daughter of F. D. and Mary (Lehman) Arnold, now residents of Amherst Township. Mrs. Cush-

man was born in Defiance County, Ohio, September 30, 1862. Four children have been born of this union: Arthur G., Edith M., Laura B. and Charles F. Mrs. Cushman is an acceptable member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mr. Cushman is one of the originators of the Farmers' Elevator Company, of Marcus, and also assisted in the organization of the Western Cherokee Fire and Lightning Insurance Company, of Marcus, Iowa.



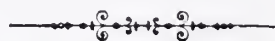
C F. COBURN, an enterprising and successful farmer of Tilden Township, was born in Boone County, Illinois, May 12, 1856. He is a son of A. and Mary (Wright) Coburn, natives of Androscoggin County, Maine, and it was in this county, amid the scenes of the childhood of his father and mother, that he also grew to manhood. At the age of eight years he was taken back to the State of Maine, and there he remained until his eighteenth year, being trained to the occupation of a farmer, and receiving his education in the common schools. In 1874 he was seized with the Western fever, and made a trip to Iowa, where he spent four years working by the month on a farm. At the expiration of that period he came to Cherokee County and purchased 160 acres of land in Tilden Township. There he began life in a dug-out, all alone, which is evidence abundant of his pluck and grit; he had few neighbors, and the country being new he necessarily encountered many hardships. But he faced all of these drawbacks bravely, and is now reaping the reward of his industry. As his means would permit he made further investments in land, and to-day owns 200 acres in an advanced state of cultivation, and improved with excellent build-

ings. Mr. Coburn has felt that duty shared by so many prairie farmers, and has planted four acres of beautiful grove. Although a young man he has already attained an unquestionable position in the county, both from a social and financial standpoint. Politically he is one of the most zealous workers in the Republican party. He devotes his time exclusively to farming and dealing in live-stock, being one of the extensive shippers in the township. Mr. Coburn was united in marriage November 9, 1879, to Miss Mary Coburn, a daughter of Albert and Elizabeth Coburn, born in the State of New York, June 13, 1856. Her mother's maiden name was Pettingill. Four children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Coburn: Arthur A., John W., Pearl E. and Alvin G. Mrs. Coburn is an active worker and a consistent member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.



WILLIAM P. SMITH has lived from his boyhood in Cherokee County. June 15, 1854, he was born in Ontario, Canada, a son of Matthias and Ruth (Christy) Smith. In his early childhood his parents removed to De Kalb County, Illinois, where they spent ten years, and then removed to Lake City, Iowa; there they remained only one summer, and in October, 1869, they came to Cherokee County and located a claim on what is now known as Amherst Township, section 22. William P. spent his youth in assisting his father on the farm and in acquiring the best education which the common schools of that day afforded. By close application and embracing every opportunity that offered, he succeeded in gaining a practical education. Until twenty-one years of age he remained on the farm with his father, assisting as only the strength and hope of youth

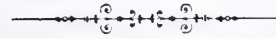
can do; there were many drawbacks, such as blizzards, grasshoppers, and trials peculiar to a new and unsettled country. As many times as one hears the story of the pioneer life he must be impressed anew with admiration for the courage and determination of those who pushed ahead and on to victory. After attaining his majority Mr. Smith began working by the month, and contributed from his earnings for the improvements on the home farm. In 1879 he purchased a tract of eighty acres in Amherst Township, and two years later he bought another piece containing forty acres. He has erected a good residence, and barns for the protection and care of live-stock, and has placed his land under good cultivation; he is thrifty and prosperous, and is deserving of much credit for the advancement he has made, often under adverse circumstances. Politically he is a Republican. He is a member of the I. O. O. F., Lodge No. 339. Mr. Smith was united in marriage April 21, 1886, to Miss Emma O. Spencer, a daughter of Norman W. and Betsey (Harvey) Spencer. Mrs. Smith was born in De Kalb County, Illinois, March 27, 1861. Mr. Smith is an acceptable member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He and his wife are most worthy people and are held in high esteem in the township.



JACOB MAYER, one of the successful and progressive agriculturists of Amherst Township, was born in Würtemberg, Germany, September 15, 1845, and is a son of Conrad and Katie Mayer. He was left an orphan at an early age, his father dying when he was five years old, and his mother when he was only one year of age. He and one sister were the only children, and she still lives in their native country. Jacob

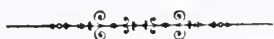
made his home with an uncle until he was fourteen years old, working on the farm and attending the common schools. From his fourteenth until his twenty-first year he worked by the month. He was then drafted into the war between Prussia and Austria in 1866, and was in the regular service for two years; he was held almost another year, when he could no longer endure the restraint, and ran away, coming to America. He landed about the middle of August, and settled in Seneca County, Ohio, where he had an uncle living; there he remained only a short time, when he went to Baltimore, and in the spring of 1870 he came as far west as St. Louis; he spent one year in that city engaged as a carriage driver, and then removed to Illinois, where he worked by the month until he came to Cherokee County in 1876. For the first three years he made his home with Adam Dorr. In 1875, previous to his coming to the county, he had purchased a tract of eighty acres of land in Amherst Township; as soon as he came to the county he began to improve this land, which was raw prairie, and he now has one of the finest homes in the township. He has erected a fine two-story residence, and has added to his first purchase until he now owns 120 acres of land in one tract, and eighty-six acres in another in Tilden Township. He has had a hard struggle since coming to the county, meeting all the trials and privations incident to pioneer life with that courage for which the early settlers of this section are justly noted. Mr. Mayer's home is surrounded by three acres of beautiful grove, and he has substantial buildings for stock and grain. He is identified with the Republican party, and has represented his township officially as road supervisor. Mr. Mayer was married February 14, 1876, to Miss Amelia Stake, who was born in Prussia, December 13, 1851, and came to America

in 1874. They are the parents of four children: Minnie, Emma, Amelia and John. They are members of the German Lutheran Church, and Mr. Mayer is steward and class-leader of the same.



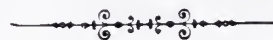
ROBERT GRACEY, one of the leading young farmers of Cherokee County, resides in Amherst Township on his farm of 200 acres. He is a native of Jackson County, Iowa, born January 2, 1861, and is a son of James C. and Ann (Bryan) Gracey, the father being a native of Ireland, and the mother of England. Robert is the elder of a family of two children; his brother James is also a resident of Cherokee County, while the parents still live in Jackson County. He was reared to the occupation of a farmer, and received his earlier education in the common schools. In 1879 he entered the International Business College of Davenport, Iowa, and was graduated from that institution in April, 1881. He then returned to his father's farm, and remained there until the spring of 1883, when he came to Cherokee County and purchased a farm of 160 acres of raw prairie in Amherst Township; the same year he erected a fine two-story residence, to which he has since made a small addition; he has also built good barns for stock and grain, and has placed his land under excellent cultivation. Although a young man Mr. Gracey has attained an enviable position in the county, where he is recognized as one of the reliable, well-to-do citizens. Politically he casts his suffrage with the Republican party, and in the autumn of 1888 he was elected assessor of the township. He devotes himself to farming and stock-raising, and has gathered about him all the modern conveniences for his chosen avocation. January 16,

1884, occurred the wedding of Robert Gracey and Alida Miles, daughter of H. A. and Sophia (Prussia) Miles, natives of Ohio. Mrs. Gracey was born in Jackson County, Iowa, September 29, 1861. They are the parents of two children: Miles Glenn was born October 25, 1884, and Ethel was born May 3, 1886. Mrs. Gracey is a worthy member of the Christian Church, and the family are among the most respected citizens of Cherokee County.



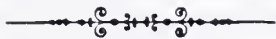
B. LEHMAN has been identified with the interests of Cherokee County since 1881, when he settled in Amherst Township. He was born in Defiance County, Ohio, March 30, 1843, and is the son of Jacob and Magdalene (Baer) Lehman, natives of Germany. He was the sixth of a family of eleven children, and was reared in his native county to farm life, obtaining his education in the common schools. Mr. Lehman was united in marriage February 3, 1867, to Miss Catharine Hornish, a daughter of John and Eve (Friece) Hornish, natives of Ohio and Germany respectively. Mrs. Lehman is one of a family of twelve children, and was born October 24, 1847, in Defiance County, Ohio. Mr. and Mrs. Lehman continued to reside in Defiance County after their marriage until 1871, when they removed to Benton County, Iowa, where they made their home until 1881, when they came to Cherokee County. They made a purchase of 160 acres of land in Amherst Township, and the first building erected on this place was a *chicken house*. Then Mr. Lehman built a small shanty, in which the family lived two weeks, while the barn was being built; when the barn was completed they moved into it, and remained there during the summer, while

their dwelling was being erected; this was a comfortable story and a half building, but has since been increased in size until it is one of the finest homes in the township. And now, where a few short years ago all was a raw, uncultivated prairie, one of the finest farms in the county has been developed through the labors and efforts of Mr. Lehman; he has planted three acres of fine grove, and has added to his original purchase until he now owns 200 acres. He devotes his entire time and attention to farming, and is one of the leading agriculturists of Amherst Township. Mr. and Mrs. Lehman are the parents of nine children: David (deceased), Noah (deceased), Anna, Ella (deceased), Mary (deceased), John F., Jennie (deceased), Samuel H. (deceased), and Ray C. They are members of the Brethren Church of Marcus. Mr. Lehman was reared in the old German Baptist Church; he had been a deacon for five years, and was elected a minister, and served in that capacity for twelve years, when in 1887 he withdrew on account of the strict discipline in regard to dress. A number of others withdrew at the same time for the same reason, and formed a society known as the Marcns Society of the Brethren Chnrch. Mr. Lehman serves this body in the capacity of pastor.



JOHN BARR, one of the oldest and best known citizens of Amherst Township, although an American by adoption, claims Ireland as his native land, where he was born in County Londonderry, in October, 1841. He is a son of David and Sarah (Mulholland) Barr, who emigrated to this country when our subject was four years old. They settled in Canada, where John was reared to the occupation of a farmer, and received his education. In 1869 he and two brothers, who

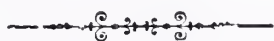
were not satisfied with what they had seen of the world, decided to take a trip to California, where they spent four years. It was while living in that State that Mr. Barr, through one George Ward, invested in land in Iowa; he bought 120 acres in Amherst Township, Cherokee County, and in 1874 he came here and settled and began making a home. As his means would permit he has bought more land, until he now owns 400 acres of as fine land as can be found in Cherokee County. Through his own efforts it has been brought to an advanced state of cultivation, and has been improved with a good residence, barns, cribs and granaries. The buildings are surrounded by a beautiful grove of four acres, which adds much to the attractiveness of the place. Mr. Barr has seen the rough side of life in Cherokee County, but is the more able to appreciate fully the present prosperous condition of the community, having witnessed its development from the wild state of nature in which white men found it. He is a staunch Republican, and takes an active interest in political affairs. Mr. Barr was married January 8, 1875, to Elizabeth Campbell, a native of Glasgow, Scotland, who was born in 1853. Four children have been born of this union: David C., Peter C., Jessie B. and Elsie M. The family are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and are among the leading settlers of Amherst Township.



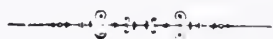
JOSEPH RICKER.—Nicholas and Engle (Kuter) Ricker were born in Prussia, and came to America in 1848. They were soon after married in St. Louis, Missouri, and settled in Galena, Illinois, where they remained about six months. They then removed to Jackson County, Iowa, where Mr. Ricker

still resides at the age of sixty-two years; his wife died May 23, 1864, at the age of thirty-five years. They had nine children born to them: Lena, Henry, Anna, Joseph, Fred, Frank (deceased), Tracy, Lizzie, and Christina (deceased). Joseph, the subject of this biographical sketch, was born in Jackson County, Iowa, November 24, 1855. Trained in that most independent of avocations, farming, he has made it his life's work. In the spring of 1877 he came to Cherokee County, and settled on 120 acres of land which he had purchased the previous year; he made an additional purchase of forty acres of the railroad company, but there were no improvements on the place, excepting twenty acres that had been broken. The first year he erected a small house in which he began house-keeping, with his sister as hostess. The next spring he returned to Jackson County, and March 11, 1878, he was united in marriage to Miss Maggie Earnest, a daughter of Joseph and Catherine (Partz) Earnest, natives of Hanover and Luxemburg, Germany. Mrs. Ricker was born in Jackson County, Iowa, and there grew to womanhood. After his marriage Mr. Ricker returned to his home with his bride, and there they have continued to live. He has added to the residence until it is now a roomy edifice, surrounded by a beautiful grove of seven acres. He has added to his first purchase of land until he owns 365 acres. Both pieces of land are well improved with substantial buildings, and are under excellent cultivation. He received some assistance from his father in the beginning of his business career and has proved himself fully worthy of the gift. To-day he occupies a place among the leading farmers of the county, and is highly esteemed by all with whom he has any dealings. Mr. Ricker is identified with the Democratic party, having cast the first Democratic vote in the

township. He is chairman of the township Democratic committee, and has taken an active part in the promotion of his party's welfare in the county. The Ricker family are members of the Roman Catholic Church. There are four children: Clara A., born September 18, 1881; Eli J., born March 19, 1884, and died February 24, 1887; Reuel N., born February 10, 1888; and Phillipp C., born May 26, 1889.

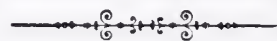


E. McGEE is one of the progressive farmers of Cherokee County, and a staunch supporter of the principles of the Republican party.



R. E. LEA, of Rock Township, is an American by adoption, having been born in England, November 28, 1852. He is a son of Joseph and Prudence (Mitchell) Lea, also natives of England. Joseph Lea took to the sea, and spent the greater part of his life on the water. He advanced until he became captain of his ship, and when R. E. was one month old he was taken on board the vessel which was his home until he was nine years old; he then left the ship, and worked on a farm until he was fourteen years old, when he returned to the water, and staid until he was twenty years of age. After leaving the sea the last time he was employed by a railroad company in Manchester, England. In April, 1875, he left England, his home and friends, and crossed the water to America, locating in Will County, Illinois, where he worked on a farm for six years. In 1881 he removed to Cherokee County, Iowa, and bought eighty acres of land in Rock Township, and the indications are that prosperity has attended his

efforts. Mr. Lea was united in marriage March 26, 1885, to Miss Ida A. Kinney, a daughter of E. D. and Cynthia M. (Towne) Kinney. Mrs. Lea was born in Vermont, August 21, 1852, and removed with her parents to Wisconsin, where they remained seven years; thence they went to Lake City, Minnesota, and resided there until 1873; in the meantime she graduated from the Winona State Normal School, and taught in the public schools a number of years. Her family removed to Cherokee County in 1876. Two children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Lea: Jessie and Florence. In politics Mr. Lea affiliates with the Republican party. He is a member of the Presbyterian Church, while his wife belongs to the Baptist. He is a man frank and cordial in his manners, is honorable in his business, and is one of the representative farmers of Rock Township.



B. F. SILVER, an energetic young farmer of Rock Township, is a native of the Hawkeye State, born in Linn County, August 6, 1863. His father, David Silver, was born in Ohio in 1831, and emigrated to Iowa in 1856. For five years he carried the mails between Cedar Rapids and Iowa City, and afterward worked at the carpenter's trade. His mother's maiden name was Sarah J. Tallman, and she was born in Ohio in 1836. The subject of this biographical notice, B. F. Silver, was reared on a farm, and was trained to the duties of agricultural pursuits. He received his education in the common schools, and at Western College. After leaving school he taught one year in Linn County, and then engaged in farming his father's place until he was twenty-four years of age. He then bade farewell to the family hearthstone, and removed to Cherokee County, settling in Rock

Township, where the father had deeded him eighty acres of land. Mr. Silver was united in marriage June 26, 1889, to Miss Marie J. Di Shaw, a daughter of Levi and Adeline (Di Shaw) Di Shaw. Mrs. Silver was born in St. Lawrence County, New York, May 24, 1869; her father is also a native of New York, and a cabinet-maker by trade. Her mother died when she was but two and a half years old, and a short time afterward she was adopted by her uncle, Joseph Di Shaw. When Marie was five years old her uncle removed to Cherokee County, Iowa, and located in Pilot Township; in three years he went back to New York, and in six months returned to the West, stopping in Michigan; thence he came to Cherokee County, and since that time has made it his home. Mrs. Silver received her education in the district schools and in the Cherokee High School, and taught for two years after she left school. Although Mr. Silver has been a resident of the county but a short time, he is rapidly pushing to the front, and will soon take his rank among the leading farmers of the county.

 J. PATTON has been identified with the interests of Cherokee County since the year 1883. He was born in Jefferson County, Pennsylvania, November 4, 1855, and is a son of Andrew and Barbara (Morrison) Patton, both natives of Ireland, born in the year 1825. When W. J. was ten years of age his parents removed to Will County, Illinois, and located on a farm. There he passed his youth, and remained under the parental roof until 1883, when, as before stated, he came to Cherokee County. He bought a farm in Sheridan Township, and devoted his time and efforts to the improvement of the same. He has a comfortable

residence, and has erected substantial buildings for the care and protection of live-stock and grain. Mr. Patton was married March 1, 1883, to Miss Clara M. Crawford, a daughter of Rev. Ralph and Nancy E. (Coates) Crawford; she was born October 5, 1862, in Will County, Illinois, and was reared in the county of her birth. She received her education in the common schools and in the Onarga Seminary. Three children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Patton: Leslie L., Arthur C., Ralph A. Mr. Patton is a Republican, and is a staunch supporter of the issues of that party. He served as township assessor from 1886 to 1888, giving general satisfaction in his management of the office. He is a member of the Farmers' Alliance. He and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and have the respect and confidence of the community in which they dwell.

 DAM THOMPSON, a representative farmer of Rock Township, was not born on American soil, but in Dumfriesshire, Scotland, September 6, 1822. His father, Benjamin Thompson, was a farmer by occupation, and was born November 22, 1801; he died November 22, 1856. His mother was Mary Johnston. Adam received his education in the common schools, and worked with his father on the farm until 1839, when he went to learn the carpenter's trade. He served an apprenticeship and then worked in Scotland until he was twenty-three years of age, when he went to Liverpool and remained two years. At the end of that time he returned to his native country, and after a residence there of two years he went to Manchester, England, and staid there until 1854. In that year he left friends and home and native land, and sailed for America. He

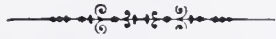
landed in Quebec, and thence proceeded at once to Will County, Illinois. He continued to work at his trade until 1860, when he bought a farm and turned his attention to agricultural pursuits. In 1881 he removed from Will County to Cherokee County, Iowa, and bought 560 acres of land in Rock Township. He has since sold eighty acres, and has deeded eighty acres to one son. Mr. Thompson was united in marriage, August 30, 1853, to Miss Mary Patterson, a daughter of John and Jane (Hall) Patterson. Mrs. Thompson was born in Scotland, June 7, 1827, and died April 25, 1874. She was a worthy and devoted member of the Presbyterian Church, and her death was mourned by a wide circle of friends. Mr. and Mrs. Thompson had born to them seven children: John, Jane, Mary (deceased), Elizabeth (deceased), Benjamin, Andrew (deceased) and David (deceased). Mr. Thompson votes the Republican ticket. He has represented the people of Rock Township officially as trustee. During the whole time of his residence in Illinois he held some office of trust and responsibility. He is a worthy member of the Presbyterian Church, and his deep integrity and honesty of purpose have won for him a host of friends, and he is numbered among the leading men of Cherokee County.



BLASIUS SPINHARNEY, one of the enterprising farmers of Rock Township, is an early pioneer settler of Cherokee County. He was born in Germany, near the River Rhine, February 3, 1821, and is the son of Peter and Monica (Clarr) Spinharney. When he was eight years of age his parents emigrated to America, and located in Columbiana County, Ohio. There he passed his youth, and at the age of eighteen years he

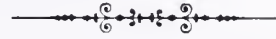
left his father's farm and started out in life, seeking the fortune in store for him. He worked on the canal one year, and then went to Steubenville, Ohio, and entered the employ of Edwin M. Stanton, Esq., with whom he remained six years. He fought in the Mexican war, enlisting in the Third Ohio Volunteer Infantry, Company I, Captain John Kells. He went to New Orleans, thence to Pracios Island, Texas, and thence to Matamoros, remaining there until after January, 1847. He then went down into Mexico, was at Monterey and Buena Vista, and then returned to New Orleans. After receiving his discharge he returned to Ohio, and again entered the employ of Mr. Stanton, remaining with him one year. In 1848 he removed to Washington County, Wisconsin, and engaged in farming. He resided there until 1869, when he determined to go farther west, and so removed to Cherokee County, Iowa. He purchased 320 acres of land in Rock Township, and later added forty acres more to his possessions. Mr. Spinharney was united in marriage, August 2, 1848, to Miss Bertha A. Denc, daughter of Trupert and Mary A. (Schwunder) Denc. She was born in Germany, May 23, 1831, and when fourteen years old her parents emigrated to the United States, and settled in Ohio. Thirteen children have been born of this union: Mary M., Sophia L., Alex. G., Caroline B., Amelia T., Edwin F., James H., Stephen A., Alvina M., Charles P., Laura A., Albert R. and Martha H. Politically Mr. Spinharney affiliates with the Democratic party. He served as sheriff of Washington County, Wisconsin, and has represented the people of Rock Township as trustee and as president of the School Board. He is a member of Speculative Lodge, No. 307, A. F. & A. M. Both he and his wife are members of the Roman Catholic Church. Mr. Spinharney has witnessed the wonderful

growth of Cherokee County from her infancy, and has done his part in assisting that development. He is one of the men who organized Rock Township. A man of high principles, frank and cordial in manner, he has won an enviable position in the county.



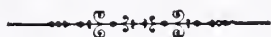
DANIEL MELTER, a prominent early settler of Rock Township, is a native of the State of Ohio, born in Stark County, October 16, 1843. He is a son of Michael and Eva (Deen) Melter, who removed to Sheboygan County, Wisconsin, when Daniel was eleven years of age. There he resided until 1865, when he entered the army in defense of his country's flag. He had been examined in 1862 and 1863, but on account of a broken leg, an accident which had occurred to him in early life, he was not accepted until 1865. He enlisted in the Forty-fifth Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, Company D, Captain Henry Van Ewyck. After the restoration of peace he returned to his home in Wisconsin, and remained there occupied with agricultural pursuits until 1869, when he went to Black Hawk County, Iowa, where he resided one year. Thence he removed to Cherokee County, Iowa, and purchased 240 acres of land in Rock Township. He has spent much time and labor in the improvement of this place, and now has one of the most desirable farms in the township. He has a large barn, five acres of fine grove, and one acre in orchard, which is now bearing. Mr. Melter was married December 31, 1868, to Miss Mary, daughter of Blasius and Bertha (Dene) Spinharney. She was born in Washington County, Wisconsin, June 22, 1849. Six children have been born of this union: Fred W., Rosa I., Edwin E., Anna B., Maggie L. and Stephen B. In politics Mr. Melter is

rather conservative, inclining to the principles of the Democratic party; but he is not restricted by party ties, and casts his vote for the man best fitted in his estimation to fill the office in question. He has served his township as clerk, assessor, and as a member of the School Board; he was the first clerk elected in Rock Township. He is a member of Lodge No. 188, I. O. O. F. Mr. Melter is a man firm in his convictions of right and wrong, and is well worthy of the confidence and trust reposed in him by the people of the community in which he lives.



LS. DEYO, a farmer of Sheridan Township, is a native of the State of New York, born March 29, 1838. His parents, John and Elizabeth (Mackey) Deyo, were also natives of the State of New York. His grandfather was a soldier in the War of 1812. He was reared to the occupation of a farmer, and received his education in the common schools. The family removed to Lee County, Illinois, and L. S. remained at home until his twenty-third year, assisting in the cultivation of the home farm. During the great Rebellion, when there was a call for men to go to the defense of this nation's flag, L. S. Deyo was not found wanting in courage and patriotism. He enlisted in December, 1863, in the First Illinois Battery, Company F, Captain Burton, and participated in many battles, among which may be mentioned Snake Creek Gap, Kennesaw Mountain, Atlanta, Resaca, and Jonesburg, Georgia. He was honorably discharged July 4, 1865, and returned to his farm in Illinois. There he remained, tilling the land and harvesting the crops until 1885, when he removed to Cherokee County, Iowa. He purchased 120 acres of land in Sheridan Township, on which he

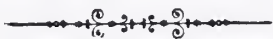
is still living. He has erected a comfortable dwelling and substantial buildings for the care and protection of live-stock and grain, and has planted ten acres of fine grove. That energy and thrift are predominating traits of Mr. Deyo is evident from the appearance of his surroundings. He was married January 16, 1860, to Miss Thankful E. Maise, daughter of Horace and Zilla (Foster) Maise. Mrs. Deyo is a native of Greene County, New York, and was born October 19, 1835. To Mr. and Mrs. Deyo have been born two children: Addie, wife of Egbert Jones, and Harry L., at home. The parents are both consistent members of the church, the mother belonging to the Presbyterian Church, and the father to the Methodist Episcopal Church.



WOODBURY H. AUSTIN, one of the influential and respected citizens of Tilden Township, Cherokee County, was born in Essex County, Massachusetts, June 11, 1822, and is a son of Joshua and Lucy (Hunt) Austin, natives of New Hampshire and Connecticut respectively. He is the oldest of a family of eight children, and until he was eighteen years old he worked on the farm and attended the district school. At that age he went to learn the carpenter's trade, and followed the business for six years; he was then employed by the Essex Machine Company, and for two years was engaged on carriage work. He then went to Braintree, Massachusetts, and for two years worked at his old trade; thence he went to Roxbury, Massachusetts, and at the end of one year he removed to Chicago, Illinois, remaining there nine years, employed in a sash and door factory and planing-mill. His next move was to Beloit, Wisconsin, where he opened a sash and blind factory on his own account, which

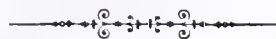
he continued to manage for three years; this was destroyed by fire, after which he remained in Beloit one year, when he removed to McGregor, Iowa, and leased a mill for the manufacture of sash, blinds, etc.; there he remained one year, and we next find him in Dubuque, Iowa, in the employ of a firm operating a sash and blind factory and planing-mill. After three years Mr. Austin, in company with W. W. Carr, under the firm name of Carr & Austin, erected large and commodious buildings for the manufacture of sash, doors and blinds. After two years the firm name was changed to Carr, Austin & Co., and for fourteen years they did an extensive and profitable business. Mr. Austin's business career was one of great success, and was the result of perseverance, indomitable courage, and the practice of the highest integrity in all his transactions. He determined to change his mode of life, and purchased a farm of 420 acres in Butler County, Iowa, near Parkersburgh. There he erected a fine residence, and at the end of three years sold out, and in March, 1882, he came to Cherokee County, having purchased, in 1880, 520 acres of land. Most of this land was wild, and there were few improvements, but to-day, after seven years of Mr. Austin's care and management, it is one of the finest farms in the county. He has planted eight acres of grove, and five acres in orchard. Politically he is a staunch supporter of the principles of the Republican party. He has served as school director, acquitting himself with much credit. Mr. Austin was married in 1844 to Celina Petty, who was born in Salem, New Hampshire, August 7, 1806. They are the parents of four children: Stephen Page, residing in Colorado, served through the late Civil War, was captured and lay in Libby Prison, enduring all the agonies of that terrible time; Elizabeth is the wife of Thomas Quinn, re-

siding in Washington Territory; James also lives in Washington Territory; and Francilia is the wife of B. Locky, residing in Clay County, Iowa.



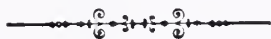
HANS HADENFELDT was born in Holstein, Germany, June 8, 1849, and is a son of Henry and Anna (Elas) Hadenfeldt. In 1869 the parents determined to emigrate to America, believing there they would find better opportunities both for themselves and children. After landing they continued their journey until they reached Iowa, and there they located in Benton County, where they have since made their home. They have a family of seven children: Katie, wife of Jacob Pruiser; Claus; Hans, the subject of this notice, Fred, John, Anna, and Henry (deceased). Hans was nineteen years old when the family came to America, and he settled in Benton County, remaining under the parental roof for some time after. In 1881 he came to Cherokee County, and located on a farm which he had purchased in the fall of 1880; it is situated in Tilden Township, and contains 240 acres. At that time it was raw prairie, with no more trace of civilization than the red man left behind him, but to-day it presents a vastly different appearance; there is a good frame residence, and one of the finest barns in the county; two acres and a half of beautiful grove add much to the attractiveness of the place, and everything indicates that industry and economy are the rules of the owner. Mr. Hadenfeldt disposed of eighty acres included in his first purchase, and afterward bought forty acres more, so that his farm now covers 200 acres. Employing his whole time and attention to this one line of business, he has made a marked success, and through honesty and

fair dealing has won the confidence and respect of a large circle of friends. Mr. Hadenfeldt was married in the spring of 1875, to Miss Rosa Sheel, a daughter of Hans and Katie Sheel. She was born in Holstein, Germany, and came to America when she was a small child; her parents settled in Benton County, Iowa; and there she grew to womanhood. Mr. and Mrs. Hadenfeldt have seven children: John, born November 14, 1875; Lu, born February 26, 1878; Aggie, born July 17, 1880; George, born May 27, 1883; Laura, born May 24, 1885; Paulie, born June 23, 1886; Henry, born July 26, 1888. The parents are members of the Lutheran Church, and are among the most worthy people of Cherokee County.



LAURENCE M. ULSTAD, a native of Norway, was born July 6, 1848, and is a son of Michael and Hendrikne (Tobiesen) Ulstad. He passed his boyhood and youth in his native land, content with his surroundings until he was nineteen years of age, when he determined to emigrate to America, and seek the fortune there might be in store for him. On reaching this country he settled in Waukesha County, Wisconsin, where he hired out by the month at \$12. After six months had elapsed he went to the pineries of Michigan, and remained there in the employ of one company for seven and a half years. In 1876 he came to Cherokee County and purchased eighty acres of raw prairie land in Tilden Township, and set about making a home in the new country; his nearest neighbor on the south was nine miles distant, and the nearest one on the west was seven miles away. It was just at this time that grasshoppers came, and for four seasons they destroyed the crops. One less courageous than

Mr. Ulstad would have given up in despair, but his pluck held out longer than the grasshoppers, and since that time he has been prosperous in his agricultural pursuits. He has added 200 acres to his first purchase, and now is proprietor of 280 acres of finely improved land. He has a good farm residence, ample accommodations for live-stock, and cribs for the protection of grain; he has planted three acres of grove, adding at the same time beauty and value to his land. All the indications are that in spite of adversity in the beginning of his residence in the county, Mr. Ulstad has met with a generous degree of success. When he landed in America he had only \$10 in his pocket, and it is from this small beginning that he has accumulated his present property. Mr. Ulstad is an active worker in the interests of the Republican party, and has held the offices of constable, road supervisor, school director, and is the present trustee of the township. August 9, 1874, occurred the marriage of Lawrence M. Ulstad and Emma Goodmanson, who was born in Norway, September 6, 1851. They are the parents of seven children: Etta M., Hattie, Eddie T. L., Gyda, Lillie, Olive and Ebbie. Mr. and Mrs. Ulstad are members of the Lutheran Church, of which the former is a trustee.



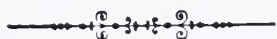
A J. CLARK, dealer in general merchandise and agricultural implements, farmer and stockman, is the pioneer business man of Quimby. Like many leading citizens of Iowa, he first saw the light in the State of Pennsylvania. He was born in Bedford County, January 17, 1836, and is a son of Isaac and Susan (Lambert) Clark, natives of Pennsylvania. Isaac Clark was born of English ancestors. A. J. Clark was reared

to that most independent of occupations, farming, and until he was twenty-one years of age he resided under his father's roof. The spirit of enterprise and push was strong within him, and he determined to go West so that his energies might have full play. He came as far as Galesburg, Illinois, on the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, and bought a horse there on which he traveled to Black Hawk County, Iowa. He was married in Black Hawk County, March 17, 1859, to Miss Rose Hun Taylor, a native of Bedford County, Pennsylvania, and a daughter of James and Susan Taylor. A short time after his marriage Mr. Clark started with an ox-team for Topeka, Kansas, where his father owned a large tract of land. For two years he lived on this land, and improved a portion of it. He then returned to Lucas County, Iowa, and resided there until 1863, when he took a trip to Colorado; while there he engaged in mining and prospecting, and also did some freighting. In 1866 he returned to Black Hawk County, and made his home there until 1869, when he came to Cherokee County; he was one of the earliest settlers in Willow Township, and the first season he lived there he broke 200 acres of land. As soon as this came into market he bought eighty acres, and from year to year he has added to this small beginning until he owns 1,160 acres. Mr. Clark has probably broken more land than any other man in the eastern part of the county; his breaking teams have often numbered from ten to fifteen yoke of oxen. He was engaged in stock-raising and feeding until he went into business in Quimby. In October, 1887, he started the first business house in the town of Quimby. His store building is 28 x 30 feet, with a large wareroom in the rear; it is well filled with a good stock of general merchandise, and is a credit to the proprietor. The agricultural implement building is a



A. J. Clark

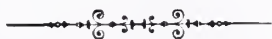
commodious structure and is well stocked with every description of farm machinery. Mr. Clark also owns a blacksmith shop. His extensive acquaintance in the south part of the county is of such a nature that he has secured a large trade from the best class of citizens of that region. Mr. and Mrs. Clark have four children: Ida, wife of Joseph Mahoney; Isaac, general manager of the store at Quimby; John, manager of the farm, and Emma L. Mr. Clark is a staunch adherent to the principles of the Democratic party; he was the first postmaster of Quimby, appointed in 1888. He has held various positions of trust and responsibility, and has ever held the confidence reposed in him. Mr. Clark's farm is one of the best equipped in the county, having most admirable buildings and numerous improvements. The residence is a commodious structure, and he has two fine barns with about 200 feet of sheds. There is a windmill, supplying water from ten living springs, which adapt the farm admirably to the raising of live-stock. Mr. Clark is a man who is interested not alone in personal gain, but in the growth and advancement of the surrounding country, and he has put forth many efforts on behalf of his fellow-townsmen. He is in every way worthy of the respect and honor in which he is held.



JAMES K. SMITH, proprietor of the Quimby meat market, has been a resident of Cherokee County since 1873. He was born in Morgan County, Ohio, December 2, 1844, and is a son of Aaron and Eliza (Newhouse) Smith, natives of the State of Pennsylvania, the father being of Scotch-Irish, and the mother of German ancestry. James K. was eight years old when his parents emigrated to the West and settled

twenty miles northeast of Davenport, Iowa, in Clinton County. There he grew to manhood, and at the age of eighteen years he enlisted in the Seventh Iowa Cavalry, Company L, Captain Ruttan. He served on the frontier fighting Indians in Dakota, Nebraska and the Yellowstone region. Before entering the regular service Mr. Smith had been engaged as Government teamster near Nashville, Tennessee. He was honorably discharged about April, 1865, and returned to Clinton County, remaining there until 1869, when he went to Lincoln, Nebraska; he afterward went to Nuckolls County, Nebraska, and he and a man named Ochsenbeim entered the first homesteads in the county at the land office at Beatrice, Nebraska. He remained on the place two days when the Indians became so troublesome that he abandoned the undertaking and returned to Clinton County. There he staid until 1872, when he went to Minnesota, working in the pine forests, and afterward in an elevator at Glencoe. As before stated, Mr. Smith came to Cherokee County in 1873; he bought 160 acres of wild land, broke it, built a house and barn and planted a grove. He sold this place in 1878, and bought another farm of 160 acres in the same township, when the nearest house on the south was eighteen miles distant. Mr. Smith became a land-holder in Linn County, Iowa, where he owned a good farm near Spencer Grove; this he improved, and afterward sold. He also owned some land near Glencoe, Minnesota, which he sold after coming to Cherokee County. He also sold the second farm he owned in this county and now owns beside his residence in Quimby forty acres of land in Silver Township. In the spring of 1888 Mr. Smith went to Quimby and opened the first meat market in that town; he is doing a lively, profitable business, and sends a wagon into the country

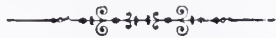
besides attending to the business in town; this enterprise is a great convenience to people residing at a distance from the market. Mr. Smith received in his youth a good, common-school education. His politics are Republican. He is a member of the General Cnster Post, No. 25, G. A. R. He was married October 24, 1874, at Cherokee, to Miss Sarah Ragel, daughter of John Ragel, Esq., of German ancestry and nativity. Mr. and Mrs. Smith are the parents of six children: Myrtle, Leeman, Nellie Francis, O. K., Arwillea, and a babe not named.



S J. SOYSTER was born in Cumberland, Maryland, in 1833, where he received a common-school education and learned the cabinet-maker's trade. At an early date he emigrated to Clayton, Clayton County, Iowa, where he engaged in the cabinet-making business, and while there was married to Miss Cornelia Enslow, of Kane, Greene County, Illinois. From Clayton he went to Elkport, Iowa, and there engaged in the mercantile business, and was one of the leading merchants of the place. About three years ago Mr. Soyster began turning his attention westward, and made several trips out as far as Cherokee County. Thinking it a pretty rich country he opened up another store at Quimby and is now at the head of two mercantile houses, one at Elkport and the other at Quimby, Iowa. In politics Mr. Soyster is a Democrat. He was postmaster at Elkport during President Buchanan's administration, and also during President Cleveland's administration. He has filled many local offices of trust and responsibility, and has the confidence of the entire community. He is a member of the A. O. U. W., Elkport Lodge, No. 104, and also of the Masonic fraternity.

Mr. and Mrs. Soyster are the parents of five children: Clara, Charles, Libbie (deceased), George and Mary. They have given all their children good educational advantages. Clara, Charles and George were educated at Epworth Seminary, Dubuque County, Iowa. Clara was married in 1884 to Professor H. L. Tolbert, but in a little over two years after their marriage Mr. Tolbert died of quick consumption. Since that time Mrs. Tolbert has made her home with her parents, and has spent part of her time teaching school, but is now book-keeper in the Bank of Quimby. Charles, second eldest child and junior member of the firm of S. J. Soyster & Son, was for two years in the railway mail service on the Calmar & Chamberlain and the Chicago, McGregor & St. Paul Railroad postoffices. In 1887 he resigned this position, was married to Miss Sophronia Hammond, of Hanover, Illinois, and came to Quimby, since which time he has been of the firm of S. J. Soyster & Son. He is an able business man and has gained the respect and confidence of all who know him. Since his residence in Quimby he has been honored with the office of notary public. Is cashier of the Bank of Quimby, secretary of the Local Board of Retail Merchants' Association, treasurer of the Local Board of American Building and Loan Association, and agent for the Hartford and Capital Insurance companies. He has always taken a leading part in every enterprise tending to advance the interests of the community. Is president and treasurer of the Quimby Cornet Band, and has been honored with many positions of trust since his residence in Cherokee County. George, the fourth oldest child, is married and still living at Elkport, Iowa. Mary, the fifth and youngest child, is attending school at the Upper Iowa University, at Fayette, Iowa. The firm of S. J. Soyster & Son has done much to make

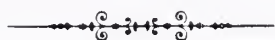
Quimby one of the best business points on the line of the Sioux Falls & Onawa branch of the Illinois Central Railroad. The first year their sales amounted to \$25,000, and they have a constantly increasing business. They run three wagons into the country, buying butter, eggs and country produce. Within three months' time they shipped 22,000 pounds of butter, and the first six months of the year 1889 they shipped 22,000 dozen eggs. They carry a stock of about \$10,000, and although they have been in business but a little more than two years at this place, they have gained the confidence of the entire community.



JOSEPH McCOUN, the subject of this biographical sketch, was born March 27, 1828, and is a son of Alexander and Margaret (Townsend) McCoun. His father was a native of Kentucky, of Scotch ancestry, and his mother was born in Tennessee, of German origin. Joseph is the second son of a family of seven children, and grew to manhood in Indiana, receiving his education in the common schools. Of one school in particular he preserves a vivid recollection; it was a subscription school in his native State, taught by one of those Yankee school-teachers, who in early days were famed as wielders of the birch. This school was attended by many boys who have since become famous in the history of Indiana. At the age of eight years our subject was bound out by his father and he remained with the man to whom he was bound for eight years. On the day after the election of James K. Polk, feeling the impulse of the spirit of freedom, he ran away, and expressed his determination not to return to his master, and he had his own way. Mr. McCoun was married December 29, 1850, to

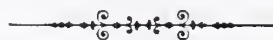
Miss Mary Lane, of Howard County, Indiana. After his marriage he learned the trade of wagon-making at Eagle Village, Indiana, and afterward followed that trade in that town. In 1854 he removed to Iowa, and settled on the Iowa River, at Steamboat Rock, building the first house in that town. While there he worked at the carpenter's trade, and in 1858 he went to Davis County, Iowa. He bought a farm of eighty acres near Drakesville, which he lived upon and improved until the breaking out of the war. He then went to Black Hawk County, Iowa, and worked on a farm, and dug wells. He remained there until 1868, when he came to Cherokee County, and entered forty acres of land; he afterward homesteaded 160 acres. This land he improved, building a house and barn, and setting out a grove. He was prosperous in his efforts, and has added to his land until he now owns 360 acres of as good land as lies in Willow Township. Mr. McCoun's residence, a commodious, two-story structure, is situated near the thriving village of Washta, which has sprung into existence as if by magic. Since his residence in Cherokee County he has worked some at the carpenter's trade, having erected about thirty buildings. He has not only seen the county grow from its infancy, but has aided directly in its development. He has raised on an average 14,400 bushels of grain, 100 head of cattle, and 150 head of hogs, annually. He has lost much money of late years from the prevalence of the fatal hog cholera. Mr. and Mrs. McCoun are the parents of fifteen children, thirteen of whom lived to maturity: Charity, wife of John Good; James, who married Cornelia Wright, died in 1874; John married Cornelia (Wright) McCoun, widow of his brother James; Edward married Hannah Jane Wickham; Stockton, Hannah (deceased), Antha Alice, wife of W. A. Mahaffy; Isaac (deceased);

William married Ida Collins; Joseph, Thomas Sherman, Aaron, and Margaret, who died in 1874. The parents have given their children a good practical education. Stockton McCoun, through his own efforts, has gained a very liberal education. Mr. McCoun and his wife are worthy members of the Baptist Church. Mr. McCoun is a member of the Republican party, and has been ever since the election of Franklin Pierce to the presidency.



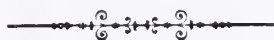
W T. GOLDEN is a successful member of the farming community of Silver Township. He was born in Delaware County, Ohio, June 22, 1856, and is a son of Benjamin and Catherine Groves (Golden) Weise. The father of Mr. Golden died when he was two years old. His mother came to Iowa, and was married to Henry Weise, Esq., a prominent citizen of Silver Township. For several years Mr. Golden made his home with his uncle, J. H. Groves, Esq., a well-known resident of the county. In 1869 he went to Cedar County, Nebraska, and the country being new and game plentiful, he engaged in hunting and trapping, in which he was very successful. At the end of two years of this wild and adventurous life he obtained a Government position in one of the large wood yards of the Upper Missouri River, near Fort Hale. He had Government contracts for supplying wood to Government steamboats. After continuing in this business for two years, he went to the Black Hills on a prospecting trip. He returned to his former occupation on the Upper Missouri River, and remained there until 1882, when he came to Silver Township and engaged in farming. He owns 240 acres of rich land, well watered by Silver Creek.

There is a comfortable dwelling, and a large barn especially arranged with a view of feeding swine, Mr. Golden feeding from 300 to 600 annually. In 1883 occurred the marriage of W. T. Golden and Miss Sophia Hahn, a native of Clayton County, Iowa. By this union two children have been born: Charles and Katie. Mr. Golden casts his suffrage with the Independent party, preferring the man to any declaration of party principles. He has led an unusually eventful life, having spent much time in wild portions of the West, uninhabited by any one but the savage red man. He is of a frank disposition, and his agreeable manners, with integrity of character, have won for him many friends.



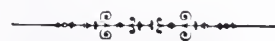
J O. LE BARRON, the genial host of the Central House, Washta, Cherokee County, Iowa, was born in Cattaraugus County, New York, January 10, 1840, and is a son of Joseph and Charlotte (Dunn) Le Barron, natives of the States of New York and Vermont respectively. He lived in his native State until thirteen years of age, when his mother took her family and removed to Illinois, the father having died when J. O. was five years of age. In 1866 they removed from Illinois to Iowa, and settled in Page County, where they made their home for sixteen years. In 1882 Mr. Le Barron came to Ida County, and in 1889 he came to Washta, and built the Central House, which he has since conducted. He also owns a dray line which he runs in connection with the hotel business. In the beginning of the Civil War he offered his services to the nation, enlisting August 13, 1861, in Company G, One Hundredth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and serving until the declaration of peace. He participated in many battles, among the most

noted being Chickamunga, Missionary Ridge, Stone River, Atlanta, Nashville, Knoxville, Pigeon Roost, Rocky Knob, Walnut Grove and Peach Tree Creek; he was also in a number of skirmishes. In political thought and action he is Republican. Mr. Le Barron was united in marriage October 20, 1866, to Hulda R. Davis, who was born in Massachusetts, August 27, 1835. They are the parents of two children, both of whom are deceased. Mrs. Le Barron had one child by a former marriage; his name is Benjamin F. Davis, and he resides in Ida County, Iowa. Mr. Le Barron is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and is one of the worthy residents of the county.



H K. LEE, an enterprising and reliable farmer of Silver Township, came from Blue Earth, Minnesota, to Cherokee County in 1879. He was born in Columbia County, Wisconsin, October 21, 1854, and is a son of Oliver and Libbie (Howard) Lee, natives of New York and Vermont respectively. The parents now reside in Dane County, Wisconsin. H. K. was reared in the county in which he was born; he passed his youth in farm work, and attended the common schools. In 1872 he came to Iowa, and afterward went to Minnesota. The spirit of youth was still restless within him, and he made several changes, both in his location and occupation, before he was satisfied. He spent some time in the pine woods of Minnesota, and in 1879 bought his present farm of 160 acres. The place had been improved by Thomas Harden, so that Mr. Lee had not the task of the pioneer. There is a good house, a barn, granary and cribs, and four acres of beautiful grove. Mr. Lee was united in marriage, in March, 1883, to Miss Annie Penn-

ington, a daughter of Jesse Pennington, deceased, who was a well-known resident of the township. Two children have been born of this union: Ruth and an infant son. Politically Mr. Lee is an Independent. He is a member of Finboy Lodge, No. 490, I. O. O. F. He is a man strictly honest in business, and is worthy of the confidence in which he is held. Jesse Pennington, deceased, late of Silver Township, was born in Luzerne County, Pennsylvania, in July, 1827. He was a son of Jesse and Rebecca (Colley) Pennington, natives of the State of Pennsylvania, of Scotch ancestry. He was married in Sullivan County, Pennsylvania, December 12, 1839, to Harriett Smith, a daughter of William and Martha (Laird) Smith, and a native of Lycoming County, Pennsylvania. Mr. and Mrs. Pennington removed to Cedar County, Iowa, in 1868, and resided there four years. They then came to Cherokee County and lived there until Mr. Pennington's death. They were the parents of six children: George Washington, who died in the army during the late Rebellion; Ruth McCracken, William S., Jonathan, Harriett A., wife of H. K. Lee, and Sarah R., wife of N. D. Gleason.



J P. THOMPSON, one of the leading agriculturists of Willow Township, is a native of the Buckeye State, born July 25, 1849. He is a son of Oliver and Emaline (Penny) Thompson, who were also natives of Ohio. J. P. is one of a family of seven children, and was reared to the occupation of a farmer; he obtained his education in the common schools of his native State, which probably had not at that day attained the standard for which they are to-day justly noted. When he was nineteen years old his parents removed to Iowa, and located in

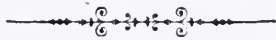
Marshall County; he remained under the parental shelter until he was twenty-one years old, when he went to work for himself. For two years he worked on a farm, and then went to Albion, where he run a dray for a year and a half. He then left Marshall County, and removed to Tama County, and after a residence there of one year he returned to Marshall County. The following four years he remained there, and then came to Cherokee County, and purchased eighty acres of land in Willow Township, on which he is still living. Mr. Thompson was united in marriage October 10, 1875, to Miss Naomi Furgason, a daughter of George and Amanda (Shepard) Furgason. Mrs. Thompson was born December 5, 1848, in Muscatine County, Iowa. Her father was a native of the State of Pennsylvania, and a blacksmith by trade. Mr. and Mrs. Thompson are the parents of one child, Effie E. They are worthy and consistent members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and are numbered among the substantial residents of Willow Township. Politically Mr. Thompson affiliates with the Republican party, and takes an active interest in its success.

IM. HAWN has been identified with the interests of Cherokee County since 1870. He was born in Clarion County, Pennsylvania, January 30, 1848, and is a son of R. C. Hawn, deceased, whose biography appears in this volume. When seven years of age his parents removed to Iowa and lived at different times in Scott, Muscatine, and Jones counties. He was reared to the life of a farmer, and received his education in the common schools. As before stated, he came to Cherokee County in 1870, when it was in its infancy; he located on his present farm,

which was wild land. By industry and good management he has developed the resources of the place, and it is now one of the most desirable farms in the township. He has a fine frame residence, built in modern style, at a cost of \$1,000; it is situated in the midst of a beautiful grove of five acres, and is a most attractive home. There are good buildings for the protection of grain and livestock, and all the surroundings show signs of prosperity. Mr. Hawn makes a specialty of high grades of horses and cattle, and has done much to advance this enterprise in the county. He was married December 26, 1874, to Miss Mary Will, a daughter of James Will, Sr., of this county. The result of this union has been two children, a son and daughter: Daisy Myrtle and Rob Clifton. Mr. Hawn is a strong supporter of the principles of the Prohibition party. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, in which he has been an active worker; he has served as trustee and as steward, and has been a liberal supporter of all efforts to advance Christianity.

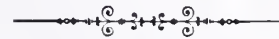
GEORGE MUNDY, an enterprising and esteemed citizen of Willow Township, was born in Lincolnshire, England, July 7, 1834, and is the son of George and Sarah (Shepard) Mundy. When seventeen years of age he went to serve an apprenticeship as a butcher, which trade he has followed the greater part of his life. Like many of England's sons, he was anxious to see America and try the life of a country not yet sunken into ruts and set notions of existence. Accordingly he bade farewell to his home and friends, and sailed away to the New World. After landing he continued his journey to Iowa, and settled in Clinton County, at once resuming his former business. When the

Rebellion broke out he did not shrink from the duty of every American citizen, but went bravely to the defense of the old flag. He enlisted in the Sixteenth Iowa Infantry, Company A, under command of Captain Smith. After peace was declared he returned to Iowa, and engaged in farming a portion of the time, and was also occupied with butchering. In 1882 he came to Cherokee County and bought a farm of 160 acres in Willow Township, where he has since resided. Mr. Mundy was united in marriage, in 1864, to Miss Mary E. Boothly, a daughter of Christopher and Mary (Garness) Boothly. She was born in England, and when seven years old her parents emigrated to America, locating in Jackson County, Iowa. Mr. and Mrs. Mundy are the parents of four children: William W., Benjamin F., Christopher B. and Algeri G. Politically our subject is a Republican, and the people of his township have shown their appreciation of his ability by calling him to serve as road supervisor and also as school director.



GEORGE D. SNYDER, an extensive farmer of Cherokee County, was born in Union County, Pennsylvania, July 15, 1815, and is a son of George and Anna (Oeker) Snyder, natives of Pennsylvania. The Snyder family were prominent in early days in Pennsylvania, Snyder County being named for them. The grandfather of our subject was a soldier in the War of the Revolution. Mr. Snyder was reared to farm life, but at the age of eighteen years he abandoned this occupation, and learned the trades of painting and chair-making, which he followed for some time. He was married March 27, 1839, to Miss Mary Linsey, a native of Huntingdon County, Pennsylvania, and a

daughter of James and Rachel (Clusen) Linsey, also natives of Pennsylvania. Like many families in that section of the country the Snyders were anxious for a better chance to make a home for themselves, and convinced that that opportunity could be found in the West, they removed to Wisconsin in 1856 and settled in La Fayette County; there they lived until 1871, when they came to Cherokee County and bought 240 acres of land in Sheridan Township. Some time later they sold this, and in 1876 Mrs. Snyder purchased their present home of John Harriman; there are 320 acres in this place, and later she bought eighty acres known as the Gough farm. This is one of the best-improved farms in the county, having many conveniences and luxuries not found in much older localities; there is a good residence, a beautiful grove of eleven acres, a most luxuriant vineyard, a great variety of small fruits, and a splendid orchard. The farm is convenient to the town of Cherokee, being only one and a half miles distant. Mr. and Mrs. Snyder have eight children: Cyrus, a resident of Cherokee; Jemima, wife of P. Stone; Henry, living in Chicago; Amanda, wife of W. P. Robinson; Briton, at home; Cassie, deceased; Charles, of Denver, Colorado, and Nettie, wife of W. T. Ray. Mr. and Mrs. Snyder are industrious, energetic people, and have done their duty to their children and the community in which they live. They are justly numbered among the leading people of Cherokee County.



AJ. CARMEN, a well-known citizen of Cherokee Township, was born February 16, 1835, in Greene County, New York; he is a son of Nathan and Mary (Gebhard) Carmen. Nathan Carmen was born on

Long Island, and is a son of Caleb Carmen, an Englishman who had three sons in the Revolutionary War; two never came back. One of his sons, John Carmen, fought in the War of 1812. Nathan Carmen was the youngest of fourteen children. His wife was born in Providence, Rhode Island, of English and French ancestry. Both father and mother died in Greene County, New York. A. J. Carmen was reared to the occupation of a farmer, and obtained his education in the common schools of Greene and Dutchess counties. After leaving school he taught for a time, and in 1863 came to Iowa and settled in Linn County. In the fall of 1864 he enlisted in the Twenty-fourth Iowa Volunteer Infantry, Company C, and served his country faithfully until his honorable discharge. He was at Baltimore, Savannah, and in the rear of General Sherman's army at Morehead City. He was on garrison duty for a time at Savannah, Georgia, and then at Augusta. After the war he returned to Davenport, Iowa, where he received his pay; thence he went to Linn County, Iowa, and then took a trip to New York. He came back again to Linn County, and lived there until 1872 when he went to O'Brien County, Iowa, and took a homestead of Government land of 160 acres; this was situated five miles west of Primghar, and Mr. Carmen made it his home for fourteen years. He improved the land until it is considered one of the best farms in the county. In 1886 he sold the place and bought forty acres where he now lives, which is one of the neatest and most comfortable homes in the neighborhood. Mr. Carmen has erected a nice residence of a modern plan, and the lawn surrounding it is dotted with pines and shrubs, and is altogether an unusually attractive place. Mr. Carmen also owns 115 acres of improved land in Liberty Township, known as the Frank Green farm. He was

married in Linn County, Iowa, to Mrs. Ene-line Graves, a daughter of Darius Hull, Esq., deceased. Mrs. Carmen has one daughter by her former marriage, Emma. In politics Mr. Carmen supports the issues of the Republican party. He is a member of the General Custer Post, No. 25, G. A. R. He is a man of a genial disposition, and has a wide circle of friends.



S W. HAYWARD, JR., proprietor of Hayward's Mill, is one of the leading and well-known citizens of Cherokee Township. He was born at Milford, Massachusetts, February 11, 1850, and is the son of S. W. Hayward, the financial agent of the Milford Colony. S. W. Hayward, Sr., is a resident of Milford, Massachusetts, and is a man of unusual executive ability, and considerable property. He has served as selectman, deputy sheriff, and as United States detective. Since 1856 he has owned real estate in Cherokee County. His wife was Ann Jenette Bullard, a lady of education and culture, who was born in Medway, Massachusetts. S. W., Jr., was reared and educated in his native town, and in 1870 he came to the State of Iowa to look after his father's business interests. Since that time he has resided in Cherokee County, and has taken an active part in the development of the natural resources of the county. Mr. Hayward's first mill, built by Carpenter & Davis, was destroyed by a cyclone. The present mill was erected by S. W. Hayward, Sr., and is a good, substantial building. Mr. Hayward owns 300 acres of land, improved with a good house, barns and other buildings. Mill Creek flows through the farm rendering it very desirable as a stock farm, and enriching the naturally productive soil. S. W. Hay-

ward, Sr., owns 200 acres of rich land in this vicinity. The subject of this sketch is a man in the prime of life, cordial in his disposition, honorable in business, and one of the representative men of the township.



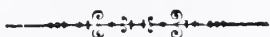
WD. F. HOLLY is one of the leading and well-known early settlers of Cherokee County. He was born in Richland County, Ohio, September 7, 1834, and is a son of David A. and Eva (Hoke) Holly. In his infancy his parents decided to remove farther West and went to Lee County, Illinois, where they were among the earliest settlers. Mr. David A. Holly built the first log cabin in Lee County outside of the town of Dixon. He spent the remainder of his life in that county, and his wife, who is still living, resides in Cherokee. W. D. F. Holly was trained to agricultural pursuits and received a common-school education. In the spring of 1864 he enlisted in the defense of his nation's flag, entering the One Hundred and Fortieth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, Company C; he served six months, at the end of which time he was honorably discharged and returned to his home to engage in the more peaceful pursuit of agriculture. Mr. Holly was united in marriage March 7, 1867, in Lee County, Illinois, to Miss Mahala Lantz, a native of Richland County, Ohio. He remained where he was married for several years working at the carpenter's trade. In 1870 he came to the State of Iowa and bought a claim on which a sod shanty had been erected, and five acres of which had been broken out. There he has since dwelt, and devoted himself to the improvement and cultivation of the place. He has erected a fine residence of a modern plan, in the midst of a lawn dotted with evergreen and shade

trees; he has built a barn, cribs and sheds, and has planted one of the most beautiful groves in the county. He employs his time in farming and stock-raising, and is successful in his work. Mr. and Mrs. Holly are the parents of eight children: Grace E., B. F., Dora M., William G., Edna, Charles F., Eva A. and Alice V. Mr. Holly has held most of the township offices, and has served with much credit to himself and with satisfaction to the public. He is in the prime of life, and has attained a solid standing in the county.



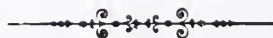
JOSEPH MONTGOMERY.—America is indebted to the beautiful Emerald Isle for many of her best citizens, among them our worthy subject, Joseph Montgomery, who was born in the County of Antrim, and is the son of Henry and Eliza Jane (Molynenx) Montgomery, natives of Scotland. Joseph was reared to the occupation of a farmer, and received his education in the common schools of his native land. At the age of twenty-one years he emigrated to America, desirous of making a home for himself in the Western country. After landing he came to Iowa and settled in Butler County, where he resided until 1868, when he came to Cherokee County and bought eighty acres of wild land in Cedar Township. In 1877 he traded with James Henderson for his present farm, upon which he has made many excellent improvements. He has erected a two-story house of a late, convenient style, and has beautified his place further by planting two acres of grove. He also has a good barn, sheds and cribs, and all the accommodations for raising and caring for live-stock. That prosperity has attended the steps of our subject can not be doubted. Mr. Montgom-

ery was united in marriage March 26, 1873, to Miss Jennie Matthew, a native of Scotland and a daughter of Peter Matthew, Esq., an early settler of Cedar Township. Seven children have been born of this union: William George, Francis, Christina and Eugenia, twins, Edna Josephine, James Henry, and Peter, who died at the age of two years. The parents are consistent members of the Presbyterian Church. Mr. Montgomery supports the issues of the Republican party. He is a man of fine physique, in the prime of life, of a genial disposition, and has won a host of friends, of whose confidence and respect he is in every way worthy.



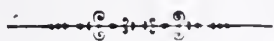
JAMES MONTGOMERY is one of the enterprising and successful farmers of Cedar Township, where he has resided since 1871. He was born in the North of Ireland, County of Antrim, in September, 1834, and is the son of Henry and Eliza Jane (Molyneux) Montgomery, natives of Scotland, who were reared in the Presbyterian faith. James grew to manhood amid the scenes of his birth, receiving his education in the common schools. He was a farmer by occupation but at the age of twenty-eight years he sold his land, bade adieu to his native land and sailed away to America, and after landing, settled in the County of Ottawa, Canada. Mr. Montgomery was married September 26, 1865, to Miss Jane Knox, a daughter of David and Jennette (Allen) Knox. Mrs. Montgomery was born in Lanarkshire, Scotland, near the banks of the River Clyde. When five years of age her parents emigrated to America and settled in Canada, where she grew to womanhood. After their marriage they removed to the State of New York, remained there one year, and then came to

Iowa, settling in Butler County. Mr. Montgomery bought land there, upon which he lived until he came to Cherokee County and purchased wild land, only ten acres of which were broken. He has since improved the place until it is one of the best in the township; he has built a fine, two-story residence of a modern style, situated in the midst of beautiful forest trees; also a commodious barn, cribs and sheds, all attesting the success with which our subject has met since coming to this country. Eight children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Montgomery: Jennette, Henry, William, Maggie, Eliza, Anna, Ida, and Alexander, who died in infancy. The parents have given their children the one thing of which no man can deprive them, an education. The two daughters, Jennette and Maggie, are successful teachers. Mr. Montgomery votes the Republican ticket, and has served as a member of the School Board. He and his wife are worthy members of the Presbyterian Church of Larrabee.



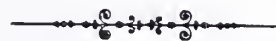
JB. RICKARD is a substantial and reliable member of the farming community of Cedar Township. He is a native of Oswego County, New York, born in 1852, and is a son of H. and Christina (Snyder) Rickard, natives of Schoharie County, New York. When J. B. was a small boy his parents removed to Onondaga County, New York, where they resided twenty-six years. They were the parents of two children: Irvin, who lives in the State of New York, and J. B., the subject of this notice. J. B. was reared to the occupation of a farmer, and received his education in the common schools. After leaving school, for five seasons he was engaged in boating on the canal, and after-

ward sailed upon the lakes. In 1878 his family came to Cherokee County, and settled in Cedar Township. J. B. Rickard and his father purchased 200 acres of H. C. Kellogg, and they have since sold forty-five acres for the town site of Larrabee. The farm is under a good state of cultivation, and has many excellent improvements. It is well watered by Gray Creek, making it one of the most desirable stock farms in the county. J. B. Rickard is still unmarried. His high integrity of character and honesty of purpose have won him many friends in the community.



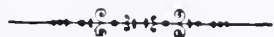
SAMUEL SCOTT, of Cedar Township, claims recognition as a pioneer, having settled in Cherokee County in 1869. He is a native of Vermont, born February 13, 1826. He is a son of William Scott, a native of Vermont, of English and Irish ancestry. His mother was Prudence Covey, a native of Connecticut, of Scotch ancestry. William Scott was a son of Thomas Scott, who was a Revolutionary soldier. Thomas Scott married Nancy Willoughby, a sister of Calvin Willoughby, a prominent Revolutionary officer. William served in the War of 1812. Samuel Scott, the subject of this notice, spent his boyhood days on a farm; at the age of fifteen years he went to learn the cabinet-maker's trade, which business he followed many years. He was married in West Albany, Vermont, March 31, 1847, to Miss Sarah M. Hazen, who was born in Grand Isle County, Vermont, and who is a daughter of Frederick and Catherine (Fadder) Hazen. Her father was of Scotch origin, and her mother was a daughter of James Fadder, a soldier in the War of 1812. In 1855 Mr. Scott removed to Hamilton County, Canada, and worked in a car factory for several months, when he came

to Iowa, and settled at Marshalltown; there he worked at his trade for some time, and then engaged in the general merchandise business. In 1863 he removed to Boone County, Iowa, and remained there six years, working at his trade. He then came to Cherokee County, and purchased eighty acres of land in Cedar Township. As his means increased he made further investments in land, until he now owns 200 acres, splendidly improved; he has a fine residence, a commodious barn, and numerous conveniences for carrying on farm industries. Mr. and Mrs. Scott are the parents of seven children: Sylvester, Louisa, wife of J. M. Starr; Celia, wife of E. F. Coombs; Edna, wife of R. W. Luther; Emma, wife of W. G. Sylvester; Elmer F. and Lester. Mr. Scott affiliates with the Republican party. He and his wife are highly respected, and have reared their family in such a way as to be worthy of the esteem and regard of all.



CL. CASTOR, one of the early pioneers of Cherokee County, settled in Cedar Township, July 9, 1868. He was born in Jefferson County, New York, September 18, 1827, and is a son of Ira and Chloe (Loomis) Castor. He grew to man's estate surrounded by the scenes and influences of his native county; he received his education in the common schools of that day. After leaving school he embarked in the lumber business, in which he was engaged for a number of years. Mr. Castor was united in marriage September 10, 1854, to Miss Phœbe Jane Phillips, a native of Canada, and a daughter of Abraham and Lydia (Barnum) Phillips. They resided in New York until 1865, when they removed to Dubuque County, Iowa, and settled at Dyersville, where they

remained two years. At the expiration of that time they went to Boone County, Iowa, living there until 1868, when they settled in Cherokee County. Mr. Castor and Mr. Warren made the first wagon track in that portion of the county in which they afterward made their home. Mr. Castor built a log house 16 x 24 feet, which was the second house in the township. In 1886 this primitive domicile was replaced with a neat frame residence. Mr. Castor has added much to the value as well as the beauty of his farm by planting a grove of twelve acres. The place contains 160 acres, and has been brought to an advanced state of cultivation through the efforts and industry of the present owner. Politically our subject is a Democratic-Greenbacker. He has served several terms as township trustee, and has never betrayed the confidence reposed in him. He is a member of Speculative Lodge, No. 307, A. F. & A. M. C. L. Castor is employed at present as overseer in a large fruit-crate and lumber manufactory at Kentwood, Louisiana, a plant which, when completed, will fill orders and ship lumber to all parts of the United States. He and his wife are the parents of one son, Adelbert, born January 28, 1859, in the State of New York. He was nine years old when they came to reside in Cherokee County, and there he grew to manhood, and received his education. He was married July 20, 1885, to Miss Ella Hurley, a native of Michigan, and a daughter of Thomas and Elizabeth (Scott) Hurley. By this marriage one son has been born, Guy Edward.



JOHAN SPANTON, of Cedar Township, is one of the pioneer settlers of the State of Iowa, and has been identified with the interests of Cherokee County since 1872.

He was born in Yorkshire, England, June 11, 1832, and is a son of John and Anna (Simpkins) Spanton, natives of Yorkshire. John, Jr., was the youngest of seven children, and was reared to the life of a farmer, receiving his education in the common schools. His parents died in Yorkshire. At the age of nineteen years he determined to see for himself all the wonders of the New World, and to find the fortune it might hold for him. Accordingly he bade adieu to his native land, and sailed for America. He located near Racine, Wisconsin, and engaged in farm work. Later he went to La Porte County, Indiana, and in 1856 he came to Iowa, settling in Linn County, near Marion, where he lived until the breaking out of the great Rebellion. He enlisted in August, 1861, in Company K, Ninth Iowa Volunteer Infantry, and served three years and nine months. He participated in the battle of Pea Ridge, the expedition up the Yazoo River, Jackson, Mississippi, the siege of Vicksburg until the surrender; he then returned to Jackson, Mississippi, and was in the battles at Chattanooga, Big Shanty, Missionary Ridge, Lookout Mountain, and was with General Sherman from Atlanta to the sea; he marched through the Carolinas, and attended the grand review at Washington, District of Columbia. He has lost the sight of one eye from disease contracted while in the service. Mr. Spanton was married in Linn County, Iowa, December 20, 1868, to Miss Nancy Ann Beckner, a daughter of John and Elizabeth (Mentzer) Beckner. She was born in Holmes County, Ohio, and at five years of age was brought to the Territory of Iowa, where her parents were early settlers. John and Elizabeth Beckner were natives of the State of Pennsylvania. Mr. Spanton's farm in Cedar Township consists of 120 acres which is well improved; he has a substantial dwelling, a good



Geo. Sellers

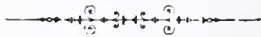
barn, and has twelve acres of fine grove. His family consists of three children: Frank, born June 5, 1871; Harry, born March 24, 1874; and Belle, born October 6, 1876. Mr. Spanton affiliates with the Republican party. He is a member of the General Custer Post, No. 25, G. A. R. Frank and cordial in his disposition, he has gained a host of friends in the county.



GEORGE SELLERS, farmer and stock-raiser, Willow Township, has been identified with the history of Cherokee County since the fall of 1870. He was born at Pictou, Nova Scotia, June 24, 1822, and was reared near that place on a farm. His father, James S. Sellers, was born in the north of Scotland, and his mother, Jessie (Laird) Sellers, was born in the manufacturing town of Paisley, Scotland. In 1844 Mr. Sellers left his native land with 40 cents in his pocket, his sole capital. He went to the State of Massachusetts and worked on a farm for three months, and then went to Green Lake County, Wisconsin. There he was engaged in lumbering and farming, buying, improving and selling several different tracts of land. A portion of the time he resided in Wisconsin he was employed in running a steam-mill. At that time there were only twelve settlers in Green Lake and Marquette counties. In 1852 he removed from Green Lake County to Black River Falls; he lived there and in that vicinity for five years, engaged in farming and lumbering. The county was not then sub-divided into sections. In the spring of 1857 he removed to Chippewa Falls, Wisconsin, and embarked in the lumber business and in farming, being the senior member of the firm of Sellers & Taylor. At that time the great lumber re-

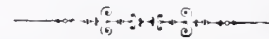
gions of Minnesota and Wisconsin were just being opened, and Mr. Sellers is one of those pioneers whose boldness and pluck aided in developing those vast forests from which lumber has been rafted the whole length of the Mississippi. At Chippewa Falls Mr. Sellers made and lost much money, and in 1866 he sold his mill and went to Winona, Minnesota, and again engaged in the lumber trade, being a member of the firm of Balcon & Sellers, retail lumber merchants. At Winona he lived until 1870, when he came to Cherokee County and settled in Willow Township, on the land which he still owns. He resided in the town of Cherokee for three months before making a permanent settlement. He bought 360 acres of land to which he has since added until he owns about 1,500 acres, all lying in Willow Township except 160 acres, which are in Silver Township. Mr. Sellers has erected a fine residence on this farm, and he has a large barn and extensive sheds for the protection of live-stock; there are two windmills and one of the strongest flowing magnetic springs in the county. He keeps 300 head of cattle, twenty-five head of horses, and raises annually 14,000 bushels of corn, 4,000 bushels of oats, and 1,000 bushels of barley; he formerly raised as much as 4,000 bushels of wheat. He employs seven men to care for his numerous flocks, and to till his vast acres. He ships on an average of seven car-loads of cattle annually, principally Short-horns and Herefords. Besides the natural groves found on this farm are now seen many shade and ornamental trees planted by Mr. Sellers' own hand. Our subject had but limited opportunities for acquiring an education while young but by his experience in the world of business he has gained a practical education, and a wide knowledge of men and affairs. He is a supporter of the principles of the Repub-

lican party, and has been for many years. He is a worthy member of the Baptist Church. Mr. Sellers was married in Green Lake County, Wisconsin, October 31, 1849, to Miss Paulina Buzzell, a daughter of Elisha Allen and Madana (Greeneau) Buzzell. Four children have been born of this union: Clinton, Frederick, Warren and John. Clinton and Augusta (Veirth) Sellers are the parents of eight children: Frederick, Paulina, Jessie, Clara, Ira, Stella, Ray and George. Frederick and Hattie (Carpenter) Sellers are the parents of four children: Lewis C., George Kenneth, Walter F. and Rollie. Mr. Sellers has held many offices of trust and responsibility in his township, and has the respect and confidence of his neighbors and acquaintances.



JOSIAH REES, a prominent farmer and stock-raiser of Amherst Township, has been a resident of Cherokee County since 1874. He was born in Ontario, Canada, and is a son of ——— and Rachel (Halford) Rees, natives of Wales, who came to Canada immediately after their marriage. Our subject is one of a family of five children; he was reared to the duties of farming, which he has made his occupation through life. He received his education in the common schools, and at the age of twenty-one years he came to Wisconsin, and settled in La Crosse County, where he spent three years. There he was married October 20, 1868, to Miss Mary E. Perry, daughter of John R. and Eleanor Perry, also natives of Wales; the mother's maiden name was Roberts. Mrs. Rees was born May 12, 1844. After her marriage she and her husband took a trip to Canada, and after their return settled in Cerro Gordo County, Iowa, where they remained five years.

In May, 1874, they came to Cherokee County and located on a farm of 160 acres in Amherst Township; the land was raw prairie, and there were very few families in the township. On the west as far as the eye could reach there was no human habitation visible. We must ever be impressed with the bravery and courage of those pioneers who took the country as nature left it and made it "blossom as the rose." They first erected a small frame residence, which has been enlarged into a commodious dwelling. There is a beautiful grove surrounding the house and other buildings, which adds very materially to the attractiveness of the place. When he came to the county Mr. Rees had \$100 in money, a team of horses and a wagon. The first few years he made a living by breaking prairie and threshing; he passed through the grasshopper raid, losing his crops for three years. It will be seen that he escaped none of the trials and privations incident to pioneer life, but his pluck and energy held out until he came off conqueror. Politically Mr. Rees has no party affiliations, casting his vote for the man best fitted in his opinion to fill the office; his inclinations are, however, in the direction of the Democratic party. He has served on the School Board and as road supervisor. Mr. and Mrs. Rees are consistent members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and take an active part in carrying on the work of their Master. They are the parents of five children: Eleanor R., Robert Josiah, Perry R., Guy L. and Clarence E.

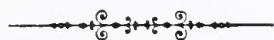


ANDREW J. WHISMAN was born in Monroe County, Indiana, September 28, 1838, and is a son of David and Catherine (Brown) Whisman, being one of a family of nineteen children. When he was sixteen

years of age his parents removed to Illinois, and lived for a number of years in McLean and Livingston counties. In 1867 Mr. Whisman came to Cherokee County, and entered as a homestead 160 acres of land in Willow Township, which he has brought to an advanced state of cultivation. He has added to this first purchase until he now owns over 300 acres of excellent farming land. When Mr. Whisman first came to the county the land was wild and uncultivated, and there were but three or four settlers in the vicinity of the flourishing village of Washta. The cultivated valley of the Little Sioux is described by him as a wilderness of grass, offering but small attractions as an abiding place. Sioux City, the metropolis of Northwestern Iowa, had at that time not a single railroad, and gave little promise of the prosperity which has since attended her. Mr. Whisman met all the hardships and privations of pioneer life with courage, and his efforts have been amply rewarded. After breaking out his farm he proceeded to erect buildings necessary to the comfort of his family and the care and protection of livestock. In 1881 he embarked in the mercantile business as a partner in the firm of Earl Edmunds & Co., dealers in general merchandise. In 1887, when the Cherokee & Dakota branch of the Illinois Central Railroad was built, and the town of Washta was started, this store was moved nearer to the railroad. The firm is now A. J. Whisman, and it is well and favorably known in the business circles of Cherokee and Ida counties. Mr. Whisman carries a heavy stock of general merchandise, and buys all kinds of country produce. To him belongs the honor of naming the town of Washta. At one time an old Indian came to his house, and seeing his gun, took it down and examined it carefully, and handed it back with the exclamation, "Wash-

ta!" meaning in the Sioux language "good." When a postoffice was established at this point, and Mr. Whisman was made postmaster, he was asked to suggest a name for the place, and he could think of no better adjective to describe the beautiful valley in which he lives than the word "good," or in the Indian tongue, "Washta." And so the postoffice was named. Mr. Whisman's enthusiasm on the subject of Cherokee County is expressed in these words: "During my residence here I have never known a failure of crops in this neighborhood," which is indeed a remarkable statement when we consider that he has lived in the county for twenty-one years, and that other parts of the State have suffered severely from drought, grasshoppers or extreme wet. Mr. Whisman is one of the men who have aided very materially in the growth and prosperity of the county. He was married to Miss Delinda Emlene Prindle, and they are the parents of three children: Mary Catherine, wife of Earl Edmunds; Hannah Elizabeth, wife of Frank E. Mattoon, and Miles D., who is in business with his father, and whose history is given below. Mr. and Mrs. Whisman are worthy and consistent members of the Congregational Church. Mr. Whisman has held many local offices since coming to the county, and has acquitted himself with honor and credit. He has been postmaster of Washta for sixteen years. Politically he affiliates with the Republican party. Miles D. Whisman was born near Pontiac, Livingston County, Illinois, November 11, 1861, and is the son of A. J. and Delinda E. (Prindle) Whisman. He lived in the county where he was born until 1867, when his parents removed to Cherokee County, Iowa, and settled near the present town of Washta. He received his education in the common schools of the county and the Cherokee High School; he also attended the

Southern Iowa Normal College, Bloomfield, Iowa, and was graduated in the commercial course of this institution in 1882. After leaving school Mr. Whisman taught several terms of school in Cherokee and Woodbury counties. He went into business with his father in the fall of 1886, at the old town of Washta, and when the new town was located on the Cherokee & Dakota branch of the Illinois Central Railroad, the store was moved and was one of the first in the place. Mr. Whisman was married July 16, 1884, to Miss Lizzie F. Minnis, at Minburn, Dallas County, Iowa. Mrs. Whisman is a daughter of William and Frances (Merritt) Minnis, the former a native of Ireland, and the latter of England. She was born in Buffalo, New York, August 11, 1859. One child has been born of this union, Ray, born June 24, 1885. They are among the leading members of the Congregational Church at Washta. Mr. Whisman is a staunch supporter of the principles of the Republican party. He is an active member of the Washta Cornet Band.



CADE SMITH, dealer in general merchandise, Washta, Iowa, has been a resident of Cherokee County for sixteen years. He was born near Pontiac, Livingston County, Illinois, October 5, 1865, and is the son of Charles M. and Ellen (Cook) Smith, the former a native of New Hampshire and the latter of Kentucky. When he was eight years old his parents removed to the State of Iowa and settled in Willow Township, Cherokee County. There the father bought 160 acres of land which he improved, building a house, barns and sheds, and setting out groves. Cade remained under the paternal roof until twenty or twenty-one years old, when he went away to school, attending

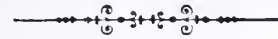
Pierce's Business College, Keokuk, Iowa. He was afterward a student at Western Normal College, Shenandoah, Iowa. In January, 1888, Mr. Smith went into business at Washta, Iowa, opening a general stock of merchandise, including dry-goods, groceries, boots and shoes, hats and caps, gents' furnishing goods, and clothing. The style of the firm was in the first place Stratton & Smith, afterward Smith & Osborn, and finally, in July, 1889, Smith & McDonald. The firm has a good trade and is doing a profitable business; by fair dealing and courteous conduct these gentlemen have commended themselves to the people of Washta and vicinity. It is the enterprise and pluck of such men as Mr. Smith that have made Washta what it is today. Our subject was married April 13, 1887, to Miss Blanch Hinkson, of Des Moines. Her mother is now living in the State of Louisiana, and her father died several years ago in the West Indies. Politically Mr. Smith affiliates with the Democratic party. He is a member of the Sioux Valley Lodge, No. 470, I. O. O. F., Correctionville, Iowa.



AJ. SMITH was born November 18, 1848, at Winslow, Stevenson County, Illinois, the youngest of a family of seven children of Abel and Margaret (Wheeler) Smith. The parents removed to Smithland, Woodbury County, Iowa, in 1858, where the father entered a tract of wild land which he improved. Abel Smith was sheriff of Stevenson County, Illinois, for several years, and when he came to Iowa was Deputy United States Marshal for the district in which he lived. In faithfully prosecuting the duties of this office he made enemies among the criminal class, who it is supposed murdered

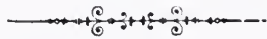
him, as he met his death very mysteriously a short distance from Onawa. He set out from that town with a team, and was found the same night with a bullet wound in his head, and numerous bruises on his body. His murderer or murderers were never found. This occurred in 1871. In the spring of 1865 he had removed to Onawa and opened a hotel, which was known as the Western House. The building still stands, but is now called by a different name. A. J. Smith was ten years old when his parents came to Iowa. He began to learn the printer's trade in the office of the *Sioux City Journal*, then a weekly paper, edited by Mahlon Gore. He remained there six months, and then returned to Onawa, and was connected with the *Gazette* for about sixteen months. He then returned to his native State, and was connected with the *Freeport Journal* for a time. He took a course in the Freeport High School before going back to Onawa, where he was again a typo in the office of the *Onawa Gazette* for one year, at the end of which time he purchased 120 acres of land in Grant Township, Monona County, which he improved and made his home until the summer of 1889. For a time while living on his farm he was foreman in the office of the *Danbury Vidette*. In May, 1889, Mr. Smith came to Washta and established the *Washta Independent*. He was married November 28, 1869, to Miss Joanna L. Andrews, daughter of Thompson and Ellen (Hawkins) Andrews. This marriage resulted in three children: Lydia G., Maggie J., and Etra, who died in infancy. Mrs. Smith died near Smithland, February 4, 1875. Mr. Smith was married a second time, to Miss Nellie A. Church, daughter of Alexander and Mary Ann (Sanford) Church. This event occurred March 3, 1878. Three children have been born of this union: Harry L., Chauncey J., and Christie

Ethelyn, who died at the age of fifteen months. In politics Mr. Smith is Independent.



JAMES M. LAUGHLIN was born near La Fayette, Ohio, December 28, 1853, and is the son of James D. and Sarah (McClain) Laughlin, natives of the State of Ohio, and of Irish descent. The grandfather of Mr. Laughlin, who was also called James, was an officer in the Revolutionary War. James M. came with his parents to Tama County, Iowa, when yet a child, and lived there until he removed to Cherokee County. His parents and grandparents were among the early settlers of Tama County, living in Carlton Township when their houses were the only buildings in sight. Mr. Laughlin may well be proud of ancestors brave and courageous enough to face the dangers and hardships of pioneer life. His grandfather entered 120 acres of land for each of his children, and the old parchment patents are still in the possession of the family. His grandfather and father died in Tama County, the former before the Civil War, and the latter in 1864. The mother afterward married Mr. John Strain, and now resides in Willow Township. Mr. Laughlin received his education in the common schools of Tama County, and in the Albion Seminary, Albion, Iowa. In 1882 he came to Cherokee County, having previously bought 120 acres of land there. He afterward sold twenty acres to his brother, so that he now has 100 acres. When he first settled there the land was wild and uncultivated, and all the improvements in the way of buildings are the result of Mr. Laughlin's industry; he has also brought the land to an advanced degree of cultivation. October 14, 1880, occurred the marriage of James M.

Laughlin and Miss Eva Cooper, a daughter of H. H. and Elizabeth (Fisher) Cooper. Her father is a native of the State of Pennsylvania, and her mother of Ohio, the latter being of German ancestry. Mr. and Mrs. Laughlin are the parents of three children: Alice, Alsie and Clarence. In politics Mr. Laughlin supports the issues of the Republican party. The people of his township have shown him honor by calling him to fill the office of constable and school director, and he has acquitted himself in these duties with much credit.



CHARLES B. BUSH is of a family long known in the history of New England and New York. He was born March 22, 1842, and is the son of Randall and Eliza (Brodhead) Bush. His father was born in Connecticut, and his paternal ancestors lived for many generations in New England. His mother was a native of Ulster County, New York, of English and Dutch descent. Mr. Bush is connected on his mother's side with John Romeyn Brodhead, of New York, a historical writer of some note. Referring to an article in *Scribner's Magazine* we learn that the name Brodhead is intimately associated with the Dutch occupation of New York. Among the soldiers sent by Charles II in 1664 to subdue the Hollanders in America was Captain Daniel Brodhead, a zealous Royalist of Yorkshire. After the English had taken full possession of New York Captain Brodhead determined to settle there, and from him the Brodhead family in America is descended, and this doughty Captain is an ancestor of Mr. Bush's mother. History shows that some of the Brodheads were heroes in the Revolutionary War. Charles B. Bush lived in Sullivan County, New York, till he

was twelve years of age when he removed to Tompkins County with his parents. His early life was spent on a farm, and after coming to the latter county he became the proprietor of a small farm. In the year 1865 he entered the employ of Hollister & Van Pelt, distillers, Slatersville, New York, working for this firm as traveling salesman for two years, when he was employed by A. S. Gaskin, tobacconist, Ithaca, New York. After one year this firm was burnt out, and he found employment in the same capacity with the firm of Heir & Aldrich, manufacturers of cigars and dealers in tobacco of all kinds. This business was located in Syracuse, New York, and Mr. Bush remained there until 1884, when he decided to settle on his farm in Willow Township, Cherokee County, Iowa. Before coming to the State he had purchased a farm of 320 acres, which he still owns and where he now resides. The farm was wild, but by industry and good management he has brought it to a high state of cultivation. Four never-failing springs furnish an abundance of water, and afford excellent facilities for stock-raising, in which business Mr. Bush has been engaged since coming West. Besides his residence and farm buildings he has on his farm a good set of buildings for tenant use. July 22, 1869, was an eventful day in our subject's life, for on that day he wedded Miss C. Georgiana Cantine, a daughter of Charles and Susan M. (Snow) Cantine. Mrs. Bush is a lineal descendant of the Huguenot family, Cantine, spelled also Cantyn and Cantaine, well known in the early history of New York. Numerous deeds and grants and patents in the possession of Mrs. Bush, some of which are dated as early as the "third year of the reign of William and Mary," attest the antiquity of the family, and furnish a treat to the lover of musty parchments. One of the most interesting of these docu-

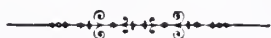
ments is a patent given to General John Cantine for 1,000 acres of land in Tioga County, New York, for services rendered in the Revolutionary War. General John Cantine was the great-grandfather of Mrs. Bush. Another interesting document is a deed to lands "in ye county of Ulster and Privince of New York," to Peter Cantine, and dated January 19, 1723. Mrs. Bush was born at Mott's Corners, now Brookton, New York, and lived there until her marriage in 1869. She was educated in the common schools of that town and at the Ithaca Academy. For a number of years after completing her education she was a school teacher, and her success in the profession is attested by the fact that she held a State teacher's license from the school authorities of the State of New York. After her marriage Mrs. Bush lived for a time at Adams, and afterward at Sandy Creek, where she was engaged in the millinery and ladies' furnishing-goods business for eleven years. In 1882 she sold out her business at Sandy Creek, and lived for two years at Caroline, her native township, before coming to Cherokee County. On June 14, 1885, at night, Mr. Bush's house was totally destroyed by a cyclone. Mr. and Mrs. Bush sustained some injuries, but the rest of the family were unharmed. In politics Mr. Bush is a Democrat. He is a charter member of Alpine Lodge, No. 471, A. F. & A. M., having been made a member at Speedville Lodge, No. 365, Speedville, New York. He was also a charter member of Caroline Lodge, No. 681, A. F. & A. M. He is connected with the A. O. U. W., Sandy Creek Lodge, No. 256. The following are the names of Mr. Bush's brothers and sisters: Mary Ann, deceased; Nancy, wife of Albert Go-lee; Cordelia, wife of David Calkins; Elizabeth, wife of Nathaniel Merwin; Daniel Bush; Catherine, wife of Hiram Hitchcock, and Lottie

Bush. Mrs. Bush's brothers and sisters are: Maria Elizabeth, wife of William E. Heath; Charles A. Cantine, Holmes F. Hoffman, son of Mrs. Susan (Snow) Cantine by her second marriage. Mr. and Mrs. Bush are the parents of one child, Charles C. R., born at Sandy Creek, New York.



ISAAC LANE, the proprietor of the Washta House, Washta, Iowa, and one of the early settlers of Willow Township, has been a resident of Cherokee County since 1869. He was born on a farm near Eagle Village, Boone County, Indiana, March 19, 1835, and is the son of John and Charity (Standige) Lane. His father was born in Kentucky, of Irish ancestry, and his mother was a native of Georgia, a descendant of Dutch colonists who came to Georgia in the early history of the State. Isaac Lane is the youngest of ten children, and to him fell the responsibility of caring for his parents after his brothers and sisters had grown up and left the old Indiana homestead for the new States then coming into favor in the region of the setting sun. He grew to manhood in Howard County, Indiana, whither his parents had moved when he was yet a lad. In 1864 he came to Benton County, Iowa, with his mother who died there. He worked at farming in this county until 1869, when he moved to Willow Township, Cherokee County, and took a homestead of 160 acres, section 32, on which Joseph McCoun now lives. This land Mr. Lane sold before he proved upon it, and bought 120 acres in sections 31 and 32, Willow Township, which he improved. He built a house, a barn and sheds, equipped the place for the raising of live-stock and grain, in which pursuits he was engaged until coming to Washta in 1888. In that year he sold his

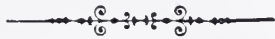
farm and built the Washta House, near the station of the Cherokee & Dakota Railroad. The Washta House is the pioneer hotel in the town, and through the efforts of Mr. Lane and his gentlemanly associate, Charles Tuel, Esq., it has become deservedly popular with the traveling public. Mr. Lane is also proprietor of two livery barns in Washta, which he manages. July 22, 1862, finds our subject enlisted in Company B, Thirty-first Iowa Volunteer Infantry, Captain George Dearth. He served with his command until 1865, and saw some hard fighting at Chickasaw Bluffs, Vicksburg, Arkansas Post, Atlanta, Jackson and in other battles and skirmishes. He was wounded in the left arm by a bullet at the battle of Arkansas Post; he was with Sherman when that famous General made his immortal march to the sea, and shared the hardships and the glories of that grand campaign. He is the present trustee of the township, and is a member of William Barker Post, No. 292, G. A. R., Correctionville, Iowa. In politics he is an ardent Republican. He is a member of the Congregational Church. Mr. Lane's brothers and sisters are named as follows: Mrs. Mary McConn, Mrs. Margaret Dodson, Thomas Lane, John T. Lane.



 HARLES M. SMITH is one of the well-known farmers of Willow Township. He was born in Meltonborough, Carroll County, New Hampshire, and is one of a family of twelve children of Elephalet B. and Mary (Leavitt) Smith. His father is of English ancestry. His grandfather, John Smith, was a Lieutenant in the United States Navy in the War of 1812, and was wounded at Portsmouth Harbor. Charles M. lived in his native State until 1853, when his father

died, and left him to rely upon his own resources. He went to East Cambridge, and ran an engine in the cabinet manufactory and planing mill of Bartlett & Brown. He remained in the employ of this firm for seven years, and then went to Pontiac, Livingston County, Illinois, and rented a farm which he cultivated until 1873, when he determined to try his fortune in the new county of Cherokee, Iowa. He settled on section 29, Willow Township, buying 160 acres of land which had not been improved. He broke out the land, built a house, barn, and granaries, and otherwise equipped the place for general farming purposes. The fine groves which are found on the Smith homestead were planted by the present owner's hand, and are not only a beautiful ornament, but serve as a wind-break. When Mr. Smith first settled where he now lives there was not a single house in sight toward the east, and Cherokee was the nearest trading point. His neighbors were A. J. Whisman, Mr. Williams, Elias Stratton and Joseph McConn. In those days the mills at Denison, Sionx City, Smithland and Oto did the grinding for people living in Willow Township. Soon after coming to Cherokee County Mr. Smith began to pay especial attention to the raising of cattle and hogs, and was one of the first men from his neighborhood to sell hogs in the town of Cherokee. He was married January 10, 1861, to Miss Ellen Cook, of Livingston County, Illinois. She was born in Kentucky, and is a daughter of Micajah and Elizabeth (Lewis) Cook. This marriage has resulted in the birth of six children: Mary, wife of James Campbell; Cade, whose biography is given in this volume; Sarah, William B., Effie and Cora. James and Mary (Smith) Campbell are the parents of one child, Earl. Mr. Smith has given his children the advantage of a common-school education, two of them ad-

vancing beyond this course. Mrs. Smith is a member of the Congregational Church. In politics Mr. Smith is Democratic. Although not one of the earliest settlers he has many recollections of pioneer times in his neighborhood. At the first election after his coming to the county there were but twenty votes cast in the townships of Willow and Grand Meadow, which were then combined and known as Willow Township; there were no bridges across the waters of the Little Sioux, and the mail was brought twice a week on horseback to the Washta postoffice.



ARTHUR G. STEWART is an intelligent and enterprising member of the farming community of Cherokee Township. He was born in Berkshire County, Massachusetts, October 2, 1853. His parents, John and Sophrona (Dunham) Stewart, were also natives of the State of Massachusetts; the father was of Scotch-Irish ancestry. The youth of our subject was passed within the borders of his native State, and his education was obtained in the public schools. Choosing the trade of painting he served an apprenticeship, and afterward worked as a journeyman for some time; later he became foreman, contractor and jobber in the business. Not content to spend his life in Massachusetts without at least seeing something of the rest of the world, he removed to Illinois in his twenty-first year and settled at Waterman, De Kalb County. Afterward he went to Genoa and worked at his trade until 1883, when he came to Iowa and bought eighty acres of land; this was partly broken, but there were no improvements in the way of buildings. Mr. Stewart erected a good residence of a modern plan, on a most attractive site; there are shade and evergreen trees, and

a beautiful lawn nicely laid out in walks. The conveniences for farming are numerous, and indicate the thrift and good management of the owner. He has since added forty acres to his farm. Mr. Stewart was married in De Kalb County, Illinois, October 31, 1875, to Miss Zelia A. Spencer, a daughter of N. W. Spencer, whose biography appears upon another page of this volume. Three sons have been born of this union: Norman W., Herbert A. and Clarence I. Mr. Stewart is an active member of the Adventist Church. In politics he affiliates with the Republican party. He is a man in the prime of life, and has won an enviable position in the county.



PHILIP CLINE, a successful farmer and stock-raiser of Willow Township, was born in Washington County, Ohio, August 14, 1843, and is the third of a family of twelve children of Samuel and Phœbe (Gray) Cline, natives of Virginia and Ohio respectively. His father was born of German ancestry, and his mother was of Welsh origin. When Philip was seven years of age his parents removed to Jones County, Iowa, where they lived for some time. They then removed to Fayette County, where they were among the early settlers. The father entered 160 acres of Government land on which he lived until his death, which occurred in the spring of 1888. Mr. Cline grew to manhood near Fayette, Fayette County, and bought a farm near that place, which he owned until he came to Cherokee County in October, 1882. About the year 1867 he went to Indian Territory, and afterward to Kansas; while in the latter State he was foreman of a force of men who built the first house in the present thriving city of Wichita. At that

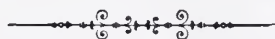
time a thousand Indian tepees were standing on the site of that prosperous city. Mr. Cline took a homestead of 160 acres in the State of Kansas, but when the Indians became troublesome there he returned to Iowa, and afterward disposed of his claim. As before stated, he came to Cherokee County in October, 1882, and bought what had once been the Whitehouse homestead, a farm of eighty acres, of E. P. Purcell. He made numerous improvements upon this place, and in addition cultivates the rest of the north half of section 14. Never-failing springs supply an abundance of pure water, which admirably adapts the farm to the purpose of raising live-stock. A good barn, sheds and other buildings betoken thrift and prosperity. Mr. Cline received his education in the common schools of Fayette County, and in the Commercial Department of the Upper Iowa University. While a young man he was a successful teacher in Fayette and Wright counties. He was married November 30, 1864, to Miss Harriet F. Roberts, of Salem, Massachusetts. Two children were the result of this union: Harriet F., who died in childhood, and Etta, the wife of J. D. Bing. Mrs. Cline died August 15, 1870, in Fayette County. Mr. Cline was married a second time March 3, 1872, to Miss Sophia J. Fox, daughter of Stephen and Mary Ann (Harrington) Fox, natives of New England, of English ancestry. Her parents are now residents of Willow Township. Mr. and Mrs. Cline are the parents of three children: Charles E., Martin W. and Edwin L. The parents are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mr. Cline was made a Mason at Oelwein, Fayette County, Hebron Lodge, No. 374. He is a charter member of Alpine Lodge, No. 471, A. F. & A. M., Holstein, Iowa, which was organized in 1886. In Fayette County he was called to fill several

local offices, and the same honor was conferred upon him since coming to Cherokee County. In politics Mr. Cline adheres to no party principles, but casts an independent vote.



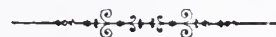
D A. CHAPMAN, an active agriculturist of Cherokee Township, was born in Essex County, New York, November 5, 1827. Alpheus Chapman, his father, was a native of Vermont, and was a lumberman by trade. His mother was Nancy (Messenger) Chapin, a native of Massachusetts, of Puritan stock. D. A. was reared in the county of his birth, and was trained in farming pursuits. He received his education in the common schools. December 25, 1849, he was united in marriage to Miss Elizabeth Worcester, who was born in Essex County, New York, near Fort Ticonderoga. Her parents were New England people, of Puritan stock. In 1850 Mr. Chapin emigrated to the West, and settled in Winnebago County, Illinois. There he engaged in farming and made his home until 1884; then he came to Cherokee County and bought his present farm, which was partly improved. He has not lagged in carrying out the plans begun by the former owner, and the place is now one of the best in the township. There is a fine residence built in the midst of a grove, a large barn, and four miles of fence. The land has been well handled, and the harvests have been abundant. Mr. and Mrs. Chapman have seven children: Isabelle, wife of Andrew Bulis; Fidelia, wife of H. B. Perry; Mary, wife of Albert Thompson; Lois, Ellen, Grace, and Lahrett, who owns a good farm adjoining his father's, and lives at home. The parents have given their children good educational advantages, the two oldest daugh-

ters being very successful teachers for several years. The family are all members of the Presbyterian Church, and are among the most highly respected people of the county.



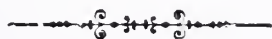
RS. GATES has been identified with the history of Cherokee County since 1869. He was born in Steuben County, New York, June 21, 1852, and is a son of D. J. Gates, one of the old settlers of Sheridan Township, who took a Government homestead. When R. S. was a lad of nine years his father removed to Michigan, and the family lived there three years, during which time D. J. Gates was in the army. They then removed to Dodge County, Minnesota, and resided there until 1869, when they came to Cherokee County. R. S. was then eighteen years of age. The country was new and wild, and the task of improving a farm was not a light one. Our subject remained with his father for some time, and gave him much needed assistance. When his father was able to spare him he engaged in breaking prairie for several seasons. He bought and sold two or three different tracts of land, and in 1882 located on his present farm, which he has improved in good style. A fine two-story residence was erected in 1887, and buildings and feed lots and yards indicate the thrift and wise management of the owner. At the age of twenty-seven years Mr. Gates was married to Miss Flora Kenyon, a daughter of William Kenyon, of Cherokee County. Two children were born of this union: Herbert and Flora. Mrs. Flora Gates died January 15, 1883. Mr. Gates was married a second time, in December, 1886, to Miss Mary Hinkeldey, a native of Germany. By this marriage two children have been born: Mabel and an infant son. Mr. Gates is a member

of the Baptist Church, and gives a liberal support to all enterprises tending to advance the educational and religious interests of the community. He adheres to the principles of the Republican party. He is honorable in all his dealings, and is one of the leading farmers of the township.



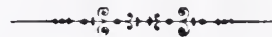
JOHN FLETCHER, proprietor of Derby Manor. This substantial and thoroughly reliable farmer and stock-raiser is one of the self-made men of Cherokee County. He was born at Buxton, England, May 12, 1838, and is the son of George and Anna (Walley) Fletcher. At the tender age of five years he was left an orphan, without brother, sister or other relatives to care for him; consequently he was reared in Belper Poor-House, Derbyshire, England, until he was nine years old, when he was bound out as parish apprentice to James Leland, who was an iron and coal contractor in South Staffordshire, England. Mr. Fletcher worked in the iron and coal mines until he was eighteen years old, at which time he was free to work for himself. He was married November 19, 1860, to Miss Harriet Shore, a native of England, and a daughter of John and Elizabeth (Bailey) Shore. Her father died in England when she was about three years old, and the mother is residing in England now. In 1865 Mr. Fletcher sailed from Liverpool to New York, determined to make a home in the New World. He went directly to Schuylkill County, Pennsylvania, and worked for two years and three months in the mines. He then concluded to push farther west, and removed to Boonesborough, Iowa, in which place he lived until 1868, when he became a resident of Cherokee County. He made the journey from Boonesborough with a team

and wagon, and located in Pitcher Township, on a Government homestead of eighty acres. He lived upon this place twelve years, and then sold it and bought 280 acres, known as the Belden farm. This place has been brought to an advanced state of cultivation, and has numerous excellent improvements; there is a good residence, one of the most commodious barns in the county, and a six horse-power windmill for grinding grain and supplying water to the different sheds and yards. The barns and machinery cost \$4,000, and are perfectly adapted to the care of live-stock. Mr. Fletcher is one of the most extensive live-stock feeders in the county. In 1887 he wintered 200 head of cattle; in 1888, 400 head, and in 1889, 470 head. He buys annually from 10,000 to 20,000 bushels of corn, and feeds large numbers of swine besides the cattle. Mr. and Mrs. Fletcher are the parents of nine children: Lizzie, wife of J. E. Carpenter; Sarah, wife of William H. Sleezer; George, Harriet, Jennie M., James, Nellie, and Bertie J., who died at the age of ten months. Mr. Fletcher adheres to the principles of the Republican party. Beginning at the bottom of the ladder, by his own unaided exertions he has risen to a position of affluence, and well deserves the honor and respect in which he is held.



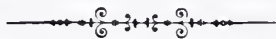
W. GIFFORD, a thrifty and enterprising farmer of Cherokee Township, has been a resident of Cherokee County since 1875. His parents are T. C. and Lydia (Kenyon) Gifford, natives of the State of New York, and he was born July 18, 1847, in Rensselaer County, New York. There he grew to manhood, receiving his education in the common schools. At the age of twenty-one years he came West in

search of what fortune there was in store for him. He settled in Marshall County, Iowa, and engaged in farming until 1875. Mr. Gifford was united in marriage, February 13, 1869, to Miss Elvinna Farr, a daughter of L. B. and Clarissa (Goodrich) Farr, and a native of Addison County, Vermont. The Farr family came from Vermont to Poweshiek County, and thence removed to Jones County, and then they removed to Marshall County, Iowa. In 1875 Mr. Gifford bought his present farm of J. M. Parshall, Esq., who had purchased the place of G. W. F. Sherwin, Esq., one of the prominent early pioneers, who surveyed and laid out the town of Cherokee. On this farm was built the first frame house erected in the county; it was built in 1858, and is still standing, forming a portion of a barn. The farm has been improved until it is one of the best in the neighborhood. In 1887 a beautiful residence was erected, at a cost of \$1,200, situated on an eminence from which a fine view of Cherokee is obtained. There are groves on the place, adding both to its beauty and value, and large barns, sheds and cribs. All the surroundings are indicative of economical management and thrift. The farm contains 220 acres. Mr. and Mrs. Gifford are the parents of four children: Clarence A., Lyle C., Pearl Agnes and Lester M. In political thought and action Mr. Gifford is Democratic. He is highly esteemed and respected by all who know him.



F. CASEY, an enterprising farmer of Cherokee Township, has been a resident of the county since 1878. He was born in West Virginia, January 16, 1853, and is a son of John and Matilda (Stone) Casey. In his infancy his parents removed

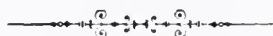
to the State of Ohio, and after a short residence there they went to Illinois; thence they came to Iowa, and settled in Jones County, where they were pioneers. The father died in 1859, and the mother is still living, making her home in Cherokee County. W. F. Casey was brought up on a farm, receiving the training usually given a farmer's son; the pioneer schools to which he had access afforded very limited advantages. As before stated, he came to Cherokee County in 1878; he first bought the Eagle farm, north of the town of Cherokee, and a year later exchanged it for a portion of his present farm. He afterward was enabled to make an addition to his farm, and now owns 160 acres in an advanced state of cultivation. The residence was built at a cost of \$1,200, and the barn is large and conveniently arranged. One hundred and thirty acres are under cultivation, and the remainder in pasture. Mr. Casey was married March 2, 1878, to Miss Lizzie B. Brookfield, a daughter of Mahlon and Sarah (Howard) Brookfield; the father was a native of Canada, and the mother, of one of the Eastern States. Mr. and Mrs. Casey have had born to them one child, Veda, born October 13, 1888. Mr. Casey affiliates with the Republican party, and is a strong advocate of the Prohibition movement. He is a worthy and consistent member of the Free Methodist Church, of the Le Mars and Western Iowa Conference. He has served as class-leader of the church, and has ever done his duty in advancing Christianity.



 H. K. DIXON, Superintendent of the Cherokee division of the Illinois Central Railroad, was born in Canada, in July, 1846. His father, John Dixon, died in 1849, and when he was twelve years

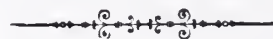
old he removed with his mother, Matilda (Savage) Dixon, to Forreston, Ogle County, Illinois. In 1861, when there was a call for men to defend this fair land, Charles K. Dixon enlisted in the first three years' regiment, which was formed of Company A and Company H, and joined the Fifteenth Illinois Infantry. He was sent to Alton, Illinois, and thence to Missouri, joining the Sixth Missouri, which with the Twenty-first Illinois was organized into the First Brigade, the first formed in the West, and commanded by General U. S. Grant. From Missouri he was ordered to Fort Donelson, and thence to Shiloh, where he took part in the battle and was wounded by a minie-ball; this was taken out near his hip joint, and he still has it in his possession. He was taken to the hospital, where he was confined ninety days. Rejoining his regiment at Memphis, Tennessee, he was ordered to Vicksburg and took part in the siege and capture of that place. After the fall of Vicksburg he took part in one more campaign, and was then mustered out of the service by reason of the expiration of the term of his enlistment. He returned to Forreston, Illinois, and entered the employ of the Illinois Central Railroad in 1864, in the capacity of station agent. He steadily worked his way up to the position of train dispatcher, which he held for some time, when he was transferred to that of train master at Fort Dodge, Iowa; thence he was sent to Waterloo, Iowa, where he occupied the same position. When the construction commenced on the new line known as the Cherokee & Dakota Branch, Mr. Dixon was given the position of superintendent of transportation, and on the completion of the new line he was made division superintendent, which responsible position he still holds. In November, 1881, Mr. Dixon was united in marriage to Miss Kittie Beals, of Amboy,

Illinois, a daughter of H. H. Beals, Esq., who for many years has been a passenger conductor on the Illinois Central Railroad. Mr. and Mrs. Dixon have had born to them two children: John B. and Ruth R. Mr. Dixon is a member of Lodge No. 178, A. F. & A. M., at Amboy, Illinois; of Nathan Whitley Chapter, No. 176, R. A. M.; of Franklin Grove and Dixon Commandery, No. 21, K. T. In politics he affiliates with the Republican party. He owns one of the most attractive homes in the town of Cherokee, and is a man highly esteemed by all who know him.



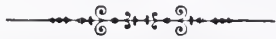
JOHN McDONALD is sprung from that hardy and vigorous race, the Scotch, and Scotland is his native land. He was born May 16, 1824, and is a son of James and Jenette (Hunter) McDonald. When he was seventeen years of age he came to this country but his parents did not come until after he settled in Clayton County, where they still reside. The father is nearly 100 years old, and the mother is ninety years of age. John McDonald was united in marriage in Clayton County, Iowa, March 6, 1854, to Elizabeth Davie, who was born in Scotland, and came to America with her mother at the age of eleven years; her father, Peter Davie, died in Scotland; her mother's maiden name was Louisa Ferguson. In 1880 Mr. McDonald came to Cherokee County and bought his present farm. It was the old homestead of Dr. Butler, and contained 240 acres; he has added to his first purchase until now he owns 440 acres. The McDonald farm is one of the best in the neighborhood, and its broad fields of grain, meadow and pasture-land are evidences of the advanced civilization of the country. Mr. McDonald

is a thorough farmer, and has been very successful in raising cattle and swine. His residence is a comfortable building, surrounded by a grove of nine acres; there is a good barn, and also buildings for stock and grain. Mr. and Mrs. McDonald are the parents of eight children: Jeannett, James, Louisa, George, John, Grant, Alexander and Lizzie. James owns 120 acres of land adjoining his father's farm. Mr. McDonald was reared in the faith of the Presbyterian Church. He is a member of Speculative Lodge, No. 307, A. F. & A. M., and of Burning Bush Chapter, No. 90, R. A. M. He was made a Mason in Clayton County, Iowa. He is a man firm in his convictions of right and wrong, and has the respect of all who know him.



ARTHUR POLKINGHORN is a member of the firm of C. H. Stevens & Co., dealers in farm machinery, buggies, carriages and wagons. The firm was founded in 1886, and everything belonging to a first-class establishment can be found in their stock. Mr. Polkinghorn was born in Iowa County, Wisconsin, September 13, 1857, and is the fourth of a family of eight children. His parents, Stephen and Eliza J. (Arthur) Polkinghorn, were born in England, and immediately after their marriage emigrated to America, landing in the city of New York; thence they continued their journey to Wisconsin, where they have since made their home; the father is a farmer by occupation. Arthur spent his boyhood in the State in which he was born, dividing his time between the common schools and the duties that usually devolve upon a farmer's son. He remained under the parental roof until he was twenty years old; he then went to work in a carriage and plow factory, working for two

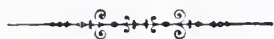
months in the blacksmith department. In the winter of 1879 he came to Ida County, Iowa, and the following fall he removed to Cherokee County. He bought eighty acres of land in Sheridan Township which he improved and made his home for four years. He then sold it, and purchased a tract of 120 acres in Sioux County, Iowa. The two years following he rented a farm in Sheridan Township, and in the winter of 1886 he moved to Cherokee and formed the partnership before described. Mr. Polkinghorn was married in December, 1881, to Miss Minerva Walters, a daughter of Christopher and Mary Walters, and a native of Johnson County, Iowa. Three children have been born of this union: Elmer A., Miron S. and Carl W. Our subject was appointed censor enumerator in 1884-'85, and served as assessor at the same time. He is a member of Cherokee Lodge, No. 188, I. O. O. F. Politically he affiliates with the Republican party.



THOMAS GREER, proprietor of the Merchants' Hotel, Cherokee, Iowa, has been identified with the interests of Cherokee County since 1869. He was born in the County of Cork, Ireland, February 2, 1835, and is the youngest of a family of seven children of William and Elizabeth (Smith) Greer, both of whom died in their native land. The father worked in the copper mines, and died when Thomas was but six years' old. Our subject received a limited education, and started out in life for himself at an early age. He worked in the mines, and also on the farm; when engaged in the mines he was gravel sifter, separating the copper ore from the gravel. Becoming discouraged with the heavy burdens he was called upon to bear, he determined to bid

adieu to his native land, and seek a country where he would have a better chance in the struggle for existence. And naturally enough he turned to America, "the land of the free, the home of the brave." At the age of sixteen years he set sail, and landed in the city of Boston; thence he went to Haverhill, Massachusetts. He afterward went to New Boston, New Hampshire, and then drifted out of New England into New York; he spent a short time at Youngstown, and then went still farther west. During his stay in Massachusetts he had learned the shoemakers' trade, and he afterward traveled as a journeyman, visiting many different cities. Finally he came to Cherokee, Iowa, and opened a shoe-shop, continuing the business for a number of years. On account of ill health he was compelled to abandon the business. We next find him the genial host of a boarding-house, and in this enterprise he was very successful. He bought a farm and a house and lot in the Township of Kilkenny, Le Seuer County, Minnesota, of which he afterward disposed to a good advantage. From there went to Monona, Clayton County, Iowa. In 1876 Mr. Greer erected what is known as the Merchants' Hotel, which was at that time the leading hotel of the place; it was the first brick hotel built in the place, and is 40 x 40 feet, two stories high. In 1867 our subject was united in marriage to Miss Anna O'Brien, a native of Ireland, and a daughter of John and Kate O'Brien. Four children have been born of this union: Daniel, George, Thomas and Eliza Ann. Mr. Greer owns a farm of 320 acres, moderately improved; this he runs in connection with his hotel; he also owns some houses and lots in Cherokee. When he began his business career in Haverhill, Massachusetts, he had not a dollar, but by energy, industry, and judicious investments he has accumulated a good property.

In politics he adheres to the principles of the Democratic party. Two sisters and a brother of Mr. Greer have also found their way to America, and are living in Kilkenny, Le Seuer County, Minnesota.



DANIEL UNGER, present sheriff of Cherokee County, was born in Lycoming County, Pennsylvania, September 6, 1843, and is the youngest of a family of six children of John and Mary (Fortes) Unger, natives of the State of Pennsylvania, and of German descent. Daniel passed his early life in his native county, receiving his education in the common schools. In December, 1861, he enlisted in the defense of his country's flag, becoming a member of Company B, Eighty-fourth Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry. He was assigned to the Army of the Potomac, and participated in the following engagements: Winchester, General Sheridan commanding; Port Republic, the Wilderness, all the battles leading to Gettysburg, and on the day of that memorable fight he was detailed to guard the wagon trains. He had belonged to the first, second and third army corps, and was finally assigned to the second under General Hancock. On December 9, 1864, he was mustered out, after which he was employed as wagon master, and was finally discharged and paid off at Washington, District of Columbia. He then returned to his own county and engaged in the lumber business. Afterward he drifted westward as did so many who wore the loyal blue during the Civil War. He stopped for a time in Cook County, Illinois, and in 1869 he came to Cherokee County, Iowa; he homesteaded eighty acres of land on which he lived two years, selling it at the end of that time. He then rented a half section upon which he

farmed for three years, and again purchased a farm of his own, being very successful in its cultivation. In 1885 he removed to Cherokee, and in 1886 he was elected to the office of the county, which he still holds; he accepted the office at the hands of the Republican party, and assumed his official duties January 1, 1887. Mr. Unger was married in 1866, to Miss R. E. Sones, a native of Lycoming County, Pennsylvania. Six children have been born of this union: Mary A., Elmer M., William C., Ollie May, Burt E. and Nina J. Mr. Unger has held many local offices, including that of county supervisor. He is a member of the Odd Fellows' fraternity, the Knights of Pythias, and Custer Post, No. 25, G. A. R. He is an active member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, of which he is one of the trustees. He has been a successful man in business, and now owns a half section of land in — Township, which he rents out.

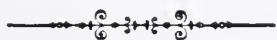


D. D. GLEASON, son of Elisha Gleason, is one of the enterprising and progressive farmers of Silver Township. He was born March 22, 1857, in La Salle County, Illinois. He was twelve years of age when his father came to Cherokee County, and was reared to the occupation of a farmer, receiving his education in the public schools. He was married October 11, 1879, to Miss Sadie Pennington, a daughter of Jesse and Harriet Pennington. Six children have been born of this union: Sadie Belle, Agnes Irene, Nathan Colby, Norman Boardman, Noel Edwin and Lester Huff. Mr. Gleason owns 320 acres of land, a portion of which is the old homestead which his father entered on first coming to Cherokee County. The old house, which was built of hewn logs in 1869, still



Elisha Gleason

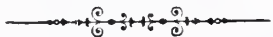
stands, a relic of pioneer days, too substantial to yield soon to the inroads of time and the elements. The present residence was erected in 1882 at a cost of \$1,500, and is one of the best dwellings in the township; there are many other improvements on the Gleason farm, among which is noted a good barn, also stock scales, seven miles of fence, ten acres of fine grove, and a good tenant house. In politics Mr. Gleason is Republican. He is a member of Finvoy Lodge, No. 490, I. O. O. F., of Holstein, Iowa. His long residence in this county, his honorable dealings, and his industrious and upright habits, have won for him a wide circle of friends.



ELISHA GLEASON, deceased, was one of the prominent and highly esteemed citizens of Cherokee County, in which he had long resided. He was born in Middlebury, Wyoming County, New York, February 2, 1819, and was a son of Abel and Anna (Hogle) Gleason. When sixteen years of age his parents removed to Washtenaw County, Michigan, remaining there two years; they then removed to La Salle County, Illinois, where Elisha grew to manhood; his youth was spent in attending the common schools, and in performing the duties that fall to the lot of a farmer's son; in later years he learned the carpenter's trade, and became an expert mechanic. He was married in La Salle County, Illinois, in May, 1845, to Miss Abbie Huff, who was born in the State of New York, and reared in Illinois. She was the daughter of John and Laura Huff. In the fall of 1859 Mr. Gleason removed to Jones County, Iowa, and lived there until 1864, when he went to Clinton County, Iowa. At the end of four years he came to Cherokee County and took a homestead in Silver Town-

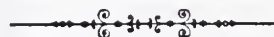
ship, upon which he lived until his death, which occurred June 4, 1889. Mr. Gleason and wife reared four children: Judson, of Holstein, Ida County, Iowa; N. D.; Orpha, wife of Frank Stiles, of Silver Township, and Belle, deceased, the oldest child, the wife of G. D. Dudley. She died in 1879, leaving one daughter, Mabel, who has a good home with her uncle, N. D. Gleason. Mrs. Abbie Gleason died in September, 1874. Mr. Gleason was again married in the fall of 1885, to Mrs. Julia Mattoon, who is now living in Ida County. Mr. Gleason adhered to the principles of the Republican party; he was formerly an Abolitionist, and in Illinois was known as a conductor in the underground service. For many years he served as justice of the peace. He was a member of the Baptist Church for forty years, and was a liberal contributor to all religious movements. Shortly after his arrival in Cherokee County, before he had made any preparations for building his new house, his temporary dwelling caught fire, and his entire possessions were destroyed; he was not at home at the time, and when he returned in the evening he found himself and family homeless, without a mouthful of food or a change of clothing. There was not a dwelling in sight, and the broad, rolling prairie stretched unbroken before their view. But to one of Mr. Gleason's elastic temperament, such things were of only passing annoyance, for as he many times remarked, "Time will bring a change." And he also said in speaking of the trials which had fallen to his lot, "I have never seen a homesick day since I set my chair on my own homestead in Silver Township." He was noted for his generosity, and as one of his friends once remarked, "If Elisha had been a millionaire he would have been one of the jolliest fellows in existence." He was a kind and indulgent father, giving his children

every educational advantage in his power. During the first year of his residence in Silver Township he devoted his evenings to teaching his boys, as there was no school in the township. The next spring his daughter Belle arrived from Clinton County, Iowa, and taught the first school in the township.



F T. STILES has been engaged in farming and stock raising in Silver Township since 1876. He was born in McGregor, Iowa, October 6, 1860, and is a son of Thomas and Catherine (Stennett) Stiles, who were born, reared and married in England. Soon after their marriage Thomas Stiles and wife crossed the sea, and settled in Canada, afterward moving to Iowa. He fought in defense of the flag of his adopted country, being a member of the Ninth Iowa Cavalry, Company F. His wife died when the subject of this notice, F. T. Stiles, was but two years of age; he was then taken to the Soldiers' Orphans Home at Davenport, Iowa, where he was reared and educated. At the age of sixteen years he came to Cherokee County, and worked by the month for several years; he saved from his wages sufficient funds to purchase forty acres of land, and being successful in the cultivation of this he bought another forty acres, and later still another forty acres; this he had partly improved when he traded with N. D. Gleason, Esq., for his present farm of 160 acres, which is in a high state of cultivation. There is a good story-and-a-half house on an attractive site, substantial barns and buildings for stock and grain, and many modern conveniences. Mr. Stiles has made provision for future luxuries by planting three acres in small fruits and fruit trees. He was married December 19, 1883, to Miss Orpha Gleason, a native of

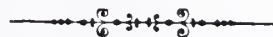
Clinton County, Iowa. She was reared and educated in Cherokee County, and was a successful teacher before her marriage and since. One child has been born to Mr. and Mrs. Stiles—Jason Philip; he was born December 25, 1884. Mr. Stiles affiliates with the Republican party. He is a member of Finvoy Lodge, No. 490, I. O. O. F., of Holstein, Iowa. He is a man in the prime of life, cordial in manner, strictly upright in business, and is numbered with the reliable citizens of Cherokee County.



B. GLEASON is one of the leading men of Silver Township. He was born in Wyoming County, New York, October 27, 1825. His father, Abel Gleason, was born near Rome, Schoharie County, New York, June 4, 1795. He was a Freewill Baptist minister for fifty years of his life, and did faithful service in the cause of his Master. He departed this life January 3, 1874, at Clinton, Iowa. The mother of our subject was Anna Hogle, a daughter of Elisha and Susan (Little) Hogle. The Hogle family settled at Middlebury, New York, in 1807. The Gleason family is of Welsh origin, and traces its descent to two brothers of that name who came to this country and settled in Massachusetts about 200 years ago. Anna (Hogle) Gleason died November 4, 1836, at Wethersfield, Wyoming County, New York, leaving eight children. A. B. Gleason bade adieu to his native county, and October 12, 1837, removed to Washtenaw County, Michigan, where he resided two years. He then went to La Salle County, Illinois, and remained there until September 22, 1853, when he came to Iowa, settling in Clinton County, at Comanche. In 1861 he removed to Lyons, Clinton County. On August 5, 1862, Mr.

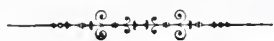
Gleason enlisted in Company C, Twenty-sixth Iowa Volunteer Infantry, in which he was First Corporal, G. W. Johnson, Captain, and Milo P. Smith, Colonel. He was honorably discharged after four months' service. July 15, 1869, he located on a farm near Comanche, where he lived four years. The season of 1873 was spent in Rochester, New York. In the spring of 1874 he returned to Iowa, and settled on his present farm, which was wild land. He now owns 320 acres of well-improved land, which he has reduced from its wildness to an advanced state of cultivation. He has a good residence, buildings for the care and protection of live-stock and grain, and five acres of fine grove. There is a beautiful stream of living water which furnishes an abundant supply to the stock. Mr. Gleason devotes himself to general farming, and has been very prosperous, all his surroundings showing him to be an admirable agriculturist. He was married November 6, 1855, at Comanche, Iowa, to Miss Annette Jones, a daughter of Thomas and Martha (Hinman) Jones, natives of the State of New York. Mrs. Gleason was born at Patterson, Putnam County, New York. Three children were born of this marriage: Carrie, wife of J. G. Biller, M. D., of Correctionville, Iowa; they have two children, Howard and Nettie; Irving W. Gleason, of Armour, Douglas County, Dakota; he married Fannie Mattoon, and they have two children, Nellie and Julia; Annie Mattie, wife of W. L. Lyman, of Silver Township; they have two children, Harry and Lulu. Mr. Gleason is Republican in his politics, and has served as justice of the peace. He has always taken a deep interest in educational and religious matters, and in all enterprises tending to advance the best interests of the community. On first coming to Iowa he engaged in teaching several years, and was also employed in

that profession in Illinois. Mr. Gleason was in the great tornado of Comanche, Iowa, June 3, 1860, in which terrific storm 200 persons lost their lives; but, fortunately for them, no one of his family sustained any personal injury, yet he lost a large part of his property.



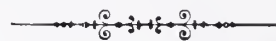
 J. GLEASON, dealer and manufacturer of harness, collars, whips, combs, brushes, etc. All kinds of harness made to order at Holstein, Iowa. He is the son of E. H. Gleason, deceased, whose sketch and portrait appear elsewhere in this work (one of the well-known prominent pioneers of Cherokee County). A. J. was born in La Salle County, Illinois, on the 28th of April, 1854. He was fifteen years of age when his father removed to Jones County, Iowa, later to Clinton County, and thence to Silver Township, Cherokee County, where A. J. grew to manhood. He was reared a farmer and received his education in a common school. After finishing his education he taught school one term in Ida County. In the fall of 1880 he engaged in his trade at Cherokee, Iowa. He worked there one year, and then went to Ida Grove, where he worked eight months. He started in business at Aurelia, May 4, 1882, and worked there until June 11, 1883, when he commenced business in Holstein. His extensive acquaintance, fair dealing and good workmanship have been such as to give him a successful business. Mr. Gleason was united in marriage, February 5, 1882, to Miss Bessie McCarthy, of Cherokee, Iowa. They had one child, I. D., who was born November 1, 1882, and died April 15, 1883. Mrs. Gleason died March 20, 1888. She was a woman of many virtues, and her death was regretted by all. Mr.

Gleason is a Republican, and he served as constable one year. He is in the prime of life, intelligent, cordial and honorable. He is one of the successful and enterprising business men of Holstein.



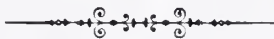
JOHN T. SANGER is a well-known citizen of Silver Township, an ex-soldier of the late Civil War. He was born in St. Lawrence County, New York, June 22, 1842, and is a son of Appleton and Belinda (Austin) Sanger, natives of the State of Vermont, who located in St. Lawrence County, and remained there until death. They were the parents of four children: John T., Ira A., Edwin and Sarah E. John T. was reared in his native county, attending the common schools during the winter season, and devoting himself to farm work the remainder of the year. Not behind any of his countrymen, he enlisted December 1, 1863, in Battery M, Sixth New York Heavy Artillery; he was in the battles of the Wilderness, Spottsylvania, Laurel Hill, North Ann, Beaver Dam, Bethsaida Church, Cold Harbor; at the last-named place he was wounded in the right shoulder by a gun shot, on account of which he was confined in the Mt. Pleasant Hospital for six months; he then rejoined his regiment, but being unable to endure active service he was sent back to the hospital. He was in the city of Washington the night of the assassination of Lincoln. He was honorably discharged June 25, 1865, and returned to St. Lawrence County, where he remained eighteen months. He then removed to Detroit, Michigan, where he spent three years in the employ of a lumber company, measuring lumber. He then removed to Dakota County, Minnesota, and engaged in farming until 1875, at which time he

came to Cherokee County and located on his present farm in Silver Township. The Sanger farm contains 240 acres of good land, which has been brought to a high state of cultivation. There are numerous improvements in the way of buildings, and eight acres of grove have been planted. Mr. Sanger was married in Cherokee, March 16, 1881, to Miss Emiline Bennett, a daughter of Philander and Millie (Neese) Bennett, now residents of Cherokee. Mr. and Mrs. Sanger are the parents of four children: James Edwin, Minnie Ellen, Millie, Mary E. Mr. Sanger affiliates with the Republican party. He is a member of General Custer Post, No. 25, G. A. R., and of the A. F. & A. M., at Waddington, New York.



THOMAS DELANEY was born in County Kildare, Ireland, August 1, 1833, and is the son of Patrick and Catharine (Norman) Delaney. He was but nine years of age when his parents emigrated to America, and settled in Western New York; there they remained until 1856, when they removed to Michigan and located at Saranac. In 1869 they pushed on further west, and settled in Iowa County, Iowa, where they remained until 1882, at which time they came to Cherokee County. Patrick Delaney died in Iowa County in 1875, and his wife in Cherokee County in 1885. There was a family of five children; one sister, Theresa, came with her husband, Francis Cauley, to the county in 1881; she died February 17, 1885, and he died March 13, 1885, leaving a family of six children; these orphans have found a shelter and loving care with Mr. and Mrs. Delaney. Thomas Delaney, the subject of this sketch, has had a varied career; for three years he was employed in a glass fac-

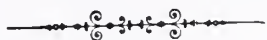
tory, and then he engaged in the lumber business in the pineries of Michigan for thirteen years, with the exception of a two years' absence. On coming to Iowa he engaged in agricultural pursuits which he has followed ever since. He has a fine farm of 240 acres in Marcus Township, with a nice dwelling, and barns for stock and grain; he has planted four acres of grove, and all the indications are that prosperity has attended his every effort. The people of the township have attested the confidence which they entertain for Mr. Delaney by calling him to fill the offices of school treasurer, trustee and assessor. He is a stanch Democrat and is duly appreciated by his neighbors and friends. Mr. Delaney was married August 1, 1866, to Bridget Foley, who was born in Tipperary County, Ireland, May 4, 1840. She is a daughter of Michael and Margaret (Payne) Foley, and when three years old her parents emigrated to this country. Mr. and Mrs. Delaney have had born to them eight children: Catharine, Thomas, Agnes, John, Edward, Benjamin, Francis and William. The family are members of the Roman Catholic Church of the Holy Name, at Marcus. Mr. Delaney's life is a fair example of what can be accomplished with willing hands, pluck and perseverance.



P H. WEINTZ, harness-maker, Meriden, Iowa, has been identified with the history of Cherokee County since 1869. He was born in Hesse Darmstadt, Germany, March 31, 1837, and is a son of Christian and Christina (Burmette) Weintz, natives of Hesse Darmstadt. The father was a farmer by occupation. At the age of fourteen years P. H. Weintz was apprenticed to a harness-maker at Kircheimbolanden, with whom he

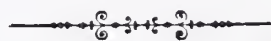
worked eight years. In 1859 he left his native land to seek his fortune in the United States. He landed at New York City, and went directly to Milwaukee, Wisconsin, remaining there one year. He went to Chicago and staid there about one year, and then went to Appleton, where he made his home for nine years; during this time he worked at his trade. In 1871 he resolved to abandon his trade and follow the pursuit of farming; he bought eighty acres of land in Cedar Township, on which he lived for eleven years; he now owns 120 acres, having purchased forty acres from the railroad company. In 1882 Mr. Weintz came to Meriden, and again began working at his trade; he owns his shop and is doing a profitable business of \$2,500 per year. His experience in the trade, both in this country and in the old country, have made him a skillful workman. Mr. Weintz was married April 9, 1863, to Miss Bertha Morris, a daughter of George and Ann (Henne) Morris. Mrs. Weintz was born in Germany, August 26, 1840, and at the age of eight years came to America with her parents, who settled near Milwaukee, Wisconsin. Mr. and Mrs. Weintz have had born to them seven children: George D., who is at Storm Lake, in the employ of a loan and trust company; Anna J., a teacher; Henry C.; Emma, Hulda, Clara and Carrie (twins). Mr. Weintz is a strong advocate of the principles of the Democratic party. He was a member of the Board of Education in Cedar Township, and was president of the School Board at Meriden in 1884. He was a member of the Town Council two terms, and was mayor of the town in 1888, serving in these various positions with credit to himself and the best interests of the public. He is a member of the Reformed Lutheran Church, and his wife is a member of the Roman Catholic Church; they are both conscientious in their

belief, and are among the representative people of Sheridan Township.



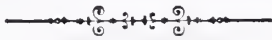
JOSEPH W. JONES, one of Meriden's enterprising and progressive citizens, came to Cherokee County in 1882. He was born in Shullsburgh, Wisconsin, September 16, 1857. His parents, Paul and Sarah (Lawton) Jones, natives of England, were brought to America in their childhood, and were reared in the State of Pennsylvania; they are both living at the present day. Our subject was reared and educated in his native town; at the age of seventeen years he began to learn the blacksmith's trade, and for four years continued in this occupation. At the age of twenty-one years he left Shullsburgh, and for the next four years worked on a farm near Mineral Point, Wisconsin. In 1882 Mr. Jones came to Iowa and stopped at Newell; thence he went to Meriden, and again began working at his trade; in 1886 he began handling agricultural implements, in which business he is still engaged; he has received a liberal share of patronage, and has been prosperous in this enterprise. Industrious habits and strictly honest dealing have won for Mr. Jones a large circle of sincere friends. He has now closed out the blacksmith and implement business, and devotes his whole time to the postoffice. January 24, 1884, occurred the marriage of Joseph W. Jones and Josie N. Allbee, a daughter of E. H. and Sarah (Severenger) Allbee. The father is a native of the State of Maine, and the mother was born in Missouri; both are still living. In politics Mr. Jones affiliates with the Republican party; he has served his town as councilman for two years, and in 1885 he was elected town treasurer, and is the present incumbent of the office. He was

recommended as postmaster under President Harrison's administration, and on September 16, 1889, he received his commission which makes him postmaster of Meriden. Mr. and Mrs. Jones are worthy members and active workers in the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mr. Jones is superintendent of the Sabbath-school. He is a member of the order of Iowa Good Templars.



TD. KENNEDY, one of the most extensive stock-growers in Cherokee County, was born in Otsego County, New York, May 30, 1830. His father, Andrew T. Kennedy, was born in the State of New York, August 28, 1808, and died October 8, 1885; his mother was a native of New York, born September 5, 1808; she died May 25, 1886. When T. D. Kennedy was one and a half years old his parents removed to Knox County, Illinois, where they lived the remainder of their days. He was reared in that county, and received his education at Knox College, Illinois. He remained under the parental roof until his twenty-fifth year, when he left his father's farm and bought land in Knox County, on which he lived until 1872. Resolving to test the qualities of the land still farther west, he sold his farm and removed to Grundy County, Iowa; there he bought 360 acres, on which he made his home for ten years. He then came to Cherokee County and purchased 160 acres of land in Sheridan Township; soon after he added 280 acres to his first purchase, and later, 320 acres, making a total of 760 acres. Mr. Kennedy has made many valuable improvements on this farm; he has a nice residence in the midst of a tasty lawn, a commodious barn with sheds adjoining, and numerous other conveniences. Mr. Kennedy gives especial

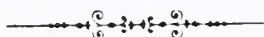
attention to the raising of high grades of cattle and horses; he has more pedigreed short-horn cattle than any other dealer in the township, and forty head of horses; he has one thorough bred Percheron horse of excellent pedigree. Mr. Kennedy was married April 28, 1852, to Miss Mary J. Arnold, daughter of Samuel and Elizabeth (Reed) Arnold. She was born April 29, 1835, in Cattaraugus County, New York, and was seven years old when her parents removed to Knox County, Illinois. There she was reared and educated. Mr. and Mrs. Kennedy have had born to them five children: Maria J., wife of J. E. Strain; Mary E., wife of J. W. Dailey; Theodore I., deceased; he was born September 10, 1857, and died October 8, 1879; P. J. and Grace, at home. In political matters Mr. Kennedy affiliates with the Republican party. During his residence in the county he has done much to advance its interests, and is highly honored and esteemed by all who know him.



HENRY ASMAN, who has been a resident of Cherokee County for about eighteen years, is a native of Prussia, Germany, born September 22, 1840. When he was nine years of age his parents, Henry and Dorothea Asman, emigrated to America, being fully convinced that this country afforded a better opportunity for people to enjoy "life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness" than had been offered them in their mother country. Accordingly, in 1849, they sailed over the great ocean to this continent, landing in New York City; from that place they went at once to Milwaukee, Wisconsin, and located permanently near Two Rivers, Wisconsin, where the parents spent the remainder of their lives. Henry, of whom

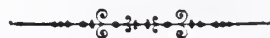
this notice is written, is the fourth of a family of five children, three daughters and two sons. He remained in Milwaukee, and at the age of thirteen years he went to learn the baker's trade, serving an apprenticeship of three years; he then worked at his trade in Milwaukee until 1861, when he enlisted in the defense of his country, or the country which he had made his by adoption. He became a member of Company I, Twenty-fourth Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, and was sent South, being assigned to the Army of the Cumberland, in General Sheridan's Division. He took part in the memorable battles of Perryville and Stone River, where he was captured as a prisoner of war; after several unsuccessful attempts to get through the Union lines he was paroled; three days later he was sent to Gallatin, Tennessee, from which point he was exchanged. He was detailed to post duty under Generals Grant and Sherman, and was mustered out in June, 1865. He came back to Milwaukee, and again went into the bakery business, which he continued until 1872, when he came to Cherokee County. The first eight years of his residence there he engaged in farming, but becoming tired of that, and thinking he could better his circumstances, he removed to the town of Cherokee, and embarked in the grocery trade, forming a partnership with Major Robert M. Smith that continued three years. Mr. Smith then sold his interest in the business to J. H. Umhoefer. That firm operated one year when Mr. Asman sold to E. W. Eimers. Mr. Asman remained out of business about eighteen months, and then started in the grocery business on his own account, at his present stand. His store-room proper is 22 x 60 feet, with a wareroom 18 x 24 feet. He carries a complete stock of groceries, crockery, queen's-ware and wooden ware, and has a large and profitable trade. Mr. Asman was mar-

ried in 1865 to Miss Louisa Buttner, of Gallatin, Tennessee, in which place he had a store for two years. Mrs. Asman is a native of North Carolina, and is the daughter of Abraham Buttner. Mr. Asman and wife have no children. Our subject has served as one of the trustees of the Citizens' Life Association at Cherokee, and is a member of the Knights of Pythias, Lodge No. 158. He is a consistent member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and belongs to the G. A. R., Custer Post, No. 25. Success has seemed to crown his efforts; commencing away down at the bottom of the hill, he has kept steadily pushing onward and upward, achieving a little now and then; while other men were grasping for higher "stakes," he has humbly taken up with smaller things, and to-day has a handsome competency. He owns a good farm, a fine grocery business, and a comfortable home in Cherokee.



WILLIAM F. NEWCOMB, a leading jeweler of Cherokee, Iowa, has been a resident of the place since May, 1885. He was born in Canada, in the Province of Quebec, in June, 1857, and is a son of I—— and Mary (Kenney) Newcomb. The father is living in Manchester, Iowa, but the mother died when William F. was four years of age. He is the youngest of a family of five children, and received his earlier education in Canada. When he was about twelve years old he came with his father to the United States, and located in Manchester, Iowa, where he learned the jeweler's trade. When he had completed his study of the trade in all its details he embarked in the business on his own account at Delhi, the county seat of Delaware County, Iowa; there he remained two years, when he removed to

Fayette County, Iowa, in which place he was engaged in the jewelry business for nine years; during this time he was very prosperous, and his earnest efforts were crowned with success. Thinking that Cherokee presented better conditions for his business Mr. Newcomb removed to this place, and added to his stock of jewelry, clocks and watches, a fine line of musical goods, including pianos and organs. In the summer of 1889 he made an extended trip through the Western States and Territories, and made collections of many rare and beautiful specimens, which he has exhibited with his stock of goods. Mr. Newcomb was united in marriage September 18, 1879, to Miss Emma A. Osborn, a native of Illinois, and a daughter of O. H. Osborn, editor and publisher of the *Brush Creek News*. Three children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Newcomb: Lola M., Mabel L. and Hazel D. Mr. Newcomb is an honored member of the Knights of Pythias. In politics he is rather conservative, casting his vote with the Republican party.



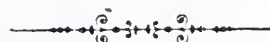
JW. DAILEY, an enterprising and progressive farmer of Sheridan Township, was born December 2, 1853, in Knox County, Illinois. His father, William M. Dailey, was born in Ohio, October 24, 1818; his mother, Ennice (Woodman) Dailey, was born in the State of New York, December 9, 1824. In 1849 they removed to Illinois, and located there on a farm which was their home for twenty years; they then removed to Missouri, where the father still lives. The mother is deceased. J. W. Dailey lived in Knox County, Illinois, until he was fifteen years old, when he went to Wayne County, Iowa; there he remained three years, engaged in farm work, to which he had been trained from

boyhood. In 1872 he left Iowa and went to Fort Wayne, Indiana, in which place he engaged in bridge building for three years. Thence he returned to Iowa and stopped in Grundy County. In 1881 he came to Cherokee County and bought 120 acres of land in Sheridan Township, on which he is still living. Mr. Dailey was married January 21, 1876, to Miss Mary E. Kennedy, a daughter of T. D. and M. J. (Arnold) Kennedy, whose biography appears in this history. Mrs. Dailey was born in Galva, Illinois, September 12, 1855. Two children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Dailey: Carl Edward and Phillip A. Mr. Dailey is a staunch supporter of the principles of the Republican party. He served as road supervisor in 1883, and in 1884 he was elected township trustee, and is now serving a second term. He is a member of the Farmers' Alliance, and takes an active interest in all local enterprises. He is a man of the highest integrity of character, and is well worthy of the confidence reposed in him by the citizens of Cherokee County.



FRANCIS H. MOLYNEUX, contractor and builder, Cherokee, Iowa, was born in the State of Pennsylvania, Sullivan County, August 1, 1852, and is the oldest son living of a family of five children. His father, Henry Molyneux, was a native of Pennsylvania, and a millwright and miller by trade; in later years he turned his attention to agricultural pursuits, and is still living on a farm in Pilot Township, Cherokee County. He married Ellen Warburton, a native of England, and a daughter of John Warburton. Francis H. passed his youth in his native county, receiving a common-school education. He remained under the parental roof until he was twenty-two years of age, following the

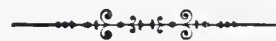
occupation of farming. In 1867 the family removed to Cherokee County, and it was not until he had reached man's estate that he began to learn the carpenter's trade. He worked at the business in Wisconsin, and after his return to Cherokee County was engaged in erecting buildings in the country. He has pushed his way slowly but surely to the top, and to-day stands second to no builder in the county. His reputation for careful, honest work, has been justly earned, and the confidence reposed in him is shown by the class of work which he is constantly engaged in. Mr. Molyneux was united in marriage in 1880 to Miss S. A. Keturah Van Horn, a daughter of John H. and Sarah A. B. Van Horn, natives of Canada. Mrs. Molyneux was also born in Canada. After his marriage Mr. Molyneux settled in Cherokee, where he has since lived. He owns a comfortable residence built after a modern style of architecture, and a good farm of eighty acres in Silver Township, fairly well improved. Politically he adheres to the principles of the Republican party. Two children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Molyneux: Bertha Gertrude and Francis Harrison.



DAVID W. WHITE was born in Washington County, Pennsylvania, August 9, 1838, and is a son of David and Mary (Ross) White, natives of Pennsylvania and Ohio respectively. He was reared in Jefferson County, Ohio, from his seventh year, at which time his parents removed from Pennsylvania. His early life was spent in attending the public schools, and in assisting his father on the farm, where he remained until 1862. In October of that year he enlisted in defense of his country, entering

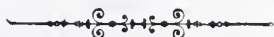
the Fourteenth Pennsylvania Volunteer Cavalry, Company H. In 1864 he was commissioned Quartermaster-Sergeant; he was taken prisoner at New Market, Virginia, by Mosby's guerrillas, but was almost immediately paroled. He participated in a number of battles and experienced many of the hardships and privations of a soldier's life. After the close of the war he returned to his home in Ohio, where he spent one year. In June, 1866, he came to Iowa, and settled in Washington County, spending three years there engaged in farming. In 1869 he came to Cherokee County and located on a farm in Rock Township; there he resided four years and then went back to Washington County, remaining one year. He then made a trip to the home of his childhood, and did not return to Iowa for four years; at the end of this period he came back to the farm in Rock Township, on which he lived until 1887. When he first settled on the farm in Rock Township there were no improvements whatever; he planted a grove of five acres, and placed the land under good cultivation; there are 200 acres in the place, which under Mr. White's management have been developed into a fine farming tract. In the fall of 1887 he purchased his present home in the town of Cherokee, on the corner of Second and Willow streets, where he has since resided. Mr. White is identified with the Republican party, and is a staunch adherent to its principles. He is a lover of law and order and an advocate of any measure tending to advance the standing of the community. He was married February 15, 1872, to Miss Anna Achison, a daughter of James E. and Mary Achison, and a native of Morgan County, Ohio. She lived only four years after her marriage, her death occurring June 5, 1876. Two children were born of this union: William Ross (deceased) and Mary E. Mr. White

was a second time united in marriage, to Mrs. Mary E. Burris, a daughter of Joseph and Wealthy Ruggles. She was born in Boston, Massachusetts, March 19, 1843. By her first marriage Mrs. White has two children living: Clarence and Herbert. Mr. and Mrs. White are worthy members of the Presbyterian Church of Cherokee.



WILLIAM E. DAVIS, contractor and builder, Cherokee, Iowa, has been a resident of the place since 1882. He is a native of England, born in Somersetshire, August 15, 1844. He received a fair education in the common school, and later attended a private school. At the age of fifteen years he went to learn the carpenter's trade, and served an apprenticeship of seven years, studying the business in all its branches. His employer died two months before his time expired, and he then went to work for himself. Believing that America afforded better opportunities for a young man to make his way in life, he determined to emigrate and investigate the question for himself. Accordingly he set sail, and after landing worked at anything that offered itself. He was soon convinced that this was his home, if not by birth then it should be by adoption. Mr. Davis returned to England in a short time and claimed his bride in Mrs. Mary Ann Lillywhite, a daughter of James and Ann Blackman, natives of England. Soon after his marriage he came back to the United States, landing in the city of New York, and journeying thence directly to Cherokee, Iowa. He began working at his trade, in which he has been very successful; he has been engaged in work on some of the finest residences in the city of Cherokee. He built his own dwelling on Cedar street in 1886, and has

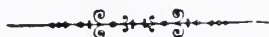
erected four other residences on the same street; he disposed of one, and rents the other three to good advantage. He began his business career on limited means, but energy and determination have served where capital sometimes fails. Mr. and Mrs. Davis have had born to them one son, Bertie W. Politically our subject adheres to the principles of the Democratic party.



MATTHIAS SMITH, a retired farmer of Cherokee County, was an early settler there, and has seen pioneer life in all its phases. He was born in Canada, January 24, 1820, and is the son of Matthias Smith, a millwright by trade, also an owner of mills and a practical miller. He was born in Canada, and was a son of Philip Smith, a native of Germany, who settled in America before the Revolutionary War. The mother of Matthias Smith was Rebecca Rouse, who was born in the State of Vermont. After his marriage Matthias Smith settled in Canada, and he and his wife remained there the balance of their days. Matthias, the subject of this sketch, spent his youth on a farm and in the mill; he also worked at the trade of a millwright with his father. He received the advantage of a common-school education, and remained with his parents until he was twenty-six years of age. In February, 1847, he was united in marriage to Miss Ruth Christy; she was born and reared in Prince Edward County, Canada, and is a daughter of Henry and Maria Christy. After their marriage they settled on a farm, and at the end of three years removed to Victoria County, Canada, where Mr. Smith rented a saw-mill; he divided his time between the mill and clearing a farm, on which he lived about nine years. In the fall of 1859 he removed to

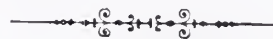
De Kalb County, Illinois, where he settled on a farm and followed agricultural pursuits for ten years. In the spring of 1869 he came to Cherokee County and took up a homestead in Amherst Township consisting of eighty acres; this he improved and added to his first purchase until he owned 160 acres, which he made his home until he removed to the city of Cherokee in 1882. Mr. Smith's first house in the county was built of cottonwood, which he purchased from the railroad company, and the first winter was a cold one. He devoted himself to farming and stock-raising. He commenced life for himself on limited means, and lost heavily during the grasshopper raids for four years; he was also visited by a cyclone, which brought destruction to his crops; but he struggled on through all these adverse circumstances; he mortgaged his farm for \$1,000 and bought stock, after which he sold \$1,000 worth each year until the fall of the sixth year when he sold \$2,200 worth. This set him on his feet again and fortune has since smiled upon his efforts. Since his residence in Cherokee, Mr. Smith has worked at the carpenter's trade, and has built several houses in his immediate neighborhood. Politically he is identified with the Republican party, and has served as justice of the peace, road supervisor, township trustee, and has been school director for four years. He has been a faithful member of the Methodist Episcopal Church for thirty-three years. By industry and economy Mr. Smith has accumulated considerable property; he owns 155 acres of well-improved land in Amherst Township, four town lots and houses, which he rents. Mr. and Mrs. Smith have had born to them ten children: Edwin, a resident of Carthage, Missouri; Adam H., a jeweler in Cherokee; Nelson W., of Sioux Rapids, Iowa; William P., a farmer of Amherst Township; Lydia L. Chapman, of Car-

thage, Missouri; Edith R. Thomas, residing in Dakota; Patience E. Caswell, a resident of British Columbia; Christy M., of Carthage, Missouri; Phebe A., of Carthage, Missouri, and Ruth G., at home.



WILLIAM H. ELFORD, one of the leading painters and decorators of Cherokee, Iowa, was born in South Hampton, England, June 24, 1853. He is the eldest son of William H. and Elizabeth (Barton) Elford. At the age of fifteen years he emigrated to America with his mother, the father having died in the West Indies, where he had gone on a business trip. They landed in the city of New York, July 4, 1868, and continued their journey to Chicago, Illinois, where they resided for a period of twelve years. The first year William H. was employed in a boiler factory, and then he began to learn the painter's trade; he served a three years' apprenticeship in the shop of J. B. Sullivan, after which he worked as a journeyman. He was then engaged by the Northwestern Railroad Car Shops in the painting department, and remained there five years. The three years following he was employed by different parties, and then went to work for Heath & Milligan, manufacturers of paints, remaining with this firm one year. In the autumn of 1880 Mr. Elford came to Cherokee, Iowa, and the first year of his residence there he was in the employ of A. Loft, who was running a paint shop and store. At the end of two years Mr. Elford purchased the stock of Mr. Loft, and continued the business at the old stand. One year later he bought his present store building on Maple street, to which he moved his stock; the house is 20 x 50 feet, two stories high, and is filled with a well-selected stock of paints and

wall-papers. Mr. Elford is himself a practical painter, and during the busy season employs from five to nine men. He has been twice married; his first wife was Miss Minerva Overton, who died twelve months later. His present wife was Miss Mattie M. Schwartz, a native of Germany. By his first marriage one child was born, Eva R. The second union resulted in the birth of three children: Walter C., Esther May and Bertha E. Mr. and Mrs. Elford are consistent members of the Congregational Church, Mr. Elford being a deacon of the society. For many years he was identified with the Republican party, but is now a Prohibitionist, and was one of the twenty-seven men to cast a straight Prohibition vote in 1888, in Cherokee County. Mr. Elford's youthful days were spent mainly in Chicago, where he acquired his education, principally at the evening schools. His mother was a teacher in early life, and now makes her home in Cherokee.



WATSON PELTON was born in Shelburne Falls, Massachusetts, February 23, 1837, and is the fifth of a family of eight children of Cyrus B. and Theresa A. (Merrill) Pelton. The father was a carpenter by trade, and was a native of Massachusetts, as was also the mother. When Watson was five years old his parents removed to Livingston County, New York, where they settled permanently; the father died in the fall of 1883, in his seventy-seventh year; his wife is still living in her eighty-fifth year, in the full possession of all her faculties; she is a member of the Presbyterian Church, and regularly attends the services. Watson Pelton attended the common school at Moscow, Livingston County, New York, held in the old Black School-house, the memory of which



Mr. Lumsdenbrook

is yet fresh in the minds of all those who assembled there in years long gone by. After leaving school he learned the carpenter's trade under his older brother, Hiram B., and in 1860 he drifted West to Painesville, Ohio, where he went to work at his trade. In 1862 he enlisted in the Union Army, in Company D, One Hundred and Fifth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and was ordered to Kentucky, where he participated in the battle of Perryville; he was wounded by a minie-ball in his right foot which disabled him for some time, and on account of which he was discharged in September the same year as his enlistment. He then returned to his home in Painesville, Ohio. In 1865 he removed to Iowa, settling in Washington County. The same year he was married to Miss Anna McDivitt, of Cleveland, Ohio, whose parents died during her infancy. After coming to Washington County Mr. Watson worked at his trade, and resided there until 1870. when he removed to Webster City, Hamilton County, Iowa; there he engaged in the furniture business for one year, and at the expiration of that time he came to Cherokee, bringing his stock of furniture with him. He continued in the business about eight years, and then sold out. His next venture was in the grocery business; he formed a partnership with B. O. Stevens, the style of the firm being Pelton & Co., and continued in the trade until the end of three years. He then embarked in the clothing and merchant-tailoring business, and in about a year he closed it up and went to Chamberlain, Dakota. In eighteen months we find him returning to Cherokee, where he is now residing. Mr. Pelton was married a second time in May, 1878, to Miss Margaret Knapp, a daughter of Z. M. and Sarah Knapp. By his first marriage four children were born: De Witt L., a teacher, now fitting himself for the ministry; Bernice (deceased), Walter S.

(deceased), and Stanley S., a resident of Sioux County, Iowa. By the second marriage four children were born: Herbert, Myrtle, Charles C. and George E. Mr. Pelton was elected the third mayor of Cherokee, filling the office acceptably for one term. He was elected coroner of the county in its early days, and held the office until he went to Dakota; on his return to Cherokee he was re-elected to the same office. He served as justice of the peace for one term of two years. Politically he affiliates with the Republican party. He is a member of Speculative Lodge, No. 307, A. F. & A. M., and of Cherokee Lodge, No. 188, I. O. O. F. He is a man who has been prosperous in business, and to-day owns some of the most valuable property in Cherokee. Mrs. Pelton is a worthy member of the Congregational Church.

MORDECAI VANDERCOOK, deceased, was one of the early settlers of Cherokee County, and was one of the most active business men connected with its history. He was born in Rensselaer County, New York, January 5, 1823, and was a son of Henry and Margeory (Lester) Vandercook, who were members of old New York families, of Hollandish descent. When our subject was nine years of age his parents removed to Sandusky County, Ohio, where he grew to manhood. He was trained to agricultural pursuits, and obtained his education in the district school. When about sixteen years old he went into his brother's store, where he received a thorough training in mercantile business. At the age of twenty-three years he concluded to try his fortunes in the West, and removed to Wisconsin, engaging in the mercantile trade in Janesville for one year. At the end of this

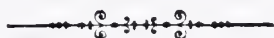
time he went to Beaver Dam, Wisconsin, where he was successfully engaged in business until his removal to Cherokee in 1870. Mr. Vandercook was united in marriage in Beaver Dam, October 3, 1847, to Miss Jennette Van Epps, a native of Genesee County, New York, and a daughter of John and Huldah (Smith) Van Epps, who came to New York with the Mohawk settlement. Thirteen children were born of this union, five of whom are living: Emma J., the wife of A. L. Porter, of Norwood Park, Illinois; Cordelia Lorette, the wife of C. F. Fous, of Cherokee; Nellie, the wife of F. J. Stanosheck, of Cherokee; Henry, of Tacoma, Washington Territory, and Inez, of Cherokee. Mr. Vandercook was a man who attended strictly to his own business, and although frequently solicited by his friends to accept public office, he always declined the honor. After he came to Cherokee he formed a partnership with his brother-in-law, William Van Epps, who had come to the place one year previous. This partnership continued one year, when Mr. Van Epps withdrew from the business, and removed to Sioux Falls, Dakota. Mr. Vandercook remained in business, which he carried on with more than an ordinary degree of success, until the spring of 1882, when he relinquished all active effort. His death occurred August 31, 1882. Besides his prosperous mercantile business he accumulated a large landed estate. Politically he cast his suffrage with the Democratic party. He was a member of the Masonic fraternity. Religiously he believed fully in the Golden Rule, that of doing to others as he would that they should do by him. That was his rule and guide of faith in the future for himself. He exacted the same principle of others, and when he found that person worthy he always found in him a warm, obliging friend. When

he found him otherwise, he was decidedly the opposite, having no patience with dishonesty. During the great grasshopper scourge in this country for several years, many then living in the counties of O'Brien, Clay and Cherokee found in him a true, kind friend in their time of need. In his family he was a kind and loving husband and an indulgent father.



EDWARD MILLER, Secretary of the Citizens' Life Association of Cherokee, Iowa, and ex-county recorder, is a man well known and universally respected throughout Cherokee County, as well as over a broad expanse of country in which life assurance policies of the company are found. His history in this county should here be prefaced by something concerning his earlier life. He was born in Bedford County, Pennsylvania, May 12, 1850, and is the sixth of a family of eleven children, ten sons and one daughter. His father, M. G. Miller, also a native of Pennsylvania, was a farmer and merchant by occupation. He married Elizabeth Rider, a native of the same State, and a daughter of Jacob Rider, of German ancestry. The father is still living, but the mother passed from the scenes of this life in 1873. M. G. Miller is a resident of Cedar County, Iowa, whither he removed when Edward was one year old. In that county our subject grew to manhood, receiving a liberal common-school education. He remained on his father's farm until 1873, when he decided to come to Cherokee County. He carried this plan into execution, and followed agricultural pursuits until 1880, when he was nominated by the Republican party for the office of county recorder of Cherokee County, to which position he was elected by a majority of 100 votes. He served a term

of two years and was re-elected, making his term in all four years. Upon his retirement from the office which he had so acceptably filled, Mr. Miller became a member of the Citizens' Life Association of Cherokee, which was organized in 1885. He was made its secretary, a position which he still fills with much credit to himself. Mr. Miller was married in 1876 to Miss Belle Stone, a daughter of James Stone. The result of this union was two children: Aretas H. and Orville Gny. Mrs. Miller was called from earth and the happy surroundings of her home and family in 1884. She was a devoted mother and a faithful wife, who had many friends to join her family in sorrow for her death. Mr. Miller is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, of which he is recording steward and chorister. He is an honored member of Speculative Lodge, No. 307, A. F. & A. M.; of Burning Bush Chapter, No. 90, R. A. M., and of the Knights of Pythias. He owns a tasty residence in the Addition, with fine surroundings. No man in the county stands higher in point of true moral worth than does Mr. Miller, of whom we have heard many deserving compliments while gathering the data for this brief review of his life.



JOHAN A. METCALFE, one of the representative and leading men of the legal profession at Cherokee, Iowa, was born in Clark County, Kentucky, on April 19, 1853, and was the second child and oldest son of a family of seven. Thomas Metcalfe, his father, was born in the same county, in 1799, and died in 1873; he was a butcher and storekeeper most all his life, living on the farm during the last fifteen years of his life. The Metcalfe family are of English origin and came to Virginia in an early day

from Berkshire, England. The father of our subject was the oldest son of John Metcalfe, the grandfather of our subject, and came to Kentucky, from Fauquier County, Virginia, in early youth, with five brothers and a widowed mother. He was a brother to Thomas Metcalfe, the stonemason, who became a political orator in 1809, and fought under General Harrison at Fort Meigs and the battle of Tippecanoe, where he greatly distinguished himself. After 1813 he was much in public life; was in the Legislature from 1810 to about 1820; in Congress from 1820 to 1829; Governor of Kentucky from 1828 to 1832; State Senator in 1834; president of Board of Internal Improvement in 1840; United States Senator in 1848. Died in Nicholas County, Kentucky, in 1855. He was a Clay Whig and had great ability in public affairs. Thomas, the father of our sketch, was also a soldier in 1816, though he was only sixteen years old. All the Metcalfe family were Whigs before the war and most of them Republicans since the war. Colonel Lon Metcalfe, son of the Governor, killed two rebels in duels in Kentucky about the time and during the war, and fought through the Civil War with General Nelson, with great bravery. On account of the war our subject was deprived of the public schools, only learning the common rules of arithmetic and grammar by the time he was twenty-two years old. In 1875 he came to Warren County, Illinois, and worked on a farm for five years, attending school in the winter months. In the winter of 1878 he entered Abingdon College and finished a three years' course in 1881. In the same year he entered the law office of Stewart, Phelps & Grier, at Monmouth, Illinois, and read law until fall, when he taught school five months and then during the summer of 1882 attended the Wesleyan University at Bloomington, Illinois; in the fall of 1882 he again returned to

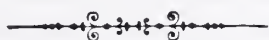
Monmouth, Illinois, and taught school; in 1883, March 1, he entered the Law Department of the State University at Iowa City, and graduated March 5, 1884. He immediately began the practice at Charles City, Iowa, but in the fall returned to Knoxville, Illinois, and practiced with Judge R. L. Hannaman until 1886, when he came west to Plymouth County, Iowa, where he remained until 1888, when he moved to Cherokee and became the successor to Hon. A. F. Meserve, in practice. Mr. Metcalfe is perhaps an equal to any young attorney in Northwestern Iowa; he is careful in giving advice, is fearless in the court-room, is a sound speaker to the jury, and is a hard student in his office; keeps the same clean and always ready for business; is a Republican, but says but little on politics. In fact, he is a good lawyer. He was married in 1888 to Mrs. M. K. Dines, of Blandinsville, Illinois, a most accomplished and charming lady. She was the daughter of William Land, of Blandinsville, Illinois, who was a merchant all his life, and died in 1878. Mrs. Metcalfe was born in New Jersey and came to Illinois with her parents when a child. The mother of Mrs. Metcalfe is still living and was a Hampton, all of the Democratic persuasion, and a cousin of Hon. Wade Hampton. Returning to our sketch, John A., his mother was a Parker, a distant relative of Captain John Parker, of Revolutionary fame, who lost his life at the battle of Concord. Since Mr. Metcalfe has been in the practice in this State he has had some very close escapes. In the spring of 1887, as he, in company with Mr. and Mrs. Porter, were going from Kingsley to Le Mars, on March 1, there being at that time a general thaw, they crossed many streams, and four miles south of Le Mars they attempted to cross Plymouth Creek at what is known as the Sibly Bridge; in the attempt Mr. Porter lost

his team, and would have lost his wife had not himself and our subject made a bold and desperate struggle and swam sixty feet with the lady, thereby saving her life, but the team, a fine span of horses, was lost. Mr. Metcalfe is now doing a fairly good business in Cherokee, and we bespeak for him a successful career. His office is at present over the First National Bank, Cherokee, Iowa, where he can be found for anything in the way of law, real estate or loans.



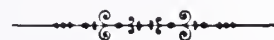
DANIEL PHELAN, a retired farmer living in Cherokee, is a native of the State of Vermont, born in Rutland County, February 23, 1849. He is a son of Patrick and Anna (Rowe) Phelan, the father being a farmer by occupation. The family removed to the old "Green Mountain" State when Daniel was five years old; they settled in Winneshiek County, where the father died in 1863, and the mother now lives in Allamakee County, Iowa. There were seven children in the family, all of whom are now living. Daniel passed his school days in Winneshiek County, and remained on the home farm until he was seventeen years old, when he left home and worked by the month at farm work. In 1874 he was united in marriage to Miss Philia Goodrich, of Allamakee County, Iowa, a daughter of Lyman W. Goodrich. After his marriage Mr. Phelan settled on a farm in Winneshiek County on which he lived until the spring of 1876, when he removed with his family to Cherokee County, Iowa; he settled in Afton Township on a farm of eighty acres, to which he kept adding until he had 280 acres, all of which is now well improved. He resided there and carried on farming until 1889, when he came to town, having erected a com-

modious dwelling in 'Huxford's Addition. Mr. and Mrs. Phelan are the parents of four children: Jennie E., Lettie, Harry and Ethel M. In 1881 our subject was elected a member of the Board of County Supervisors, and he has served as trustee of his township. In State and national affairs he affiliates with the Democratic party. Commencing in life with no means he has had to "hoe his own row," and has indeed made a good record.



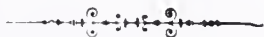
CHARLES A. STILES, capitalist and land-owner, Cherokee, Iowa, was born in Her Majesty's Dominion of Canada, at Frederickton, in October, 1852. His parents were Thomas and Catherine (Stennette) Stiles, natives of England. They were both born in the city of London, and soon after their marriage emigrated to America, settling in Canada; there they resided eighteen months, and in 1855 removed to McGregor, Clayton County, Iowa. When the dark cloud of war spread its awful blackness over this land, and there was need of brave men and true, Thomas Stiles did not shrink from the duty of aiding his adopted country in her terrible necessity. He enlisted in the Third Iowa Volunteer Infantry, and served three years. During this time, while he escaped all the horrors of war unharmed, his wife was called to her eternal rest, leaving three sons and one daughter to mourn her loss with the bereaved husband. Charles A. passed his school days at McGregor, Iowa, and later on had the privilege of attending the State University for two years, an opportunity which he gladly embraced. Previous to this time he had taught school. At McGregor the family was divided, Charles A. going to live with E. B. Bailey, who held his papers for three years. In 1871 and 1872 he was trav-

eling through the Western States and Territories, and finally came to Cherokee County and purchased 160 acres of land; this he improved, and made additional purchases until he owns 960 acres of Cherokee County land near the Ida County line; this vast tract is under cultivation, and is rented out by Mr. Stiles. In May, 1878, occurred the marriage of Mr. Stiles to Miss L. F. Bailey, a daughter of E. B. Bailey, of Cherokee County, Iowa. Mrs. Stiles was born in 1852, in the town of East Hampton, Connecticut. Three children have been born of this union: Mamie L., Nestor L. and Fred B. In 1876 Mr. Stiles began traveling as salesman with a large nursery stock, and controlled at the same time a force of from ten to seventeen men, handling the same stock. He is a very successful business man, and although he began with no means he has by industry and good judgment accumulated a handsome competence. He owns valuable property in Sioux City and Council Bluffs, and a good residence in Cherokee.



JOHAN G. RIEGEL is the proprietor of a general repair shop for wagons and all kinds of farm machinery, Cherokee, Iowa. He became established in business in 1877, manufacturing buggies and wagons, afterward turning his attention to repairing. Mr. Riegel was born in Germany, July 13, 1849, and is a son of John and Margrette Riegel, who emigrated to the United States when John G. was a child five years of age; they landed at Baltimore, Maryland, and thence continued their journey to Pittsburg, Pennsylvania. In the spring of 1868 Mr. Riegel removed to Hardin County, Iowa, stopping in Ackley. He had learned the blacksmith's trade in Evans City, Butler County, Pennsylvania, and

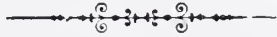
worked at the business two years there and then removed to Hardin County, Iowa; he then removed to Warrensburgh, Johnson County, Missouri, and afterward returned to Hardin County and located at Alden. From this place he came to Cherokee, Iowa, where he has since resided. For a time he worked in the shop of R. Gick, Esq., and then started in business for himself on a small scale. In the wide range of country tributary to Cherokee there is a vast amount of plowing done, and Mr. Riegel has devoted much time to the repairing of plows, and has found it a profitable business. He was married in November, 1878, to Miss Ellen L. Kenyon, a daughter of R. P. Kenyon, Esq., of Hardin County, Iowa. Mrs. Riegel was born in the State of Vermont, and came to the West when a child. They have one daughter living, Effie M. C., and lost one son in infancy. Mr. Riegel owns a good residence on Maple street. In politics he is a Republican. He has served as city marshal for one year. He is a member of Speculative Lodge, No. 307, A. F. & A. M.; of Burning Bush Chapter, No. 90, R. A. M., and of Crusade Commandery, No. 39, K. T. At the present time he is high priest of the chapter. He is also a member of Cherokee Lodge, No. 188, I. O. O. F. He belongs to the Methodist Episcopal Church, in which he has held a membership since his thirteenth year, and has been a faithful worker in the cause of his Master.



JAMES D. F. SMITH, one of the representatives of the legal profession of Cherokee, Iowa, is a native of the prairie State of Illinois, and was born in Peoria County, November 22, 1814. His father, Joseph Smith, a cooper by trade, was a na-

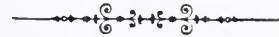
tive of Pennsylvania. He married Miss Maria T. Barnes, of Johnstown, Pennsylvania, and soon after their marriage located in Peoria County, Illinois, where he followed the cooper's trade for many years; later on in life he turned his attention to farming in Fulton County of the same State. He finally removed to La Salle County where he died November 24, 1854. His wife died in Brookfield, Missouri, in October, 1880; her second husband also died in that State. By her first husband she reared nine children, of whom James D. F. was the sixth child. He attended school in La Salle County and later at Aurora, Illinois. He began life's realities by teaching school during the winter and employing his time in agricultural pursuits in the summer season. In 18 — he entered the law office of Dickey & Rice, at Ottawa, Illinois, with whom he studied for the legal profession, and was admitted to the bar before the Supreme Court of that State in May, 1870. In November of the same year he cast his lot with the people of Cherokee County, Iowa; in May, 1871, he built an office on the lot now occupied by his two-story business block, erected in 1880. He now has his office on the second floor of this building, and rents the first floor for a store-room. In 1870 Mr. Smith married Miss Adelia R. Gillett, a daughter of D. S. and Susan Gillett. Mrs. Smith was born and reared in La Salle County, Illinois, and removed with her parents to Cherokee in June, 1870. By this union eight children have been born: Claud M., George D., Effie A., Henrietta (deceased), Gertrude E., Addison J., Blanche and Fannie S. Politically our esteemed subject is conservative, always reserving the right to vote for the best man, regardless of party lines. On the State and National ticket he votes with the Democratic party. He has served on the Cherokee School Board, first by ap-

pointment and next by election; he was also elected justice of the peace in 1871 and 1872. He is an honored member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, Lodge No. 188, Cherokee, Iowa.



ROBERT BELL, now a retired farmer living in Cherokee, Iowa, is justly entitled to mention in this connection. He is a native of Scotland, born October 13, 1839, and is the third son of Robert and Isabella (Murray) Bell, also natives of Scotland. The grandfather on his father's side was James Bell, and on the mother's side, James Murray. The family removed from their native land to Canada when our subject was but four years old; there the father died April 26, 1888, at the age of eighty years; the mother, who is ten years younger than her husband, still lives in Canada with her son James. Robert spent his youth in Canada, and received his education in the common schools. In 1863 he made a trip to California, and remained there three years, during which period he was engaged in a mill for the Union Lumber Company. Upon his return to Canada he engaged in the blacksmith's trade which he continued two years, and at the expiration of that time he removed to Will County, Illinois; was employed in farm work for Robert Gilkinson. In 1880 he came to Cherokee County, locating in Pilot Township, where he secured a quarter section of land which he at once commenced to improve. In 1884 he left his farm and came to Cherokee to live a more retired and easy life, having been a hard worker ever since his early youth; he also wished his children to avail themselves of the excellent school privileges afforded in the public schools. Mr. Bell was united in marriage January 9, 1866, to Miss

Mary Ann Gale, a native of Canada and a daughter of Joseph and Mary C. Gale. Five children have been born of this union: John W., James E., both learning the machinist's trade in Illinois Central shop at Cherokee; Ruby J., Ida May and Agnes Anna. In the spring of 1889 Mr. Bell was elected street commissioner of Cherokee. In politics he affiliates with the Republican party. To Mr. Bell much credit should be given; he came to Will County, Illinois, with only *fifty cents* in his pocket, and year after year he has worked along, supporting a family which is an ornament to society, and has accumulated considerable property, including his farm and town residence, and three other houses which he rents. He and his wife are both members of the Presbyterian Church.



R. OLMSTEAD, a retired boot and shoe dealer of Cherokee, Iowa, was born in Bethany, Wayne County, Pennsylvania, December 4, 1830, and is the son of Raymond and Joanna (Jack) Olmstead. The father was a shoemaker by trade. Our subject's ancestors on his father's side were of English descent. He was reared in the town of his nativity, receiving a common-school education. At the age of thirteen years he commenced to learn the shoemaker's trade of his grandfather, remaining with him until he was twenty-one years of age. In 1854 he went to Grant County, Wisconsin, where he worked at farming until 1863. He then removed to the beautiful town of Boscorvel, Wisconsin, where he again resumed his trade, at which he continued until 1876, when he removed to Cherokee, Iowa, and purchased the boot and shoe stock owned by Davis Bates, after he had worked at the bench six months. He continued in the boot and shoe

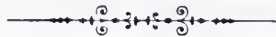
trade until 1887, when he sold his stock to Mr. Bates, of whom he had originally purchased it. Mr. Olmstead was married in 1853, to Susan B. Simpson, a native of Wayne County, Pennsylvania, and daughter of John Simpson, Esq. Three children have been born to these estimable parents: Raymond, a resident of Grant County, Wisconsin; Minnie M., wife of Eugene Hodgins, and Agnes M. In politics Mr. Olmstead is counted with the Republicans. In his business career he has been prudent and thorough, and is now comfortably situated, owning a pretty home near the Congregational Church in Cherokee.

ANDREW BLOMBURG, merchant tailor, Cherokee, Iowa, was born in Sweden, July 22, 1850. He is the oldest son of Nelson and Christina (Johnson) Blomburg, who still reside in their native land. Andrew was started to school at the age of seven years, and continued to pursue his studies until he was fifteen years old. On leaving school he went to learn the tailor's trade, and served an apprenticeship of three years. He started in business for himself, following it with great diligence for five years. He was then seized with a desire to try his fortune in the New World, and accordingly sailed for America, landing in the city of Philadelphia. Without delay he continued his journey to the West, and located at Galva, Henry County, Illinois; there he worked at his trade for eleven months, and then went to Oneida, Knox County, Illinois, remaining there two years. We next find him in Atlantic, Iowa, where he resided nearly one year. In September, 1885, he removed to Cherokee, Iowa, and was employed by William Jones as a cutter for two and a half years. At the expiration of that period

he embarked in the business on his own account; he has devoted his time exclusively to his trade, and employs from two to three men. He is a faithful, conscientious workman, and has won a large patronage. Mr. Blomburg was married in 1878, to Miss Martha Oleson, a native of Sweden. Three children have been born of this union: Nelson, Andrew and Otto. Mr. and Mrs. Blomburg are consistent members of the Congregational Church of Cherokee.

WILLIAM L. MILLER, one of Cherokee's successful liverymen, in 1888 purchased the livery business originally belonging to F. D. Yaw, but at that time the property of Mr. Denslow. He continues the business at the old stand near the Raymond House, and keeps a most excellent stock of horses and vehicles. In connection with his livery proper he runs a farmers' feeding stable, which is a large and paying business. Mr. Miller is a native of the old "Keystone" State, Pennsylvania, and was born at Freeport, Armstrong County, March 13, 1860. His father, James Miller, died when he was a mere lad. His parents were natives of Allegheny County, Pennsylvania, the father being born September 21, 1832, and the mother August 7, 1833. Her maiden name was Martha McGinnis, and she was a daughter of Andrew McGinnis, of Scotch descent. Thomas Miller, the grandfather of our subject, was an early settler in Western Pennsylvania. To James and Martha Miller were born six children: Joseph W.; Mayzel, wife of John Sleezer; William L.; Allie E., wife of Burt Wilson; Austin, a clerk in the drug store of Z. A. Wellman, and Mary A. (deceased). The father of our subject was a soldier in the Civil War, a member of the

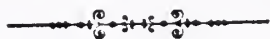
Eighty-seventh Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry. He was taken ill from exposure and hard service in camp life and weary marches covering a period of four years, from the effects of which he died. In June, 1869, William L. with his mother and family removed to Cherokee County, Iowa, locating on a new farm four miles southwest of the present site of Cherokee. Their means being very limited and the country being new, it required a great struggle to get along, but by good management the mother kept her children together until the boys were large enough to take care of themselves. William L., the subject of this biographical sketch, received the limited education which he could obtain in the district school at that time. He began his business career in trading in horses and cattle in a small way, and as his means increased he branched out, and began buying and shipping horses. Mr. Miller was united in marriage in 1885, to Miss Lucy Howe, a native of Harlan, Shelby County, Iowa, and a daughter of David Howe. Two children (twins) have been born of this union: Ralph A. and Harold A. Mr. Miller is a member of Speculative Lodge, No. 307, A. F. & A. M.; he also belongs to the order of the Knights of Pythias at Cherokee, and is numbered in the organization known as Sons of Veterans, Camp No. 184. Unaided by others, and having attained his present position without assistance, he is certainly entitled to much credit and praise.



HALVER A. SKAVLEN, head salesman of the large dry-goods establishment of Allison Brothers, Cherokee, Iowa, is a native of Wisconsin, born at Beloit, November 6, 1846. He is the oldest son of Abraham and Caroline (Gunneld) Skavlen, who

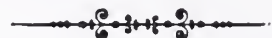
were among the early settlers of Newark, Wisconsin. They were both natives of Norway, and after many years' residence in the "Badger State" they removed to Kansas, where the mother died a few years later; the father still lives in the southern part of the State, where he is engaged in raising stock. Halver A. was reared to farm life, and was early sent to the public schools of his native State; afterward he entered Beloit College, in which institution he remained two years; he then attended Bryant & Stratton's Commercial College at Chicago, where he took a full and thorough course. He then accepted a clerkship at Beloit, Wisconsin, in a large general mercantile establishment, which position he held three years. He then quit the store and returned to agricultural pursuits, which he followed several years. In 1872 Mr. Skavlen was married to Miss Rachel Allison, and after his marriage he remained on the farm a short time, and was then employed as a traveling salesman by the Ohio Champion Reaper Company; he proved very efficient in this business and remained with the firm five years, his route taking him through the States of Illinois, Iowa, Wisconsin and Minnesota. Upon leaving the road he went to Orfordville, Wisconsin, at which point he conducted a hotel for two years. The next four years of his career were spent as deputy sheriff of Rock County, Wisconsin, and two years he was turnkey of the jail. His next business engagement was with the Stoughton Wagon Works, located at Stoughton, Wisconsin; he served this firm as traveling salesman a year and a half. In the autumn of 1883 he came to Cherokee, Iowa, and soon after accepted a position with Allison Brothers, which he still retains. Mr. and Mrs. Skavlen have one daughter, Genevra A. Mr. Skavlen is a member of Morning Star Lodge, No. 10, A. F. & A. M., of

Wisconsin, and of Burning Bush Chapter, No. 90, R. A. M., and Crusade Commandery, No. 39, K. T., of Cherokee. He also belongs to Ingersol Division of the Uniform Rank of Knights of Pythias, and the Odd Fellows Lodge, at Cherokee. Politically our subject is a stanch Democrat; he was the regular nominee on that ticket for clerk of the courts of the county, in which there is always a large Republican majority, yet he was defeated by only twenty-seven votes. He is an excellent business man, and is well known throughout this portion of Iowa.



RICHARD J. SMYTH was born in St. Louis, Missouri, in March, 1848, and is the sixth of a family of eight children of James and Maria (Reynolds) Smyth, natives of Virginia, of English and Irish extraction, who were among the early settlers of St. Louis. Richard J. passed his boyhood in his native city, where he received a liberal education. At the tender age of sixteen years he entered the Union Army, enlisting in Company D, Second Missouri Cavalry. He was sent to the South, and while scouting in the mountains was taken prisoner, but was released in a short time. After a service of two years he was mustered out in 1865 at Leavenworth, Kansas, having spent the most of his time on the frontier in the suppression of Indian raids. After leaving the army he engaged in teaming and grading on the Union Pacific Railroad. In 1869 he came to Cherokee, where he had a livery stable for two years. He sold this stock and removed to Pilot Township, following agricultural pursuits the next two years. At the end of this period of time he came back to Cherokee and started a transfer and dray line, which he operated successfully for five years. In 1888

he was appointed superintendent of fencing on the Cherokee Division of the Illinois Central Railroad. Mr. Smyth had no aspirations to an official position, but in 1869 the honor came to him unsought. He was appointed sheriff of Cherokee County, to serve the unexpired term of Mr. Miller, who had resigned the office. He discharged his duties with a rare fidelity, but when the time for which he was appointed expired, he relinquished the position with no regrets. He had had enough! Mr. Smyth was united in marriage, July 10, 1870, to Miss Ellen Backus, a native of the State of Iowa. Three children have been born of this union: Maria A., Ellen M. and Richard J. Mr. Smyth is a member of Speculative Lodge, No. 307, A. F. & A. M.; of Burning Bush Chapter, No. 90, R. A. M., and of Crusade Commandery, No. 39, K. T. At the present time he is city assessor, having been elected in the spring of 1888, for a term of two years. In politics he is rather conservative, voting, however, with the Republican party.



FRANK M. HINMAN, locomotive engineer on the Illinois Central Railroad, now residing at Cherokee, Iowa, was born in the State of New York, Allegany County, January 18, 1855. He is the oldest of three sons of Sherwood D. and Clarissa (Randall) Hinman, natives of the State of New York. In the spring of 1862 Sherwood D. Hinman removed with his family to Wisconsin, where they remained many years, and where the mother died in March, 1876. She was a devoted wife and mother, and was beloved by all who knew her. In making this move to the West the father felt confident of being able to give his sons a better start in the world, and like many another fond parent

he has had the pleasure of seeing his children grow to be prosperous and successful factors in the upbuilding and development of some community in the great West. Frank M. was reared in the State of Wisconsin, and passed his younger days on a farm. He received his education in the common schools. At the age of twenty-seven years he began his career as a railroad man. He was first a fireman on the Illinois Central Railroad, and while acting in this capacity he began studying the locomotive and its operation. When he was considered competent to take charge of an engine, than which none other is more fraught with dangers and responsibility, he was promoted to that position. He has been found a most efficient and faithful person, and the interests of the company have not suffered in his hands. Mr. Hinman was united in marriage to Miss Ida E., daughter of C. A. Durkee, Esq. He first came to Cherokee in 1884, and took charge of his engine February 17, 1885. He owns some valuable property in Cherokee, and in 1889 he erected a neat and substantial residence with modern conveniences, and is comfortably situated.

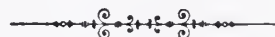
MAJOR ROBERT M. SMITH is the president of the Citizens' Life Association of Cherokee, Iowa, which company was organized in the month of February, 1885, upon the mutual plan. He was born in Armstrong County, Pennsylvania, in July, 1838. His first schooling was that afforded by the public schools of that time, but later he had the opportunity of entering an academy, of which he gladly availed himself. Upon leaving his studies he went to the gold mining districts of California, where he remained until 1861; he then returned to his native State, and at the call for men to go

to the defense of this beloved land, he became a member of Company K, Seventy-eighth Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, his regiment being assigned to the Army of the Cumberland; he took part in many severe engagements, among which may be mentioned Chickamanga, Mission Ridge, Lookout Mountain and the last battles of Franklin, and Nashville, Tennessee. Mr. Smith was promoted from Lieutenant to the rank of Captain, and later to that of Major of his regiment. He was mustered out of the service in October, 1865, after which he returned to Pennsylvania. In 1870 he came to Sioux City, Iowa, and the following year to Cherokee County, and soon thereafter he embarked in the grocery trade with Henry Asman. During President Arthur's administration he was appointed to the office of postmaster at Cherokee, and upon the election of Grover Cleveland to the Presidency he resigned his position. His next business was in connection with the Mutual Life Association before alluded to; he is president of the Company, and devotes his entire time and attention to the business, which extends over Iowa, the Western Territories, and into the Dominion of Canada. In 1870 Mr. Smith married Miss Margaret Stephens, of Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, in which city she was born and reared to womanhood. To Mr. and Mrs. Smith have been born five children: Leota, Leona, Roy, Almeda and Glenmoer. Mr. Smith has always taken an active part in State and local politics, affiliating with the Republican party.

WALTER W. ROBERTS, who is engaged in the transfer and ice business at Cherokee, Iowa, was born in Hertfordshire, England, January 3, 1852,

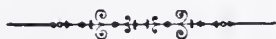
and is a son of Charles C. and Sophia (Bean) Roberts. The family emigrated to America in 1858, and had been here but fifteen months when the father was taken ill, and they returned to England. In 1872 they came back to the United States, landing in the city of New York. Thence they came immediately to Cherokee, where the father opened a wagon and carriage shop, which he carried on until his death, which occurred in 1885. The mother is still living. There are three children in the family: Walter W., the subject of this notice; Emily, the wife of John Underhill, and George, now a resident of England. Walter W. Roberts began his business career by working on a farm by the month. In 1879 he established his dray and transfer line in Cherokee, which he carries on quite extensively, employing from six to twelve teams. The demand for ice during the warm months increasing as the place became of greater population, Mr. Roberts in 1883 began packing ice, and handles annually 700 tons. He supplies a large part of the local trade, and ships largely to neighboring towns and counties. In connection with his transfer line he takes contracts for delivering railroad ties to the Cherokee & Dakota branch of the Illinois Central Railroad between Cherokee and Onawa. At one time he took a contract for grading the road-bed for two miles, and in this undertaking he was very successful. His office is near the track of the Illinois Central Railroad, and is well fitted up for business purposes. Mr. Roberts bought the old fort, which was built of logs, and moved to a tract of five acres which he owns in the south part of the town. This now stands among the few relics of the past. At one time he took a great interest in hunting, and has quite a selection of heads of animals in a fine state of preservation. He also has a large collection of petrified specimens

and Indian relics. Mr. Roberts owns a good stable where he keeps the horses used in his business, and also has a comfortable residence. When he began life as a farmer boy he had not a single dollar, but force of character and industry and energy have brought their reward of success.



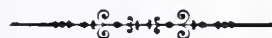
EDWARD MORRISON, one of Cherokee's enterprising and successful men, engaged in the furniture and undertaking business, is a member of the firm of Morrison & Co., successors to E. B. Smith & Co., now of Sioux Falls, South Dakota. At first Edward Morrison and Eli Eshelman purchased the stock of E. B. Smith & Co., and operated the same until 1886, when our subject purchased his partner's interest, and at the same time took as a partner A. J. Sherman, M. D., and these two gentlemen constitute the firm of Morrison & Co. Edward Morrison is a native of Vermont, but the most of his youth was spent in Clinton County, New York. He is the son of Bradley Morrison, who was an extensive farmer, and for many years was largely interested in lumber and iron industries, being the resident manager of a large iron company. He married Miss Betsey Hilliard, a native of Vermont, who died when Edward was but four years old; thus he was early deprived of a mother's love and care, and at the tender age of eleven years he began hard work, chopping wood and assisting in the manufacture of charcoal. When twenty-six years of age he went to the State of Michigan, stopping in Marquette County, where he followed charcoal burning, using an improved kiln. There he remained until 1875, when he took a Western trip, going to Utah Territory; he again engaged in charcoal burning, and spent

three years there. His next move was to Lake County, Colorado, where he took up his old business; he drifted about through the West, went to Leadville, where he resided four years, and finally came to Cherokee, Iowa. Mr. Morrison was united in marriage to Miss Mary Hobart, a native of the State of New York, in 1872. They are the parents of five children: Edward W., Dana H., Hallie, Gertie and Durant. Mr. Morrison is a member of Speculative Lodge, No. 307, A. F. & A. M.; of Burning Bush Chapter, No. 90, R. A. M., and of Crusade Commandery, No. 39, K. T., of which he is junior warden. In politics he is a Republican, taking an active part in local as well as national campaigns. He has been a very successful man in his business operations, and now owns 234 acres of good land, most of which is well tilled, and stocked with cattle and hogs. Mr. Morrison has had a very eventful career, has seen much of this great country, and has learned much of human nature in his extended travels.



E. HOBART, a leading agriculturist of Pilot Township, has been a resident of Cherokee County since 1879. He was born in Orange County, Vermont, April 11, 1825. His parents, Caleb and Lydia (Packard) Hobart, were natives of the State of Massachusetts. The father was engaged in the manufacture of woolen goods, and naturally the son spent his early years at work in the mills; the educational advantages he received were afforded by the common schools. Not content with the limited business opportunities offered in New England, Mr. Hobart emigrated to Wisconsin, settling in Winnebago County, where he remained two years; he then removed to Waupaca County, Wisconsin, being one of the pioneers of that

county. In 1876 he went to Outagamie County, Wisconsin, and lived there three years engaged in the lumber trade. In 1879 he came to Cherokee County and purchased eighty acres of land; he was prosperous in this undertaking, and later added forty acres to the land first bought; he has placed it under good cultivation and has added many improvements in the way of buildings and planting trees. The farm is divided into fields for convenience in raising cattle. There is a marked air of thrift and prosperity about the Hobart farm which betokens the ability of the owner to follow agricultural pursuits successfully. Mr. Hobart was married February 3, 1850, at Oshkosh, Wisconsin, to Miss Jane Augusta Parker, the daughter of Ira and Leticia (Millen) Parker. The parents were natives of New Hampshire, but removed to Oshkosh, Wisconsin, where they were among the pioneers; they lived in Oshkosh from 1848 until death. Mrs. Hobart is a woman of unusual intelligence, and was a successful teacher; she received her education at Keeseville, New York. Both Mr. and Mrs. Hobart are worthy members of the Episcopal Church at Cherokee, and have the confidence and respect of all who know them.



WILLIAM BRUCE, proprietor of Maple Grove farm, is one of the leading citizens of Pilot Township. He was born in Huntingdonshire, England, December 30, 1854, and is a son of George and Catherine (Bull) Bruce. In his infancy his parents emigrated to America, settling in Clinton County, Iowa. There they lived twelve years, and then removed to Jones County, Iowa, remaining there until 1871, when they came to Cherokee County. William was educated in the common schools,

and received the training of a farmer's son. Having confidence in his ability to manage a farm of his own he made a purchase of land in Marcus Township, Cherokee County, which he placed under cultivation and improved in other ways. In 1884 he sold this place and bought 160 acres of Henry Davis, which he has made his home; later he made an additional purchase of 160 acres, and has placed the whole 320 acres in an advanced state of cultivation. Maple Grove is considered one of the best farms in the county; the residence, built in modern style, was erected in 1888 at a cost of \$1,000; it is surrounded by shade and ornamental trees and is a most attractive home. There are substantial buildings for the care and protection of livestock, four acres of fine maple trees, and an orchard, the two latter being most desirable improvements. Mr. Bruce was married March 27, 1884, to Miss Jennie C. Hartley, daughter of G. W. Hartley, of Marcus Township; her mother was Mary Hankerson; she was born in Illinois, but was reared and educated near Cedar Rapids, Iowa. Three children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Bruce; Rodger W., Roy W. and Harvey H. Mr. Bruce's political opinions find expression in the principles of the Republican party. He and his wife are honored members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and are among the most worthy residents of the township.

ASAPH PINGREY, deceased, had the honor to be one of the early settlers of Silver Township, Cherokee County, having located there in 1869. He was born July 21, 1799, and was a son of Nathaniel and Anna (Robbins) Pingrey. He was married March 9, 1841, to Miss H. C. Johnson,

a daughter of Jonathan and Hannah (Cenedy) Johnson, natives of Salem, Massachusetts. For many years Asaph Pingrey lived in Rutland County, Vermont. In 1855 he removed to Shiawassee County, Michigan, and lived there until 1869, when he came to Cherokee County, as before stated. He and his wife reared three children; Miss L. R. Pingrey, who resides on the homestead; W. M., of Woodson County, Kansas, and A. W. Pingrey. Asaph Pingrey died June 26, 1880. His wife resides on the homestead in Pilot Township. A. W. Pingrey was born in Rutland County, Vermont, August 11, 1849. He is a son of Asaph and H. C. (Johnson) Pingrey; when six years of age his parents removed to Shiawassee County, Michigan, where he spent his youth; his time was divided between attending the graded schools and attending to the duties usually devolving upon a farmer's son. In 1869 he came with his father to Cherokee County; they improved 700 acres of land in Silver Township. In 1883, after the death of the father, the family purchased their present farm in Pilot Township. Mr. Pingrey casts his suffrage with the Republican party.



SW. BURDGE.—One of the honored and early settlers of Pilot Township was S. W. Burdge, a son of English parents, William and Ann (Clapp) Burdge. Our subject was born in Onondaga County, New York, November 2, 1836, and at the age of ten years removed with his parents to Washington, now Ozaukee County, Wisconsin, where he grew to manhood. His father was a blacksmith, and at an early age he had received an excellent training in this business; he received his education in the common schools. In 1858 he went to Ohio, re-

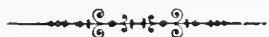
maining there two years; desirous of seeing more of the great West, he pushed on to the coast in 1860; he resided in California six years, and then returned to Wisconsin, stopping at Madison for eighteen months. Not yet satisfied with what he had seen of this country he took a trip through Missouri and Kansas, returning to Marshalltown, Iowa, where he resided until 1869. In that year he took a homestead of eighty acres which is now his home; as settlers were few, and the trades not crowded, Mr. Burdge made use of his early occupation, and also improved his farm. He now owns 117 acres of Cherokee County's best land; there are good buildings, a grove, and an orchard of four acres. Mr. Burdge was united in marriage in 1872 to Miss Malinda Bickford, who died in six years. He was married to his present wife, who was Miss Minerva Jones, in October, 1879. Three children have been born of this union: Willie F., Ann Eliza and Charles Arthur. Mr. Burdge casts his suffrage with the Republican party. His honorable dealings, and his frank and cordial manners have won for him many friends.



M. MAPES, deceased, was one of the favorably known and highly esteemed citizens of Pilot Township. He was born in Orange County, New York, April 1, 1816, and is a son of Partial and Maria Mapes. When a lad seven years of age his parents removed to Bradford County, Pennsylvania, where he was reared to farm life, attending the district school during the winter season. He was married July 4, 1845, at Elmira, New York, to Eleanor Baker. By this marriage one daughter was born, Mary E., wife of Jesse McCurry, of Silver Township. After his marriage Mr. Mapes resided

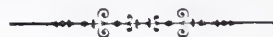
in Chemung County, New York. Mrs. Eleanor Mapes died February 16, 1848. Mr. Mapes was married December 9, 1849, to Miss Ann F. Miller, of Chemung County, New York, a daughter of Hiram B. and Mary Ann (Russell) Miller. Hiram B. Miller came to this county in 1867, and lived here several years; he then removed to Nebraska, and died there July 12, 1881. His widow died July 5, 1882, at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. Mapes. A. M. Mapes removed from Chemung County, New York, to Allegany County, New York, and in 1863 he went to Rush County, Indiana; at the end of two years he went to Crawford County, Pennsylvania, and in 1867 he came to Cherokee County and took a homestead of eighty acres, which he improved and made his home until his death, which occurred July 26, 1883. He left a widow and one son to mourn his loss. Politically he affiliated with the Republican party. He was a faithful member of the Methodist Episcopal Church for twenty-nine years, serving as steward, class-leader, and as trustee. He was a man of strong integrity of character, and had the confidence of a wide circle of friends. His wife still resides on the place, which has been her home for twenty-one years. E. L. Mapes, a leading agriculturist of Pilot Township, has been a resident of Cherokee County since his fifteenth year. He was born in Chemung County, New York, August 12, 1853, and is a son of A. M. and Ann E. (Miller) Mapes. He grew to manhood as Iowa was developing from a wild Territory to a cultivated and prosperous State. January 1, 1879, our subject was united in marriage to Miss Mary L. Hutchins, of Cherokee County. She was born in Winnebago County, Illinois, and is a daughter of Henry and Sarah Hutchins. Three children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Mapes: Lewis C., Law-

rence E. and Minnie E. The Mapes farm contains 120 acres of land in a high state of cultivation; there is a comfortable house, good buildings for the protection of livestock and grain, and two acres of fine grove. Mr. Mapes affiliates with the Republican party.



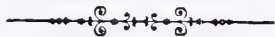
A C. GILMORE is a Pennsylvanian by birth, as are many thrifty citizens of Cherokee County. He was born March 25, 1833, and is the son of John and Esther (Criss) Gilmore, natives of Pennsylvania. A. C. was two years old when his parents removed to Meigs County, Ohio, where his mother died. In 1861 the father moved to Johnson County, Ohio, where he passed the remainder of his days. Until eighteen years of age our subject was trained to agricultural pursuits; he then learned the blacksmith's trade, which he followed with some interruption for twenty-five years. At the age of twenty-two years he determined to see the western borders of this great continent, and so went to California by water. He remained upon the Pacific Coast for six years, working at his trade, and holding some interest in mines. In 1860 he returned to the States, voting for Lincoln while on ship-board. He returned to Middleport, Meigs County, Ohio, and in 1861 he came to Linn County, Iowa, locating eight miles southeast of Cedar Rapids; he bought the land where Ely's Station now stands; he resided there and at Western College, Linn County, until 1876, with the exception of one year, 1863, which he spent in California, making the trip overland. In 1876 Mr. Gilmore came to Cherokee County, and purchased wild land which he has brought to an advanced state of cultivation; the place contains 240 acres, has

a good story and a half house, pleasantly situated, and all the buildings necessary to general farming and stock-raising. Mr. Gilmore was married in Meigs County, Ohio, November 18, 1854, to Miss Hattie Ault, who was born at New Albany, Indiana. She was three years old when her parents, Frederick and Mary (Wheeler) Ault, removed to Meigs County, Ohio. Her father died in the East, and her mother died at her (Mrs. Gilmore's) home. Mr. and Mrs. Gilmore have had born to them two children: Charles H., a minister in the Methodist Episcopal Church, who was educated at Western College, and now resides at Elmwood, Nebraska, and Daisy E., residing at home. Charles H. Gilmore married Miss Rosa A. Wills, of this county, and three children have been born to them: Frederick J., Edith May and Lillie Belle. Mr. Gilmore is a man who has traveled much, and with wide-open eyes; he is well informed upon general topics, and is one of the most highly esteemed citizens of Pilot Township.



M V. GROVES is one of the early settlers of Pilot Township, having settled there in 1869. He was born in Delaware County, Ohio, August 13, 1836, and is the son of Adam and Catherine Groves, natives of Pennsylvania, of German ancestry. M. V. passed his youth in his native county, assisting to clear the heavily timbered lands of which his father's farm was composed. In 1855 he came to Clinton County, Iowa, and engaged in farming. At the breaking out of the late Civil War he was not slow to respond to the call for men; he enlisted in April, 1861, in the Second Iowa Volunteer Infantry, Company I, and served his country faithfully. He was in the battles of Fort Donelson, Shiloh, Iuka, Corinth, and

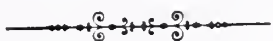
several other engagements. He was honorably discharged at the expiration of his term of service at Pulaski, Tennessee. He then returned to Clinton County, Iowa. January 9, 1865, he was married to Miss Mary Ann McLanghlin, a native of Lowell, Massachusetts. In 1867 Mr. Groves removed to Jackson County, Iowa, remaining there one year; then he went to Scott County, Iowa, and spent one year there. He then came to Cherokee County and took a homestead of eighty acres in Pilot Township, being one of the first settlers in that neighborhood. His success in cultivating the first tract of land encouraged him to invest his surplus funds in other lands, and he now owns 280 acres in a high state of cultivation, with many modern improvements; he has planted two acres of grove, which adds very largely to the comfort and beauty of the farm. Mr. and Mrs. Groves are the parents of four children: John Emmet, a graduate of the Cherokee High School, now finishing his education at the Northwestern University at Evanston, Illinois; Ida M., Florence and Agnes Laura. Mr. Groves is a Democrat, having left the Republican ranks some time ago, being a firm believer in free trade. He is a member of the G. A. R., and assisted in the organization of the General Custer Post, No. 25, at Cherokee. He is a man plain of speech, of a keen sense of right and wrong, a highly respected citizen of the county.



JOHN FAIRWEATHER, an enterprising farmer of Pilot Township, was born in Scotland, in June, 1835. He is a son of W. and Susan (Carnegie) Fairweather, also natives of Scotland; the father was a miller by trade. John spent his boyhood in attending school and in assisting his father in the mill. He remained at home until he was

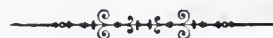
nineteen years old, when he took a position as attendant in a lunatic asylum. Desiring to see America, and try what fortune there might be for him in the New World, he sailed from his native land in 1855, and after landing pursued his journey to Washington County, New York, where he remained one year. Thence he went to Chicago and worked there two years, principally at boiler-making. He then went to Will County, Illinois, and engaged in farm work until 1862, when he volunteered to defend the flag of his adopted country. He enlisted in September, 1862, in the One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, Company E, under Captain Siegley. He was sent to Springfield, Illinois, and thence to the South. While at Lake Providence, Louisiana, he received an appointment as Second Lieutenant of the First Mississippi Heavy Artillery, garrisoned at Vicksburg, and while at that place he was stricken with heart disease, and was sent to a hospital; there he was confined between three and four months, and in October, 1863, he was discharged. He returned to his home in Will County, Illinois, and it was some time before he was strong enough to resume his accustomed duties. In 1885 Mr. Fairweather removed to Cherokee County, and purchased 160 acres of land in Pilot Township, on which he is making his home. The farm is well improved, and everything indicates the thrift and prosperity of the owner. Mr. Fairweather was married in 1859, to Miss Jane Hall, and by this union eight children have been born: Mungo, William, David, Agnes, Elizabeth, Susan, Matilda and John. In January, 1876, Mrs. Fairweather died, deeply mourned by her sorrowing family. Mr. Fairweather was again married in 1879, to Miss Ellen Scarriet, a daughter of Perry and Nellie (Boardman) Scarriet. Two children have been born of this marriage: Thomas and

Hazel. The parents are most worthy and consistent members of the Presbyterian Church.



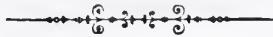
JOHN RIDDLE has for the past twenty years been an honored member of the farming community of Pilot Township. He was born in Holmes County, Ohio, May 29, 1842. His father was Matthew B. Riddle, a native of Ohio, of English ancestry; his mother was Eleanor (Underhill) Riddle, a native of the State of Pennsylvania. Her parents were married in Pennsylvania, and removed to Holmes County when she was but two years of age. Caught in the tide of Western emigration his parents drifted to Iowa, and settled in Story County; afterward the father removed to Crawford County, and died there. The mother died in Monona County, Iowa. John Riddle was brought up on his father's farm, and received a common-school education. During the late Rebellion he enlisted in the Twenty-third Iowa Infantry, in June, 1861, but being under age his father took him out of the service. He again enlisted November 10, 1865, in the Nineteenth United States Infantry, Company B, and served three years. He was in the battle of Knoxville, and was under General Steel's command in 1865; he was honorably discharged October 6, 1868, at Fort Union, New Mexico, and returned to Crawford County, Iowa, his father having settled there during the war. There he lived until 1869, when he took a Government homestead of eighty acres of land. He has been very successful in placing this land under cultivation, and has reaped abundant harvests; he has added to his first purchase of land, and now owns 160 acres of superior land; it is well fenced, has a comfortable residence, a good

barn, an orchard and a grove; the place is well watered by a natural stream, rendering it very desirable as a stock farm. Mr. Riddle was married November 4, 1869, in Crawford County, Iowa, to Miss Nancy Randall, a daughter of Peter and Margaret (Tyra) Randall. Three children have been born of this marriage: Mary Margaret Eleanor, Rose Alina, and Effie May, who died at the age of fourteen months. Mr. Riddle staunchly supports the issues of the Democratic party. By a long residence in the county, and a life of unquestionable integrity, he has won the respect of all who know him.



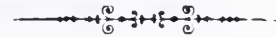
H. GILLETT, a farmer well known in Sheridan Township, was born July 10, 1848, in La Salle County, Illinois. His father, D. S. Gillett, was born in Connecticut, in 1820; his mother was Susan Worsley; she was born in Ohio in 1823. The boyhood and youth of our subject was passed in the borders of his native county; there he received the advantages afforded by the public schools of that time. Following his first impulse to rely upon his own resources, he left home at an early age and went to Mendota, Illinois, and resided there until his twenty-second year. He then came to Cherokee County and entered eighty acres of land in section 28, Sheridan Township. There he spent twelve years in advancing this land to a high state of cultivation, and in making numerous improvements. His next move was to Sioux Falls, Dakota; thence he went to Meriden, Iowa, and resided there three years. At the present time he has under his care and direction the farm of Mr. Beal. Mr. Gillett was married March 10, 1870, to Miss Lydia M. Quinn, daughter of H. S. and Abbie L. (Myers) Quinn, who was born June

30, 1850. Mr. and Mrs. Quinn are natives of the State of Vermont, and removed to Bureau County, Illinois, when Mrs. Gillett was two years old. There she was reared and received her education. Three children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Gillett: Louis M., Fred H. and Nellie M. Mr. Gillett is a staunch adherent to the principles of the Republican party. The people of his township have called upon him to serve them as trustee, which office he has held for three years; he has served as road supervisor one term. He and his wife are worthy and consistent members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and are ever ready to support any measures that will better the community.



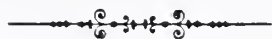
MCKINNEY is one of the prominent members of the farming community of Liberty Township. He is a native of Highland County, Ohio, born November 10, 1845. His parents, Jesse and Rebecca A. (Crone) McKinney, were also natives of the Buckeye State. Until twenty-four years of age he engaged in agricultural pursuits, receiving a liberal education in the common schools, and at Central University, Pella, Iowa. He abandoned farming entirely, and for several years taught school. He then invested in a farm in Polk County, and from 1872 until 1876 he devoted himself to its cultivation. He then removed to Cherokee County, purchasing a farm in Marcus Township, on which he lived until 1882. He then bought 240 acres in Liberty Township which he is now making his home. Mr. McKinney was married March 14, 1872, to Miss Jane Prunty, daughter of Elias and Harriett (Cassel) Prunty; she was born in Jasper County, Iowa, November 3, 1849. Four children have been born of this union: Virgil Irving,

Clarence Roy, Robert Francis and Anna Urville. In politics Mr. McKinney adheres to the principles of the Greenback party, but casts an independent suffrage; he has served as county supervisor three years, as township clerk, and is the present trustee of Liberty Township. Both Mr. and Mr. McKinney are worthy members of the Christian Church, Mr. McKinney being an elder of the same. Mr. McKinney has made excellent improvements on his farm in Liberty Township; he has erected a residence at a cost of \$1,500, and two good barns; he has planted eleven acres of grove which adds very much to the value of the farm. He devotes himself to general farming and stock-raising, and has done his part in building up that portion of the county in which he lives. He is frank and cordial in manner, honest and upright in all his dealings, and has the confidence and respect of all who know him.



R. CHARLTON, a representative and intelligent farmer of Liberty Township, is a native of Belfast, Ireland, born February 10, 1857. His parents are natives of the beautiful Emerald Isle, and there he passed his youth until thirteen years of age, when the family bade farewell to their old home, and sailed to America, "the land of the free and the home of the brave." After landing in this country they proceeded to Illinois, and settled in Jo Daviess County, remaining there one year; then they removed to La Fayette County, Wisconsin, where our subject resided until 1881. He then came to Cherokee County, Iowa, and bought a farm of eighty acres in Liberty Township which he is still making his home. Mr. Charlton was united in marriage January 29, 1884, to Miss Sadie Anderson, daughter of John and

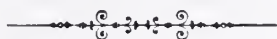
Jane (Burroughs) Anderson. Mrs. Charlton was born in La Fayette County, Wisconsin, September 11, 1858, and received her education in the Plattsville State Normal School of Wisconsin. Her father is a native of Scotland, and has served a term in the Legislature of Wisconsin, taking an active interest in local politics. Mr. and Mrs. Charlton have been blessed with two children: Edith Blanche and Aruba Belle. Mr. Charlton is a staunch supporter of the principles of the Republican party. He has served as a member of the School Board, and is the present clerk of the township. Both he and his wife are worthy and consistent members of the Presbyterian Church, and are numbered among the leading people of Liberty Township.



JAMES HENRY TEMPLEMAN. This gentleman, who is one of the progressive spirits of Pitcher Township, has many of the qualities that go to make up a successful man. An active brain to plan and execute with good judgment and discrimination, he has made a comfortable fortune where many men less vigorous have merely held their own. Methodical in his every transaction, he has surrounded himself with the conveniences that make a home enjoyable. His house is roomy and comfortable, and taken in connection with his large and convenient barn, sets off to good advantage the broad and beautiful acres surrounding the home. The residence is but a few minutes' drive from Aurelia, the road lying through a fertile and well-cultivated region. Mr. Templeman was born in Henry County, Indiana, December 4, 1839, and is a son of Joseph and Lodema A. (Hammersley) Templeman. Henry Templeman, the grandfather of J. H., came from North Carolina, and the Ham-

mersleys are natives of New York. Joseph Templeman's family consisted of Hannah, wife of John Payne Belott; James Henry, William O., Robert, who died at the age of thirty-seven years; Henrietta, wife of Nelson Shore, and Joseph. Joseph Templeman, Sr., died at the age of thirty-nine years, and his widow still survives at the age of seventy years. James Henry was reared on a farm in Carroll County, Illinois, from his seventh until his twentieth year. After his father's death, which occurred when he was thirteen years old, much care and responsibility devolved upon him. When twenty years of age he engaged in work by the month until his marriage, which was November 2, 1861, to Miss Mary Leonard. After his marriage he rented land for five years, when he managed to secure land of his own, which he continued to farm until his coming to Iowa in 1877. In 1874 he had made a purchase of 160 acres of land, which he began to improve in 1878. The first house erected upon the place is now used as a granary. He has since added to his first purchase 160 acres, making his farm just one-half section of as good land as there is in the Northwest. He has been more of a grain-grower than a stockman, and usually has from seventy-five to 100 acres of small grain. In this line of agriculture he has had more than ordinary success. Much of Mr. Templeman's prosperity in life, as with most men, is due to the wise counsel and faithful assistance of his devoted wife. Mrs. Templeman is a woman of refinement and good judgment, and her life has been devoted to the interests of her family. The children born to Mr. and Mrs. Templeman are: Carrie, born January 19, 1865, wife of P. D. Wine; Lelia, born February 1, 1871; Ollie, born December 6, 1878, and Robert, born September 11, 1884. Lelia is one of the successful teachers of the county

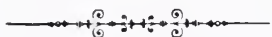
and is much interested in her profession. She is organist in the United Brethren Church, and is an active Sabbath-school worker. Mr. Templeman is a man of faith, and is devoted to the study of the Scripture, which is his rule and guide. His religious belief is in accordance with that sect of worshipers known as "Life Believer Adventists." He is not a member of any church organization, but is a true and faithful follower of the truth as he understands it. Like others of the same belief, he is shaping every transaction to be prepared when Christ shall come, which will be at no distant day. He is a close student of the Bible, and is ever ready to prove his faith.



JAMES NICHOLAS RICE was born in Crawford County, Indiana, April 25, 1836, and is a son of Nicholas and Caroline (Samuels) Rice. The father was a native of the State of Pennsylvania, and the mother of Kentucky. They were married in Indiana, and removed to Knox County, Illinois, in 1839. In 1851 they removed to Hardin County, Iowa, where the father died in 1859. His widow survived him thirty years, her death occurring in Cherokee County, January 3, 1889, in her eighty-fourth year. Their family consisted of nine children, all of whom are living (July, 1889): Jacob K., Henry Harrison, William C., Marilda, wife of W. B. Fail; Catherine, wife of Job Leeds; Emma, wife of David Johns; Clementia P., wife of Charles Marks; Noble John and James N. James was fifteen years of age when the family removed to Hardin County, and there he grew to manhood, actively engaged in all kinds of farm work. He was married in that county, January 4, 1857, to Miss Mary A. Williams, who was born in Shelby County,

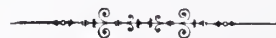
Indiana, July 24, 1842. Her parents were John and Sarah (Porter) Williams, both of whom died in Hardin County, where they had settled in 1852. They had removed from Mahaska County, having settled there two years previously. After his marriage James N. was engaged in running a saw-mill near Steamboat Rock, Hardin County, for seven years, and was then in agricultural pursuits for a number of years. In 1868 he decided to locate in the beautiful county of Cherokee. He had made several trips to this section of the State on elk-catching expeditions. In 1865 there were numerous herds of elk in this part of the country, and having contracted with a New York firm for a certain number of young animals, he and two brothers came in the spring for several years. They camped out and devoted several weeks to the exciting sport. The young elk could be raised as easily with cows as if they were calves. In the spring of 1866 they captured and shipped thirty-four head of these young animals. In the fall of the year they would return and have a hunt, there being a demand for all the game they could capture, and they found this very profitable sport. Mr. Rice settled in the county in the fall of 1868, having secured land which he began to cultivate. He has ever since lived upon this tract, improving it and adding to it until he now owns 200 acres, besides a nice body of timber land in Cherokee County, near the town of Cherokee. In 1874 he purchased of Harvey Wamsley, one of the earliest pioneers of the township, his original homestead which he had entered about 1867. Mr. Rice has a beautiful home; lying higher than the surrounding country, it commands a magnificent view. He does a general farming business, and usually feeds from two to three car-loads of cattle annually. Mr. and Mrs. Rice are the parents of eleven children: Wilburn R.,

Jacob W., Henry H., U. S. Grant, M. Rhoda, James K., Harvey E., Francis E., Charles C., Elva Amanda and Opal May. It is an interesting and intelligent family, and one of which any man might well be proud.



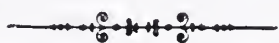
D. REED, a well-known farmer of Cherokee County, was born in Whiteside County, Illinois, March 25, 1838, and is a son of R. J. and E. M. (Addison) Reed. He was early innured to the laborious work on the farm, and received limited educational advantages. At the age of seventeen years he removed with his parents to Wisconsin, and resided there until his twenty-third year; he then took up arms in the defense of his country, enlisting in the Fifth Missouri Cavalry, Company G. He served faithfully for four years and eight months, participating in the battles of Pea Ridge, Iuka, Ivy Farm, second battle of Corinth and at Brice's Cross Roads. He received an honorable discharge December 22, 1865, and returned to his home to resume the more peaceful pursuits of agriculture. He remained there until 1871, when he came to Cherokee County, and bought eighty acres of land in Liberty Township. For ten years he devoted himself to cultivating the soil, and to making many improvements on this place. In 1881 he went to Meriden and worked at the carpenter's trade; at the end of four years he exchanged land with Mr. Davis, and returned to the country again. Mr. Reed was united in marriage July 4, 1867, to Miss Lucy M. Rice, daughter of Moorse and Clarissa (Phillips) Rice. She was born in Cheshire County, New Hampshire, August 2, 1838, and when four years old was brought by her parents to New York; there she grew to womanhood, receiving her education in the Lancaster

schools. Mr. and Mrs. Reed have been blessed with three children: Lora Elsie, who follows the profession of teaching; Mary E. and Guy L. Mrs. Reed was a very successful teacher before her marriage, and was engaged in that profession for thirteen years. Mr. Reed affiliates with the Republican party; he has served nine years as clerk of Liberty Township, eleven years as district township secretary, as justice of the peace in Sheridan Township, and assessor of the incorporated town of Meriden, acquitting himself with much credit in these various positions. He is a member of the General Custer Post, No. 25, G. A. R. Mr. and Mrs. Reed and their daughter Lora are worthy members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. In March, 1869, Mr. Reed met with a very severe accident in the way of a broken leg; he was not discouraged by this seeming misfortune but kept things moving on the farm as though the proprietor were in the best of health. Mr. Reed is ambitious and energetic and is now enjoying the reward of his efforts.



H. C. MITCHELL is an honored member of the farming community of Liberty Township. He is a native of the Buckeye State, born in Adams County, July 30, 1844, and is the son of George and Nancy (Bromley) Mitchell. When H. C. was a lad of ten years his parents determined to go farther west, so they removed to Whiteside County, Illinois, and settled on a farm. There our subject grew to manhood, receiving the training usually bestowed on a farmer's son, and the advantages of a common-school education. At the age of twenty-one years he bade adieu to the family hearth-stone, and spent one year traveling through Texas, Indian Territory, Iowa, Kansas and Illinois.

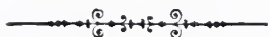
After studying the different advantages of this broad section, he decided to locate in Clinton County, Iowa, and there he remained seven years engaged in running a saw-mill. He then left Clinton County and came to Cherokee County, purchasing a farm of eighty acres in Liberty Township, which he still makes his home. He has a comfortable residence, substantial buildings for the care and protection of live-stock, and two and a half acres of grove, which adds greatly to the beauty of the farm, and not a little to its value. An air of thrift and prosperity pervades the Mitchell farm which speaks well for the management of the owner. Mr. Mitchell was married in 1876 to Miss Clara Stuart, a daughter of John and Mary (Barber) Stuart. Mrs. Mitchell was born in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, July 18, 1856. By this union two children have been born: Edith May and Lafayette. Mr. Mitchell adheres to the principles of the Republican party, and has been called upon to fill the office of township assessor. He and his wife are members of the Christian Church, and are interested in the movement calculated to advance the community in which they live.



SAMUEL W. NEVILLE.—Probably no one family has contributed so much to the development of Diamond Township as the Neville family. The head of the family is Wilson Neville, now living in Aurelia. He was born in Holmes County, Ohio, August 5, 1816, and is a son of Joseph and Mary (Buckmaster) Neville; his father was born in Maryland about 1795, and his paternal ancestors were of French stock; his mother was a native of Pennsylvania. They settled in Ohio in 1812, and Joseph was drafted into the army, but as he still claimed Pennsylvania for his home he was not com-

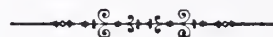
pelled to go. They had a family of twelve children, eight of whom are still living. Wilson was reared on the farm in Ohio, and was united in marriage April 11, 1844, in Holmes County, to Miss Rebecca Wilson, who was born in Holmes County, September 18, 1820, her parents being Samuel and Dorcas (Miller) Wilson. In 1853 he settled in Buchanan County, Iowa, and there he remained until 1876, when he came to Cherokee County and settled in Diamond Township. He and his wife now live in Aurelia, are pleasantly situated, and are taking life's declining years quietly and peacefully. Mr. Neville cast his first vote for William Henry Harrison, and has not missed voting at a Presidential election since that time. His family consisted of eight children: Joseph, Samuel W., Dorcas, wife of Marion Lumley; Andrew; Maggie, the wife of Daniel Hench, died at the age of twenty-seven years; Clinton and Elizabeth. Samuel W. Neville, whose name heads this brief biography, was born in Holmes County, Ohio, December 5, 1846. He worked at home until he was twenty-two years old, receiving a fair education in the common schools of Ohio and Iowa. He was united in marriage April 11, 1870, in Buchanan County, Iowa, to Miss Lydia A. Harrison. He then engaged in farming until the death of his companion, who passed away after little more than a year's wedded happiness, November 14, 1871. After this he worked for an uncle until the spring of 1873, when he came to Cherokee County, where his brother and sister had settled the year previous. He purchased some land and began farming, and since that time has made his home in Diamond Township. His farm now consists of 320 acres of choice land, which he has improved in good style; his farming arrangements are of the best and most convenient kind, and well adapted to the handling of

live-stock. Mr. Neville is widely known as the proprietor of a threshing machine, having been successfully engaged in that business for a number of years. After remaining single upward of ten years he was again married March 3, 1883, to Miss Katie Elliott, who was born in Coshocton County, Ohio, August 11, 1847. The first wife left one son, David Elmer, now eighteen years of age, and one child has blessed this present union, Allen Leslie, six years of age. Mr. Neville enjoys the confidence of his neighbors to the fullest extent, and they have elected him trustee of the township three times consecutively. Politically he is a Republican, but he has friends among all parties. He is a man of culture and ability, and would command respect and achieve success in whatever field of action his lot might be cast. He and his wife are liberal supporters of the Diamond Center Methodist Episcopal Church, of which he is one of the leading members. He is ever ready to assist in any worthy enterprise, and it is to such men that the prosperity of Cherokee County is due.



THOMAS T. CRIPPEN, one of the leading farmers of Pitcher Township, was born in Carroll County, Illinois, August 25, 1852. His father, Rufus Crippen, was a native of the State of New York, and settled in Illinois in the year 1850. His death occurred in Carroll County, Illinois, at the age of fifty-six years, his wife, Persus (Powers) Crippen, having died twenty years before. The family consisted of Thomas T., William, Albert, Stephen, Annie, wife of Calvin Seward, and one that died in infancy. Thomas T. was reared on the farm in Carroll County, Illinois, and remained there until he became of age. He had received a fair edu-

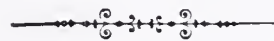
cation in the public schools; naturally having a quick perception and a retentive memory, he easily became proficient in the ordinary branches. His father had seen the possibilities of Cherokee County, and when it first began to be settled he had secured 240 acres of land. He gave Thomas eighty acres when he had reached his majority, and it was for the purpose of cultivating this tract of land that he first came to Iowa. His efforts have met with excellent success, and he has added to the legacy of his father until he now owns 240 acres. This he has highly improved, and has admirable buildings with suitable conveniences for handling live-stock. Mr. Crippen remained a bachelor for some years after coming to the county, but was finally married to Miss Martha Conklin, a daughter of Luther and Harriet (Spees) Conklin. Her father had lived in Cherokee County for years, and her mother now resides with her; her father is deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Crippen have had born to them four children: Rufus, Earl, Raymond and Ewing. Mr. Crippen has met with more than average success, and this may be attributed to the fact that he is a man of more than ordinary ability, energy and perseverance. He is identified with the Republican party, and enjoys the respect and confidence of all who know him.



NELSON W. CRIPPEN, a successful farmer of Pitcher Township, has been a resident of Cherokee County since 1872. He was born in Warren County, Pennsylvania, July 4, 1822, and is a son of Stephen and Lucy (Bauer) Crippen, natives of the State of New York. At the age of nineteen years he engaged in the lumber business in his native State on the Allegheny and Ohio rivers; he continued in this line.

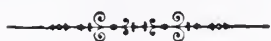
cutting and sawing pine lumber until about 1852, when he removed to Michigan and again embarked in the lumber business in Branch and St. Joseph counties. While in Pennsylvania his experience was confined to soft lumber, but he afterward became familiar with all the details of hard-wood lumbering. At the outbreak of the Rebellion he left the saw-mill and took up the musket, enlisting in August, 1862, in the Fourth Michigan Cavalry, Company G. He soon joined the army at the front, and during the battle of Stone River he was detailed to drive a team; it was here that he received such severe injuries as to necessitate his removal to a hospital, and from December 31 to September 4 the following year he was confined in the hospitals at Nashville and New Albany. Not being able to resume his work he was discharged, and returned to Michigan, where he remained until the close of the war. Mr. Crippen then decided to seek a home in the West, and accordingly went to Illinois and settled in Stephenson County, where he remained six years. At the expiration of that time he came to Iowa and purchased raw land which he at once began to improve. He has a pleasant home with tasty surroundings, and eighty acres of land under cultivation. He is a popular man, and has been repeatedly asked to serve in the township offices, where he makes a careful and efficient hand. He has worked under such physical disability that a man with less nerve and determination would have been discouraged. About six years ago he suffered the loss of his right arm; while hauling a heavy load with a spirited team he was thrown from the wagon and was caught under the wheels, his arm being broken or crushed so as to necessitate amputation. Despite this serious drawback he attends to his farm work, and accomplishes as much work as most men. Mr.

Crippen was married in Warren County, Pennsylvania, when twenty-six years of age, to Miss Betsey Long, a native of Warren County. Their family consists of Ernest D., Stephen G. and Delaven, all of whom are married and living near the old home. Mr. Crippen is a member of the G. A. R., and Uncle Sam recognized his services by allowing him a small pension. He is recognized as a staunch and true man, and his word is respected, his energy admired, and his kindly heart and manly traits beloved by all his neighbors and acquaintances.



 HARMES J. NORDSTROM is one of the successful and reliable farmers of Diamond Township. He was born in Sweden, October 13, 1850, and is a son of Peter Johnson, called in the Swedish language Yndsen. On coming to this country and finding Johnson such a common name they decided to adopt another, and selected that of Nordstrom. The mother's name was Grata Lesa Caulson. The father is now making his home with Charles, and the mother died in De Kalb County, Illinois, where the family settled on coming to America in 1869, and where they resided seven years. Of a family of five children but two are now living: Charles J. and John C. The latter was born June 14, 1853. Coming to the United States in 1869 Charles was nineteen years of age; the family being in depressed circumstances financially, it was necessary for him to work at whatever presented itself; during the years spent in Illinois he was at work by the month or year, and was employed in digging wells. In 1876 the brothers came to Cherokee County and jointly purchased one-half of section 29, Diamond Township, and at once began making a

permanent home. They have ever since given every effort to the improvement of their farms, and their labors have been crowned with success, as each one owns a fine body of land lying within the fertile Maple Valley, the choicest land in the State of Iowa. Charles has 400 acres and John 440. They both deal extensively in stock, and keep the best grades of improved cattle and hogs. Charles J. was married in 1877 to Miss Mary Lindberg, and this union has been blessed with four children: Sophia V., Frank, Andrew and Edna Cecelia. John C. was united in marriage July 29, 1882, to Miss Anna Larson, of Alta, Iowa. Two children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Nordstrom: Oscar Theodore and Dorothea.



ABRAMHAM WARD, a leading farmer and stock-raiser of Afton Township, has been identified with the interests of Cherokee County since 1872. He is a native of Canada, and was born twelve miles west of Toronto, near Lake Ontario, February 11, 1834. He is the second child and oldest son of Joseph and Elizabeth (Jenkinson) Ward, who were natives of the County of Wicklow, Ireland; they came with their parents to Canada when children, and there they were reared, married and had eight children. Mr. Ward received a common-school education, and resided with his parents until his majority. He was married October 20, 1859, to Miss Laura Van Horn, a native of Canada and a daughter of Frederick and Jerusha (Chapman) Van Horn, the father being a native of Canada, and the mother of the State of Ohio. In 1866 Mr. Ward removed to Marshall County and purchased a farm of 200 acres of wild land, which he began the task of improving. The present advanced

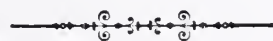
standing of the State of Iowa is due to the indomitable courage of those hardy pioneers who so bravely made the way for those who have come afterward. Our subject resided in Marshall County until October, 1873, when he came to Cherokee County, as before stated. He bought 240 acres of wild land, and again set about the work of claiming from Nature the heritage of man. He has improved this land until he has one of the best farms in the township. Mr. and Mrs. Ward are the parents of three children: Ida Elizabeth, Minerva Jernsha and Mabel Novenia. They are active and consistent members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, Mr. Ward having held the office of steward in the Afton Township church since its organization. He has served as school director, as township treasurer, and has filled other local offices of trust and responsibility with much credit to himself and the entire satisfaction of the public. Politically he affiliates with the Republican party. Mr. Ward is a self-made man, and by industry and his own exertions he has accumulated a good property, which he uses to the best advantage in surrounding his family with all the necessary comforts of life; he has donated liberally to the support of the church, and has given his children a good, practical education.



JAMES C. FARR, a reliable farmer of Diamond Township, was born at Alderman Plains, Canada, October 21, 1838. His parents were George W. and Martha (Blackburn) Farr, both of whom were born near London, England, where they were married. They came to this continent and settled in Canada in 1834, and in 1840 came to the United States and settled in Dodge County, Wisconsin. There they took out

Government land, and the father now resides on the place originally settled, near Beaver Dam, at the age of eighty years. The mother died in August, 1885, at the age of seventy-three years. They reared a family of eight children, of whom J. C. is the third. They are: Charlotte, wife of Joseph Clark; Henry, Edwin, Daniel, Mary Ann, who was married and died at the age of twenty-four years; Martha, wife of Albert Baker, and Ellen, who also died at the age of twenty-four years. J. C. remained at home until he was twenty-two years old, when he enlisted in Company K, Twelfth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, for three months, but the most of that time he was kept at Carroll, Illinois. After returning home he enlisted in Company K, Eleventh Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, and was mustered in at Milwaukee in the fall of 1862. His service continued until the close of the war when he was discharged in Alabama, at Mobile, September 4, 1865. He took part in the battles of Magnolia Church, Raymond, Champion Hill, Vicksburg and Jackson. He held the position of Sergeant under First Lieutenant Clark S. Gilbert. Mr. Farr was united in marriage May 7, 1866, to Miss Catherine A. Stone. She was born in Lewis County, New York, January 2, 1842, and is a daughter of Curtis and Alida (Van Norman) Stone. After their marriage Mr. and Mrs. Farr settled in Martin County, Minnesota, where they remained until 1880, when they removed to Iowa and settled in Diamond Township, Cherokee County. They now own a farm of 160 acres of finely located land, well improved. Their family consists of Alvin Curtis, Mary A., Charlotte Belle and Kittie Leone. Thomas Farr, the son of a brother, was adopted into the family at the age of nine years, and Mabel Burns, a little girl of five years, a daughter of John Burns, has made her home with the family of Mr. Farr

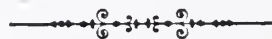
since she was two years old, and will continue to live under this generous and hospitable roof. Mr. Farr is a member of the Masonic fraternity. In politics he supports the issues of the Republican party. The Government has rewarded his services during the late Civil War by paying him a pension of \$8 per month.



J A. SANBORN, farmer and stock-raiser of Afton Township, has been prominently identified with the interests of Cherokee County since the fall of 1869. He was born in Dorchester, Grafton County, New Hampshire, November 21, 1832, and is the third son of Josiah and Lucinda (Holt) Sanborn, natives of New Hampshire, of Puritan stock. J. A. was reared on a farm and received a common-school education. His father died when he was six years old, leaving three sons to the care of his bereaved mother. As she had but limited means, J. A. found a home with his grandfather and an uncle until he was twenty-one years old; he then went to Boston and worked in a grocery store for three years. The following three years he spent on the old homestead in New Hampshire. He was married November 4, 1856, to Miss Susan Blake, a native of New Hampshire, and the oldest daughter of Charles D. and Jerusha (Flanders) Blake. After their marriage they removed to Laconia, New Hampshire, and there Mr. Sanborn found work in the woollen mills until the breaking out of the late Civil War. Leaving his wife and child he enlisted in Company H, Twelfth New Hampshire Volunteer Infantry, going into camp the following day. He soon went to Washington, District of Columbia, and thence to Arlington Heights, where he was detailed to load freight and army supplies.

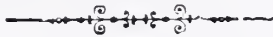
While engaged in this work an accident occurred which came near costing Mr. Sanborn his life. A heavy box slipped from the top of a load and struck him in the side, breaking three ribs. This was just before the battle of Harper's Ferry, and for more than a quarter of a century he has suffered from the effects of the accident. He was removed to Corwin Hospital, and after a time was honorably discharged, after which he returned to his home. He obtained employment in the Belknap Carpet Woolen Mills in Laconia, New Hampshire, and remained there for six years. At the end of that time his wound became so troublesome that he was compelled to give up work for six months. He returned to his old employers at Ashland, New Hampshire, and took charge of two rooms in the mills. He afterward purchased an interest in a stock of general merchandise, the firm name being Weeks & Sanborn; this partnership continued one year, when he sold his stock and came West to settle. Some time previous he had made a visit to Wisconsin, but decided to locate in Iowa. For a short time he lived in Tama County, and then came to Cherokee County, and entered eighty acres of Government land. By means of a prairie schooner he brought his family from Tama County to Cherokee County. On the journey they met with a serious accident; in making a descent near the present town of Cherokee the pole strap broke, causing the team to run away. One valuable horse was killed and the wagon and provisions were destroyed. They first moved into a small log cabin belonging to Albert Phipps. Mr. Sanborn built a house, and began the task of improving his farm; he broke out a large area with ox-teams. Their farm contains 200 acres in a high state of cultivation, and is considered one of the best in the township. Mr. Sanborn is a member of the Masonic

order, and of the General Custer Post, No. 25, G. A. R. He and his wife have two children: Jennie H., wife of Murray F. Molyneux, and Frank D. Mr. Sanborn affiliates with the Republican party.



ROBERT MENEFEE, of Afton Township, was born in Fauquier County, Virginia, August 28, 1822, and is the third of a family of ten children, seven boys and three girls. All of the family, excepting three, are living in Virginia. His parents were Thomas Kenley and Emily (Finnel) Menefee, natives of Virginia. Kenley Menefee, the grandfather of Robert, was in the War of the Revolution, and Thomas, his father, was a soldier in the War of 1812; his father died in West Virginia in 1848. Robert was reared in his native State and learned the trade of stone-cutting, which he followed seven years in West Virginia and Ohio. He remained under the parental roof until past the age of twenty-five, when he removed to Preston County, West Virginia, and engaged in farming, which he continued for sixteen years. In the year 1861 he enlisted in Preston County, West Virginia, in Mulligan's Brigade, in the Sixth Virginia Infantry. He took part in seven regular battles: Webscot, Phillipi, Houstonville, Beverly, Green Briar Mountain, Staunton, and Manassas Gap. He was honorably discharged at Grafton. He and one brother, James, fought in the Northern Army, and the other brothers were in the Confederate Army. His own kin at one time offered a reward of \$10,000 for his life, and by the advice of Mulligan he removed to Ohio, and lived there for seven years. He then removed to Madison County, Iowa, and in the spring of 1877 he came to Cherokee County and bought eighty acres of land, since which time he has

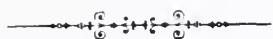
been engaged in raising stock and grain; he is a successful breeder of Norman horses. He has added to his first purchase of land, and now owns 120 acres of land. Politically, he affiliates with the Republican party. He was married in Monongalia County, West Virginia, September 17, 1846, to Miss Elizabeth Paulson, who was born in West Virginia, February 14, 1834. Mr. and Mrs. Menefee are the parents of five children: John W., Joseph Aretas (died in infancy), Benjamin Clark, Lydia Irene, wife of C. S. Wilson, and Franklin L. Mr. and Mrs. Menefee have been consistent members of the Methodist Episcopal Church for forty-five years.



JOHAN MILLER, who is in many respects the principal figure of Grand Meadow Township, is a man of wide acquaintance and has many friends wherever he is known. Few men in the county of Cherokee are held in higher estimation than he. John Miller was born in the Buckeye State, Muskingum County, April 3, 1840. His parents, Jacob and Mary (Shuffle) Miller, emigrated from Würtemberg, Germany, to this country about 1832; they had six children: Isabel (died at the age of thirty years), Malcolm, John, Jacob, George, and Kate, wife of Fred Schaller. The family settled in Clayton County, Iowa, in 1856; the father was a shoemaker by trade, and made that his business until after he came to Iowa. He died in October, 1883, aged eighty-six years, having survived his wife only six months. John remained at home until the outbreak of the Rebellion, when he enlisted in Company E, Twenty-seventh Iowa Volunteer Infantry, under Captain Thomas G. Drips, and served three years. His command was first sent to Min-

nesota to quell the Sioux Indians, and he was in the actions at New Ulm and Mankato, and afterward had the satisfaction of witnessing the execution of thirty-eight Sioux Indians at Mankato, in December, 1862. After this matter was settled the regiment was sent to the South. Mr. Miller participated in the capture of Vicksburg and Little Rock; was with Sheridan on his raid through Mississippi; was with General Banks up the Red River, and in the action at Pleasant Hill and Shreveport; after taking part in the Knoxville and Tupelo battles he was sent to follow Price through Missouri, going as far as Kansas City. After his return to St. Louis he was sent to Nashville to join General Thomas; soon after he reached New Orleans he was sent to Mobile, and assisted in its capture. He reached home August 9, 1865. At the taking of Little Rock his blood became overheated, and every summer he has suffered from the effects. For a year and a half he was detailed as headquarters dispatch carrier for General A. J. Smith. After his return home he resumed farming, and remained in Clayton County for five years. Thence he removed to Fayette County, where he resided ten years. In the fall of 1880 he came to Cherokee County, and after renting land for two years he bought his present farm of 240 acres. Mr. Miller was married December 29, 1865, to Miss Jane R. Spickelmier, a daughter of Jesse and Sarah (Veatch) Spickelmier. She was born in Hendricks County, Indiana, July 18, 1842. Seven children have been born of this marriage: Homer Clarence, Justus Asa, David Jacob, Hattie Ann, George B., Benjamin Mack and Freddie Schaller. Homer is a student at Shenandoah Normal School, and Justus is a clerk in the bank at Washta. Mr. Miller affiliates with the Republican party; he has served as township assessor, and is now justice of the peace for

Grand Meadow Township; he is also the present secretary of the School Board. He is a man of broad views, and lends a supporting hand to every moral and intellectual work, being one of the ablest and most liberal men of the community.



JAMES D. PARKINSON.—One of the careful, enterprising business men of Grand Meadow Township is he whose name heads this review. Few farmers of Cherokee County have been more successful financially, have a wider acquaintance, or stand higher in the estimation of the people of their communities than does Mr. Parkinson. His beautiful farm of 400 acres is as nicely located as any in the county, and is well improved; it shows careful attention in its arrangement, and is well adapted both to grain and live-stock. It is to such gentlemen as Mr. Parkinson that we must look to find the minds that have controlled the affairs, both business and political, that have placed Cherokee County in the front rank in Iowa. James D. Parkinson was born in La Fayette County, Wisconsin, July 20, 1848, and is the eldest of a family of five, all of whom are now living; they are: Addie, Charles, Malinda C. and William. Addie and William still reside at home in Wisconsin; Charles is a merchant in Denel County, Dakota, and Malinda is the wife of a second cousin whose name is also Parkinson. William Parkinson is the father of the family, and the mother's maiden name was Nancy T. Padon; they are both natives of Madison County, Illinois. The Parkinsons were among the pioneer settlers of Wisconsin, Daniel M., father of William, having settled there in 1827, while it was still a Territory; he was prominent in the Black Hawk War, being

Colonel of a regiment sent out by Governor Dodge, first Territorial Governor of Wisconsin. The parents of our subject are still living in Iowa County, Wisconsin, where they carry on a large farm. Mr. Parkinson remained at home until he was twenty-three years old; he attended the common schools, and worked on the farm. In March, 1878, he came to Cherokee County and purchased his present place; it contains 400 acres in one body, and is in an advanced state of cultivation. He devotes himself to raising grain and live-stock, feeding from one to two car-loads annually. He had very little capital in the beginning beside pluck and energy, but these have served him a good turn, and he is to-day in independent circumstances. Mr. Parkinson was married in Iowa County, Wisconsin, December 31, 1873, to Miss Mary Chenhall, who was born March 6, 1855. She is a daughter of Stephen and Jane (Trning) Chenhall, natives of Cornwall, England. Three children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Parkinson: Azalia, Albert and Florence. Mr. Parkinson is a prominent Democrat, frequently representing his township in conventions, and serving as chairman of the district committee. He is a member of the Masonic Lodge, No. 473, at Correctionville. He has met with one very serious misfortune, and that is the loss of his right eye, the accident occurring while he was feeding flax in a threshing machine. He has rented his farm and is going to the Pacific Coast, expecting to make his home there.



DAVID SCOTT, a successful farmer of Afton Township, has been a resident of Cherokee County for nineteen years. He was born near Dunville, Ontario, April 7, 1834, and lived in the land of his nativity

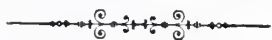
until he was twenty-two years of age, following boating as a business. In 1856 he removed to Winneshiek County, Iowa, and settled near Frankville; for six years he engaged in farming, and then came to Cherokee County and entered eighty-six acres of land, on which his residence now stands. He was prosperous in his business, and from time to time added to his first purchase of land until he now owns 256 acres of as fine land as lies in Cherokee County. He has built a good dwelling, commodious barns and sheds, and has planted a fine grove of trees. During his residence in Cherokee County Mr. Scott devoted himself to raising grain and livestock, and his efforts have met with uniform success. David Scott is the son of Samuel and Ann (Tate) Scott, of Irish birth. He was married January 28, 1865, to Mary Ackerson, a native of the State of New York, and a daughter of Cornelius and Eliza (Furman) Ackerson, of Dutch origin. Mr. and Mrs. Scott are the parents of ten children, eight of whom are living: John Henry, George Albert, James Jefferson, Winfield, Anna Eliza, Emma Ida, Eugene and Clara. Since his residence in Cherokee County Mr. Scott has held several local offices of trust and responsibility, to the entire satisfaction of the public. His political affiliations are with the Republican party. He has given his children a good common-school education, and is a liberal supporter of all efforts to advance the standing of the community.

REV. D. R. STANFORD is one of the prominent pioneers of Cedar Township. He came to the county in 1869, and located on a homestead of Government land of 160 acres, which he has since improved and made his home. He was born in Berk-

shire, Massachusetts, May 12, 1819, and is a son of Ebenezer and Mary (Hawks) Stanford. They were the parents of five daughters and seven sons, of whom our subject was the oldest. Mr. Stanford was united in marriage, May 9, 1843, to Miss Martha Peck, a native of Massachusetts, and a daughter of Obed and Lydia (Allen) Peck. In 1868 he removed to Dane County, Wisconsin, and in 1869 to Cherokee County, Iowa, as before stated. Eight children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Stanford: Leroy, Margaret (died aged sixteen), Susan, James H., Moses A., Mary Anna, Abbie and Corrinna. Mr. Stanford has been an ordained minister in the Wesleyan Methodist Church for the past forty years, and has done faithful work in his Master's cause. His neighbors and friends have displayed the confidence which they have in him by calling him to fill most of the township offices, the duties of which he has discharged with unfailing energy and integrity. His children have received a good education, and most of them have been successful teachers, and a credit to their parents' training and teaching.

JAMES H. STANFORD, a resident of Spring Township, represents a business still in its infancy in this section of country, and capable of great developments. He has the most extensive apiary within the limits of Cherokee County, and his success in this line proves future possibilities, and paves the way for much wider work in the same direction. His apiary consists at present of about fifty stands of bees; three years ago he began with two stands. His bee product for the year 1889 exceeds 3,000 pounds of excellent honey, which finds a ready market at good prices. His success has been of such magnitude that he expects to engage much

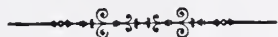
more extensively in the same line. He will start two other apiaries at other points in the county, considering that plan better than to keep too many colonies in the same community. Mr. Stanford was born in Franklin County, Massachusetts, April 15, 1851. A sketch of his father will be found elsewhere in this work. He remained with his father until his twenty-fifth year, when he entered a homestead in Osceola County, Iowa, which he sold in 1879 and removed to Cherokee County. His present farm lies mainly in the fertile bottom of the Little Sioux, and he has control of about 700 acres of pasture land which is well fenced. Mr. Stanford has not seen fit to take unto himself a life companion, and consequently seeks enjoyment in travel. In order to escape the rigorous climate of this latitude he goes South during the winter, and remains there until the appearance of spring. Politically he is a Greenbacker, and is proud of the title. He is a man well read on topics of general interest and such subjects as relate to his business.



JOHN F. SIEGEL was born in Würtemberg, Germany, February 25, 1836, and is a son of Jacob F. and Barbara (Jakly) Siegel. This family is from the same stock as that of General Franz Siegel. When John F. was fifteen years old the family crossed the waters to the strange shores of America. The first five years they lived in the State of New York, and then pushed farther west, and settled in Outagamie County, Wisconsin, in 1856. There the father continued to reside until his death, which occurred in 1887, at the age of eighty-four years. His widow still lives in Wisconsin, at the age of seventy-six years. There were fourteen children in the family, and with the exception of one

they grew to maturity, and twelve of them are now living. One sister, Sophronia, wife of Daniel Ferguson, resides in Cherokee, and Barbara, wife of Frank Jones, lives in Dallas County, Iowa; Alexander is in Washington Territory, and the rest, excepting George, who lives in Ohio, are in Wisconsin. When John F. had arrived at his majority he began work by the month, but made his home for one year with his father. From this time until he was thirty-two years old he was engaged in the lumber regions, first working by the month, and afterward contracting to get out logs. Making some money in this way he determined to buy a farm, and before 1879 he had improved two timbered farms, which he disposed of, when he came to Cherokee County, which presented a more favorable outlook for agricultural purposes than the timber country of Wisconsin. He at first secured eighty acres, and now owns 240 acres of excellent land. His business has been lucrative, and he has made quite a successful farmer. His place is considered one of the neatest and best in the vicinity, and all his surroundings indicate thrift and the guidance of a master hand. Mr. Siegel's military career is something out of the ordinary. He enlisted in the Third Wisconsin Cavalry, but was rejected, not being considered fit for military duty. A few months after he was drafted, and placed in Company A, Eighteenth Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry. His command was sent to Tennessee, where he did guard duty until 1865, when they were ordered to North Carolina. After being quartered at Raleigh some time, they were sent to Washington, District of Columbia, and there he marched in the grand review. His discharge bears date of July, 1865. He participated in but one regular battle, that of Kingston. Mr. Siegel was married in May, 1862, to Miss Christina Dexter, who died in April,

1870, leaving him two little boys, Albert and Ransford. He was married a second time, September 8, 1870, to Miss Regina Fuller. They have four children: Alice, Stephen, Willie and Lydia.



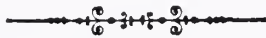
HA. MORRISON is an intelligent and enterprising citizen of Cedar Township. He was born in Essex County, New York, in 1847, and is a son of Bradley and Betsey (Hilliard) Morrison, natives of Vermont. Young Morrison was reared in his native State, in Clinton County. At an early age he was intrusted with the responsibility of operating a stationary engine. At the age of twenty-four years, desiring to see the West, he started on a tour which did not stop until the Pacific Coast had been reached. He first went to Lake Superior, and embarked in the coal business, and in 1875 he removed to Wyoming Territory continuing the same occupation for one year. He then went to Southern Utah, and thence traveled to California, where he was still engaged in the coal business. After leaving California he settled in Leadville, Colorado, where he devoted his time to the coal trade. From Leadville he came to Cherokee County, where he was engaged in the agricultural implement business for one year. He then bought his farm, which consisted of 240 acres of well-improved land. The improvements were commenced by Mr. Nettleton, but most of them have been carried out by Mr. Morrison. He has a substantial residence, erected at a cost of \$1,600, a good barn, sheds, and feed lots, presenting a neat, thrifty appearance. Mr. Morrison was united in marriage in May, 1883, at Leadville, Colorado, to Miss Ruth Ann Evans, of Johnson County, Kansas, a daughter of Andrew F. Evans, a member of

the Society of Friends, who was one of the first settlers of Johnson County. Andrew F. Evans was born in North Carolina, and lived for many years in Hamilton County, Indiana. His wife was Abigail Willson, who was also a native of North Carolina. Mr. and Mrs. Morrison are the parents of two children: Harry Wilmot and Betsey Elizabeth. Mr. Morrison is a member of Speculative Lodge, No. 307, A. F. & A. M.; of Burning Bush Chapter, No. 90, R. A. M.; and of Crusade Commandery, No. 39, K. T. Politically he affiliates with the Republican party. By strict habits of honesty and industry he has gained an enviable standing in the community.



HENRY GRUNDY was born in Lancashire, England, July 21, 1838. His father, Joseph Grundy, deceased, was one of the early settlers of Cedar Township. He was born, reared and married in England. His wife was Margaret Cross, and they were the parents of eleven children, nine sons and two daughters. They lived for many years on the same farm in Cedar Township where the widow still resides. Henry Grundy, the subject of this brief biography, was married in his native land, in May, 1862, to Miss Mary Ann Kniveton, a native of Lancashire, England, and a daughter of John and Mary (Mather) Kniveton. In 1871 Mr. Grundy became a resident of Cherokee County; he settled on wild land in Cedar Township, and has since been a valued member of that farming community. He now owns 160 acres of land which he has brought to an advanced state of cultivation. He has a comfortable house, a good barn, and has further added to the beauty and value of his place by planting a grove of forest trees. Mr. Grundy devotes his time exclusively to farming and stock-

raising, and has been attended with success, and all his efforts in this direction. Six children have been born to Mr. Grundy and wife: Mary Alice, the wife of Frederick Lowell, of Cedar Township; Ann, wife of Jabez Corry, resides in California; Dan, Julia, Edith and Ella. In politics Mr. Grundy gives his support to the Republican party. He is a man well informed upon general topics, is genial in disposition, and is numbered among the leading farmers of Cedar Township.



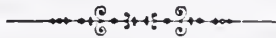
THOMAS JEFFERSON WHITE, one of the leading farmers of Grand Meadow Township, was born in La Fayette County, Wisconsin, October 1, 1843, and is a son of Joseph and Mary (Hodges) White. Joseph White was born about the year 1812, and settled in Wisconsin in 1834 or 1835; his capital at that time consisted of an old gun, but at the end of seven years he owned a farm. He was married in 1838, and died February 6, 1875. His family consists of eight children: Andrew J., Thomas Jefferson, George W., Mary, Franklin P., James B., Martha, wife of Jesse E. Mills, and Stephen B. Our subject was reared to the occupation of a farmer, and for several years prior to his father's death had charge of the home farm, which consisted of 700 acres. He had built a grist-mill at Calamine, in which his brother Andrew had a half interest; he operated this mill for three years, and then traded his interest for 520 acres of land in Grand Meadow Township; his brother traded for land in Buena Vista County. This was in 1875, and in 1876 Mr. White came to Cherokee County and began the improvement of his land. He now owns all of section 11, and has it all under cultivation; he keeps two men, and devotes his time largely

to stock-raising; he keeps 100 head of cattle, feeding a car-load annually; he also feeds from 125 to 150 head of hogs of the best grades. Mr. White has placed the best improvements on his farm, and has been successful in all his operations since coming to the county. Mr. White was married in La Fayette County, Wisconsin, to Miss Julia M. Olmstead, a daughter of Nathan and Magdalene (Tenich) Olmstead. Mrs. White was born May 26, 1847, and died June 1, 1888, leaving four children: Nathan, Magdalene, Charles Thomas and Bessie, who was only eight days old; one child, Rosa, died at the age of four months. Mr. White's sister Mary, wife of John C. Cosgrove, has been his housekeeper for a number of years, as his wife was an invalid for a long time previous to her death. Mrs. Cosgrove has three children: John C., Mary Edith and Maggie.



JOSEPH BIERMAN, a leading farmer and stock-raiser of Tilden Township, has been identified with the interests of Cherokee County since the year 1873. He did not emigrate from another State or country, but was born in the Hawkeye State, Clinton County, September 3, 1855, and is a son of Frank and Elizabeth Bierman, natives of Germany. Joseph is the second of a family of six children, and during his early life he attended school, and worked during the vacations in a factory. At the age of eighteen he began life for himself, going to Cherokee County, where he engaged in agricultural pursuits. He worked by the month for six years, and at the end of that time he purchased a tract of raw prairie in Tilden Township where he founded a home, and where he has since resided. He has improved the place with good buildings, and has planted

a fine grove of five acres, all the surroundings indicating thrift and prosperity. Although a young man Mr. Bierman has attained an advanced position in business circles and is thoroughly deserving of the esteem in which he is held. His entire time and attention are occupied with farming and stock-raising, and he has been very successful in these enterprises. He is a firm adherent to the principles of the Democratic party. Mr. Bierman was married February 14, 1882, to Miss Emma O'Neal, a daughter of Peter and Debbie O'Neal. She was born in Livingston County, Illinois, October 16, 1862. Four children have been born of this union: Vennie, John, Roy and Harry. Mrs. Bierman is an acceptable member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. It is indeed a pleasure to witness the realization of hopes and worthy ambitions; in attaining his present position Mr. Bierman has been dependent upon his own resources, but has been successful in all his efforts.



IC. COOK was born in Wayne County, Illinois, July 8, 1833, and is the son of James and Elizabeth (Clark) Cook, natives of the State of Kentucky. He is the youngest and only one of a family of six children living. His mother died when he was between three and four years old, and he was thus early deprived of that tender love and care such as only a mother can give. He was brought up on a farm, and received a very limited education in the common schools; however, by close observation he has acquired a fund of information that enables him to attend to any business in practical life. He continued to reside with his father until his twentieth year, when the father died. He then removed to Carroll County, Illinois,

where he spent two years, and in 1855 he came to Iowa, and settled in Jackson County; at that time he was engaged in drilling artesian wells, and remained there until 1860, when he went to St. Joe, Missouri, and there joined the John Deeds wagon train, and made an overland trip to California. He remained in that State until 1866, engaged in mining and wood chopping. He then returned as far east as Jackson County, Iowa, and there he resided until he came to Cherokee County, with the exception of one year spent in Clinton County, Iowa. In 1871 he came to Cherokee County, and bought 160 acres of railroad land in Amherst Township, paying \$6 per acre; he then went back to Jackson County, and did not return to Cherokee County until 1873, when he brought his family, consisting of his wife and one child. He first erected a small building which served as a temporary residence; as soon as something better could be provided the first one was deserted, and now serves as a store-house for tools and farming implements. The stable was constructed of railroad ties, with a roof of hay. With these primitive buildings they began life in the new country, but from time to time have improved or replaced the old structures, and now have one of the best improved farms in the county. Mr. Cook has planted five acres of grove which surrounds his buildings, and presents a most attractive picture. It is really difficult to realize that only a few years ago the Indian's camp kettle smoked where there is now a beautiful lawn, and that his wigwam was stretched where the comfortable, cheery dwelling of the white man now stands. Mr. Cook has done much toward the upbuilding of this portion of the county and well deserves the respect and esteem in which he is held, and he has not stood alone in these labors but has been cheered and encouraged by a faithful

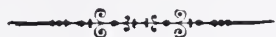
wife. He was married December 5, 1866, to Miss Kate Gnenther, a daughter of Jacob and Elizabeth (Yond) Gnenther, natives of Germany and Pennsylvania respectively. Mrs. Cook was born in Lycoming County, Pennsylvania. July 16, 1839. The result of this union has been two children: Lizzie, born September 10, 1870, and Katie, born July 1, 1876. The parents are both members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Politically Mr. Cook is a stanch Republican, and has held the office of township trustee for thirteen years. He is a member of the I. O. O. F., Lodge No. 359, being one of the charter members; he was the first N. G., and has held the same position several times.

 N. DAWSON.—This substantial and reliable young farmer is a resident of Cedar Township, Cherokee County, where he located in 1880. He was born in Green County, Wisconsin, October 21, 1854, and is a son of John J. and Mary A. (Parrot) Dawson. John J. Dawson was a native of West Virginia, and settled in Green County in 1839, being one of the earliest pioneers of Southern Wisconsin. He was twice married, and had fourteen children, six daughters and eight sons. S. N. Dawson, the subject of this brief biography, was reared in the county of his birth, and obtained his education in the public schools and in the Broadhead Academy. He was united in marriage May 27, 1880, to Miss Kate M. Fleek, a daughter of Jerome B. and Margaret Fleek, and the same year settled in Cedar Township. In 1883 he returned to Wisconsin and remained there three years, and then in 1886 he came back to Cedar Township, and located on his present farm; it contains 440 acres, 400 of which are under cultivation.

He has made many valuable improvements on the place, and to-day it is considered one of the best in the county. Mr. Dawson devotes his time exclusively to farming and stock-raising, and has met with marked success in his undertakings. Two children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Dawson: Jerome B. and Maggie May. In political thought and action Mr. Dawson affiliates with the Republican party. Although a young man he has attained an enviable position in the county, both from a social and financial point of view, and has the confidence and respect of all who know him.

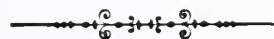
 ENRY BEJASCH, one of the rising young farmers of Tilden Township, Cherokee County, was born in Switzerland, September 25, 1857, and is a son of John and Dorothy Bejasch. His childhood and early youth were passed in his own beautiful country, and he was trained to that most useful occupation, farming; he received a fair education in the common schools. His parents hoping to give their children a better chance in this life, and perhaps better their own circumstances, emigrated to America when Henry was fifteen years of age. The father died three years later, leaving his son an inheritance of forty acres of land, and the memory of an industrious, frugal father, but with this exception he has accumulated all his property through his own efforts. In 1880 Mr. Bejasch came to Cherokee County from Jones County, Iowa, where he had made his home for seven years, and settled in Silver Township; he lived there three years on 160 acres of raw land which he had purchased, and at the end of three years he sold it and bought 160 acres in Rock Township, which he traded one year later for his present

farm of 160 acres; he has added to this 120 acres, all of which is well fenced, making 280 acres in all; he has made many valuable improvements on the farm, and has one of the most desirable places in the township. His whole time and attention are occupied with farming and stock-raising, and his industry and wise management have brought their reward. Mr. Bejasch was reared in the faith of the Reformed Church, and has lived a life of such integrity and uprightness that he has the confidence and respect of all who know him. Politically he is identified with the Democratic party.



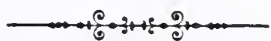
JOSEPH D. WIRT, a progressive and enterprising farmer of Amherst Township, Cherokee County, was born in Lycoming County, Pennsylvania, June 18, 1842, and is the son of William and Elizabeth (Yond) Wirt, natives of Pennsylvania. The father now resides in Jackson County, Iowa, but the mother is deceased. Our subject was reared in his native State until he had attained his twelfth year, and then the family removed to Iowa. He was trained to agricultural pursuits, and obtained his education in the common schools. When the great Rebellion broke out he determined to go to the defense of the nation, and accordingly, August 17, 1862, he enlisted in Company A, Twenty-fourth Iowa Volunteer Infantry, and served three years. He was promoted to Corporal, and was twice wounded, once with grape and canister, and once with a spent ball. He participated in a number of battles and skirmishes, the most important being Champion Hill, Vicksburg, Raymond, and the Red River Expedition under General Banks. After the declaration of peace he returned to Iowa, and engaged in farming with his father

for three years. In 1869 he went to Missouri and remained there one year, when he migrated as far north as Yankton, Dakota Territory, where he resided until 1879, engaged in farming. He then came to Cherokee County, and located in Amherst Township, renting land for three years. He then purchased eighty acres and founded a home for his family. He first erected a small building in which they lived until 1888, when he built a fine frame dwelling, which is one of the handsomest in that part of the county. He has added another eighty acres to his first purchase, and now has 160 acres under excellent cultivation. He has planted five and a half acres of grove, which adds much to the beauty of the farm. Mr. Wirt is a live, energetic man, and stands in the front ranks of the Cherokee County farmers. Politically he affiliates with the Republican party, and in 1888 was elected trustee of the township. On March 24, 1873, occurred the wedding of Joseph D. Wirt and Miss Maggie Guenther, daughter of Jacob and Elizabeth (Young) Guenther. Her father was a native of Germany, and her mother was born in Pennsylvania. She was born in Lycoming County, Pennsylvania, February 11, 1849. Mr. and Mrs. Wirt are the parents of six children: Frank C., Fred H., Willie, Iva, Bessie N. and Lewis E. The parents are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and the family are among the most worthy and respected of Cherokee County.



TOBIAS BEJASCH.—That most picturesque and beautiful country, Switzerland, is the birthplace of many worthy and respected citizens of these United States, among them the subject of this brief biography, Tobias Bejasch. He was born May

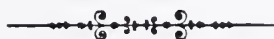
27, 1856, and is the son of John and Dorothy Bejasch. Until seventeen years of age he resided in his native land, being trained to the practical business of farming. In 1873 he came to America with his father and one brother, his eldest brother having come over in 1871. They arrived in July, 1873, and journeyed on to Iowa, settling in Monticello, Jones County; there they abode seven years, and in 1880 came to Cherokee County. Mr. Bejasch purchased 160 acres of land in Silver Township, on which he resided three years; in 1883 he bought 160 acres in Tilden Township, which had some improvements, and since that time he has made his home there. He has made many valuable improvements, and the farm is one of the best fenced in the township; he has added eighty acres to his first purchase in Tilden Township, making 240 acres in all. He is a live, energetic man, and occupying his time exclusively with farming and stock-raising, his efforts have been attended with universal success. Politically Mr. Bejasch is non-partisan, casting his vote for the man he thinks best qualified for the duties that will devolve upon him in filling the office in question. He received at the time of his father's death, in 1876, forty acres of land, but with this exception he has accumulated all his property through his own efforts. And although a young man, he stands to-day in the front ranks of Cherokee County's substantial and reliable citizens. He was reared in the Reformed Church.



JOSEPH WEIS was born in Baden, Germany, February 10, 1836, and is a son of David and Anna (Eichenlaub) Weis. At the age of seventeen years he came to America, his father giving bond to the Gov-

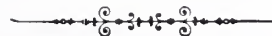
ernment for his appearance when called upon for military service. He lived with his father's brother near Rochester, New York, until his family followed him three years, after his own emigration. They remained at Brockport, New York, until the fall of 1856, when they came West and settled in Dubuque County, Iowa; there they improved a farm of 180 acres, and made it their home until 1861 when they removed to Delaware County, Iowa. Joseph was inclined to enter the army, but his father persuaded him to remain at home, as he had come to this country mainly to avoid military service in his native land. Mr. Weis was married October 20, 1861, to Miss Odelia Plaster, and remained on the home farm until 1863, when he secured a farm near by, on which he lived until 1872. Desiring to engage in other business he entered the employ of an agricultural implement firm at Dyersville, Iowa, and continued there three years, at the end of which time he purchased property in Dyersville, and engaged in the liquor trade until 1881, when he rented the business and removed to Lyons, Iowa. Mrs. Odelia Weis died January 14, 1880, and Mr. Weis was married a second time, to Mrs. Mary Meyer widow of Bernard H. Meyer. She owned a saloon business at Lyons, of which Mr. Weis assumed the management. Two years later he bought this property and traded it and his Dyersville property for the land on which he now lives. He has a fine tract of land of 232 acres, well adapted to grain and stock-growing. Mr. Weis's first family consisted of ten children, two of whom died in infancy: Kate, wife of Thomas Daley; Joseph; Louisa, wife of L. Kurtz; Will and Ben, twins; Louie, Josephine and Henry. Josephine, now a girl of fourteen years, lives with an uncle, Rev. Henry Plaster, a Catholic priest at Hammond, Indiana. The children of Mr.

and Mrs. Weis are: Anton, Odelia, Pauline and Mattias. The children of Mrs. Weis by her first husband are: Christian, Frank, Bernard, George, Elizabeth, Mary and Casper. Bernard died November 9, 1888, in his twentieth year, his death being the result of an accident; in drawing a loaded gun from a buggy the trigger caught and the gun was discharged, shattering his right arm; after seven days' suffering he passed away. He was an especially bright and amiable boy, and his death was a severe blow to the family. Mrs. Weis was born January 17, 1845, near the city of Chicago, her parents being John and Mary E. (Hoffman) Fagen. Her marriage to Bernard H. Meyer occurred May 14, 1865, and he died March 31, 1879. He had three children by a former marriage: Henry, Richard and Anton.



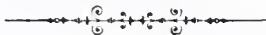
WILLIAM LIKE, a progressive and successful farmer of Spring Township, was born in Onondaga County, New York, October 9, 1832. His parents were David and Mary (Abrams) Like, also natives of New York, of German ancestry. When sixteen years of age William's father gave him his time and he went to work on the Erie Canal, and until he was twenty-one he was employed in various duties in connection with the canal and farm. He then returned to his father's farm and devoted the principal part of the following seven years to farming. Mr. Like was married April 3, 1859, in Cattaraugus County, New York, to Miss Hansi E. Butler, who was born in that county January 23, 1840. In 1866 they came to Jones County, Iowa, where they passed the next three and a half years. Then they removed to Cherokee County in the spring of 1870, and Mr. Like entered a home-

stead in section 30, Afton Township; there they resided until 1882, when they removed to their present farm, on which they have since lived. Mr. Like is engaged in mixed farming, and has done well since coming to the county; his possessions amounted to about \$600, including stock, implements, etc., and he now owns an elegant farm of 320 acres, and is surrounded with every convenience for his business. Mr. and Mrs. Like are the parents of four children, two sons and two daughters: Alice P. is the wife of Emery Secor, of Afton Township; William H., George E. and Nellie May, of Spring Township. Our subject is a staunch supporter of the principles of the Republican party, and the people of his township have attested their confidence in him by calling him to fill many of the offices discharging public business. He and his wife are honored members of the Methodist Episcopal Church; he is steward of that body. They are numbered with the reliable, substantial citizens of Cherokee County.



NILES GREGG is one of the early settlers and well-known citizens of Cherokee County, having come here in 1869. He was born in Belmont County, Ohio, May 31, 1847, and is a son of Nelson Gregg, one of the early settlers of Cedar Township, but now a resident of Meriden, Iowa. When Niles was fifteen years of age his parents emigrated to Iowa and settled in Warren County, where they lived three years. At the end of that period of time they went to Marion County, Iowa, and there they resided until 1869, when the father came to Cherokee County and took a homestead in Cedar Township. Niles remained with his father one year after that time and then returned to Marion County

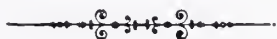
where he worked two years. He then came back to Cherokee County and bought a Government homestead adjoining his father's farm. There he has since resided, devoting his time and attention to the improvement and cultivation of his farm. As his means increased he made additions to his first purchase, and now owns 200 acres of choice land. This farm is admirably adapted to the raising of live-stock, as it is watered by Mill Creek. Mr. Gregg keeps about 100 head of cattle, and has eighteen head of horses. He has erected a small house, and has good farm buildings for the care and protection of live-stock and grain. Mr. Gregg was united in marriage in 1871, at Knoxville, Iowa, to Miss Sarah E. Cody, a daughter of Austin Cody, Esq. Two children have been born of this marriage: Arthur and Delia. Politically our subject has no party ties, preferring to use his own judgment as to who shall fill the office of this Government. He is a man yet in the prime of life, and has attained an advanced position, socially and financially, in the county.



JOHN H. BAKER, one of the most enterprising men it has been the fortune of Grand Meadow Township to claim as a citizen, died in Los Angeles, California, in the Sisters' Hospital, December 16, 1888. He was born in the State of Pennsylvania, October 4, 1850. His parents were also natives of Pennsylvania, but removed to Iowa when he was one year old, and when he was eight years old both had died, leaving him and one sister, Emma, now Mrs. Jenkins, and two half sisters, Mrs. Lizzie Brooks and Mrs. Alice Pixler. After his mother's death he lived with an uncle, Henry Fry, in Clayton County, until he was fifteen years old, when

he began to work on a farm by the month. During the winters he attended the common school, and in the season worked with a threshing machine. Mr. Baker was married June 10, 1871, to Miss Armilda Spickelmier, a daughter of Jesse and Sarah (Veach) Spickelmier. She was born in Indiana, July 23, 1851, and was left an orphan at the age of seven years; from that time until she was fourteen years old she made her home with an uncle, Asa Veach, in Clayton County, Iowa, and then was obliged to depend upon her own efforts for a living. While employed in the family of Mr. Baker's uncle she met him there. It is not strange that two people whose lives had been so alike should have been attracted to each other; both left orphans in early childhood, both brought up by an uncle until barely able to earn a living, and then thrown upon their young resources, and both struggling bravely on until better days came to gladden their hearts. For five years after their marriage they rented land in Clayton County, and in the fall of 1876 they came to Cherokee County and purchased 160 acres, erecting a little shanty, in which they lived until better quarters could be procured. Their first years in Cherokee County were by no means encouraging, but they persevered, and by diligence and industry came out conquerors. They had paid \$100 on their land when they located, and from time to time they were enabled to make investments until they owned the east half of section 3 and the west half of section 2; the farm still contains this amount of land, and the improvements are of the best kind; the dwelling was erected at a cost of \$2,000, and a substantial barn at a cost of \$1,800. Mr. Baker devoted the greater part of his time to the raising of live-stock, and was very successful in this industry. He was prominently identified with the Republican party, and represented his town-

ship in many of its public offices; he was elected county supervisor, and was serving his first term when he died. Mr. and Mrs. Baker had nine children born to them: Henry, Willie, Ernest, Almeda (who died at the age of eleven months), Gertie, Emma, Ella, Estella, and Roy, who died at the age of six months. Mr. Baker was ill for about one year before his death. By the advice of his physician he went to California, and had been there only one week when the relentless hand of death was upon him. His wife hastened to his side, but the journey is long and she did not reach him until he had been dead two days. She brought his remains back to the well-beloved home and the sorrow stricken children, and laid him to rest in the Tilden Cemetery. He was a man of strong features and fine physique, and a character which did not detract from his fine physical appearance. He was a member of the Masonic Lodge at Marcus for five years; of Burning Bush Chapter, No. 90, R. A. M., and of Crusade Commandery, No. 39, K. T. He also belongs to the A. O. U. W. He carried a life insurance of \$6,000, all of which was promptly paid to his widow. He left a will, disposing of his property, so that the matter was settled in a most satisfactory way. In the death of John H. Baker the community lost a most loyal, zealous citizen, and his family a true and tried father and husband.



LUCIUS EDWIN HEATON was born in St. Lawrence County, New York, July 20, 1856. His parents, Lewis and Mary (Brown) Heaton, are natives of Vermont and Massachusetts respectively. They were married in the State of New York, and removed to Tazewell County, Illinois, in December, 1856. After seven years they went to White-

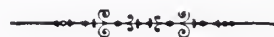
side County, and after a residence there of three years they came to Iowa in 1867, and located in Tama County. There they founded a new home, and are still living on the old place. They have a family of eleven children living, and one deceased: Clara, wife of John Peck; Lucius Edward, the subject of this sketch; Louisa, wife of S. Tompkins; James, who died at the age of eighteen months; William, Alfred, Ward P., Arthur A., Myron C., Bertha C., Charles, and Lewis, who owns a farm in Tilden Township. Lucius Edwin remained at home until his marriage, which occurred March 10, 1878, to Miss Maria Louisa Spracklin, a daughter of Peter and Catherine (Russell) Spracklin, who was born in Tama County, Iowa, September 27, 1858. Mr. Heaton was educated in the common schools, and in Addison Institute, at Irving, Benton County, Iowa. He began to teach at the age of eighteen, and for four years was engaged in this profession. After a residence in Story County, Iowa, he removed to Cherokee County in 1882, and bought his present farm. It was wild, raw land, without improvements. He has expended about \$4,000 in buildings and other improvements, and it is to-day one of the most desirable farms in the township of Grand Meadow. For the past year and a half he has been engaged in shipping stock, in partnership with William Sonthall, of Pierson. Their business averages over 200 cars per annum. During six months of the year 1885 Mr. Heaton was in the elevator of Pierson. Six children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Heaton: Mary E., Rowland, Geneva, Clara, Windsor and Ruth. Mrs. Heaton is a worthy member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mr. Heaton is a member of Seba Lodge, No. 364, A. F. & A. M., and also of the A. O. U. W. He is prominently identified with the Republican party, often attending conventions and serving on com-

mittees. The people of his township have shown the confidence which they have in him by calling him to fill their public offices. He has been clerk for three years and a half, and was justice of the peace for two years. He is a live, energetic man, and ranks among the leading farmers of the county.



Moses Mummert.—This highly respected member of the County Board of Supervisors was born in York County, Pennsylvania, October 6, 1854, and is a son of Jonas and Elizabeth (Strummel) Mummert, also natives of Pennsylvania, and early settlers in that State. The father died in 1876, but his widow survives him at the age of sixty-four years, and now resides on the old homestead at Astoria, Illinois. Their family consisted of thirteen children, three of whom died in infancy. Their names are: John, George, Cornelius, Jonas, Conrad, Moses, Andrew, Polly, Elizabeth, Barbara, Sevilla, Amanda, and one infant that died unnamed. Of these, two besides Moses reside in Cherokee County, Jonas in Afton Township, and Conrad in Spring Township. The other members of the family are residing in Illinois. Jonas Mummert, Sr., settled in Fulton County, Illinois, in 1866, buying a farm near Astoria, on which his widow resides. Moses remained at home until his twenty-first year, when his father died, after which he worked by the month, but turned his wages into the family fund. In 1875, in company with his brother Conrad, he came to Iowa and rented land of W. H. Scripp, a banker of Astoria, and an old friend of the family and a careful business man. He owned all of section 36, Afton Township, and to this the brothers came and began farming. After carrying on the business in partnership

for two years they decided to separate, and each took a half section. Mr. Mummert has made excellent improvements, and his farming operations are quite extensive. He keeps about 100 head of cattle, and an equal number of hogs. He handles the improved grades of stock, though he has no fancy breeds. In addition to managing the land of Mr. Scripp, Mr. Mummert has secured a fine farm of his own. It contains 440 acres, lying in Spring Township and Buena Vista County. He also looks after Mr. Scripp's interests in Woodbury County, makes all collections, attends to the rental of lands, and makes loans on security in his neighborhood. No man in Cherokee County stands higher in the estimation of his friends than Mr. Mummert. He has filled acceptably the office of justice of the peace in his township, and in 1887 was chosen by a handsome majority as a member of the County Board of Supervisors, and his action as such member has increased his large circle of friends. His political principles are Democratic, though he has hosts of friends in the opposite party. Mr. Mummert was united in marriage, February 4, 1880, to Miss Caroline Mary Allie McFarlane, a daughter of John and Lucy (Ward) McFarlane. She was born in Peel County, Canada, March 11, 1860. They are the parents of four bright children: Elizabeth, Minnie, Blanche and William Henry.



Nathan Johnson was born on the Atlantic Ocean, May 22, 1825, and is a son of Zebnia and Anna (Wilson) Johnson, both of New England birth. His father is descended directly from the English royalty, Timothy Johnson, his father, being a near relative of the King of England a century ago; his mother is of German ancestry,

being a descendant of the early Dutch settlers of the Mohawk Valley; she was a daughter of Benjamin Wilson, an officer in the Revolutionary War, as was also Timothy Johnson. Nathan Johnson passed his childhood in Canada until he was nine years old; he then entered one of his father's vessels, his father being an extensive merchant, and owner of both lake and ocean vessels. He filled every position on board a merchantman, from cabin boy to second mate, and became thoroughly familiar with every detail of ocean navigation. It was to him an excellent school, and he became highly versed in astronomy and the mathematics essential to a ship's management. Growing tired of a sailor's life, Mr. Johnson left the sea when he attained his majority, and embarked in business at Corning, New York, where for ten years he did an extensive traffic as a tanner and currier. Meeting with some financial reverses he decided to engage in agriculture, and came to Illinois, where he remained a few years. Then for twenty years he was a resident of Lenawee County, Michigan, from which place he removed to Buena Vista County, Iowa. In 1884 he came to Cherokee County and settled on his farm, which consists of a half section of excellent land, which he devoted to the growing of better grades of live-stock; he has recently turned his attention to the breeding of Polled Angus cattle, and Clydesdale horses. Mr. Johnson was married in 1860, in Steuben County, New York, to Miss Sarah Ann Bond, a native of the Empire State. They have an interesting family of four children: Lazette C., the wife of George Morgan; Veronica Cora, wife of De Forest Morgan; Carrie Belle and Warren W. Mr. Johnson's strong personality impresses itself upon those who meet him. His mind is well stored with facts, and having a natural, easy flow of language, he becomes an

entertaining speaker, and his utterances command attention. He is independent in politics, and in religion is liberal in his views, occupying an advanced position on all questions.



JAMES JOHNSON.—Cherokee County may well feel flattered to be chosen as the home of one whose travels cover almost the entire face of the earth. From Colorado on the west to the islands of New Zealand on the east, one has indeed a wide range from which to select a habitation. James Johnson was born in Lanarkshire, Scotland, September 10, 1842, and is the son of Robert and Isabelle (Ray) Johnson. He is next the youngest of twelve children, five sons and seven daughters. At an early age he was engaged in that most trying labor, coal mining, which he continued until he was twenty years of age. Then began his wanderings. He emigrated from his native land to the islands of New Zealand, and for four years was engaged in gold mining. At the end of that time he returned to Scotland, where he spent six months. He then came to America, and after landing did not stop until he had reached Colorado; he did not find his expectations realized, and in a few months went back again to Scotland. Eleven months later we find him again in America, locating in Boone County, Iowa; there he lived one year, and then came to Cherokee County, taking a homestead in Cedar Township, where he made his home until 1884. He then purchased 120 acres of land on which he now lives; this was wild and unimproved, but he has reclaimed it from the state of nature in which the red man left it, and has reaped the abundant harvests which the earth is ready to yield to her industrious children. His improvements are

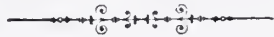
of the best kind, and he has every convenience for raising live-stock; for the latter industry the farm is admirably adapted by a fine brook flowing through the land, furnishing an abundant supply of water. Mr. Johnson was married June 15, 1870, to Miss Agnes Smith, a native of Lanarkshire, Scotland, and a daughter of Alexander and Jennette (Murdock) Smith. They are the parents of four children: Robert, J., born May 13, 1871; Alexander Stuart, born January 25, 1873; Della, born December 12, 1874, and Agnes J., born November 3, 1877. In politics Mr. Johnson affiliates with no party, but is independent. Mrs. Johnson is a member of the Presbyterian Church of Cherokee.

WILLIAM GIFFORD, dealer in agricultural implements, wagons, buggies and road-carts, is the pioneer of this business in Larrabee; he opened his stock in October, 1888, and carries a full line of the best standard machinery and farming implements. His extensive acquaintance with the farmers of this section of country, and being himself a practical farmer, he has many advantages over ordinary dealers. His sales for the season of 1889 amounted to \$5,000. He also deals extensively in hard and soft coal, and is doing a profitable business. There is yet another important enterprise for which the village of Larrabee is indebted to Mr. Gifford, and that is Gifford's Hotel. The house is well arranged for the convenience and comfort of guests, and is a welcome retreat to the weary traveler. William Gifford was born in Her Majesty's Dominion of Canada, in 1851, and is a son of Harvey and Lydia (Yager) Gifford. When he was eighteen months old his parents removed to Ogle County, Illinois, where he was

reared and educated. In 1876 they removed to Iowa, and settled in Spring Township, Cherokee County. William continued to reside with his parents until 1881, when he purchased a tract of land three miles west of Larrabee. He now owns eighty acres of land which is well improved. He was married February 23, 1880, to Miss Nancy H. Daniels, a daughter of Sylvester Daniels, who now resides in Liberty Township. Mr. Gifford has good business qualifications, is a number one salesman, and is considered one of the enterprising men of the township.

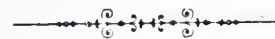
ANDREW JOHNSON, farmer and stock-raiser, Cedar Township, is a well-known early settler, having settled in Cherokee County in 1871. He was born in Onondaga County, New York, March 23, 1834, and is a son of Andrew Johnson, a native of Herkimer County, New York. His mother was Mary Griffin, also a native of the State of New York. Andrew grew to manhood surrounded by agricultural industries, and obtained his education in the common schools of that day. At the age of twenty-one years he went to learn the cabinet-maker's and painter's trades, which avocations he followed several years. Mr. Johnson was united in the holy bonds of wedlock in Onondaga County, New York, February 19, 1858, to Miss Jane Snyder. She was born in Schoharie County, New York, and is a daughter of Jacob and Nancy (Funk) Snyder, also natives of Schoharie County. In 1867 Mr. Johnson was seized with a Western fever and came to Iowa, locating in Boone County, where he lived four years. He then settled on his present land, where he has since resided, engaged in farming and stock-raising. He has been successful in his undertakings, and has done

his share in assisting the development and growth of the township. Mr. and Mrs. Johnson have had born to them two sons: Martin A., born February 19, 1870, and Eugene, born December 24, 1871. Mr. Johnson is not bound by any political ties, but casts his vote independently, preferring to be his own judge of the character of the office-holders of the country. He is a man nearly fifty-five years of age, bears his years lightly, is cordial in disposition, and has the confidence and respect of a wide circle of acquaintances.



FRANK OTTO RADEKA, a farmer of Spring Township, was born in the hamlet of Arnswalde, Prussia, November 4, 1842. He is the third of a family of eight children of Ferdinand Radeke. Lonisa, the oldest of the family, died at the age of twenty-eight years; it is not known what became of Herman; Anna died at the age of two years; Henry, William, Arthur and Gustave reside in Benton County, Iowa. The father died in Benton County in 1888, aged eighty-one years; he had lived in Benton County since 1864. The mother of our subject died when he was a lad of six years, and his father was married after coming to this country to Miss Wilhelmina Smith, a native of Germany, who survives her husband. In July, 1854, the family crossed the ocean, and settled in Johnson County, Iowa, where they resided four years, then removing to Tama County. After living there six years they settled in Benton County, where they made a permanent home. The father was a harness-maker by trade. Frank O. remained at home until past eighteen years of age when he entered the Dutch Society of Amana. This is a peculiar community consisting of about 1,500 souls who had settled in this

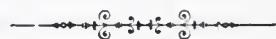
county in 1856; all the property is held in common, but Frank did not attach himself to the society as a member; he worked by the month for them for two years, and then went to Illinois, where he was employed by one man, James S. Taggart, a prominent farmer of Stephenson County, for five years continuously. He then returned to Johnson County and worked for five years longer. By this time he had saved a little money, and felt able to take unto himself a wife, which he did April 13, 1871, by wedding Miss Helen Coleman, a daughter of Philo G. Coleman. The following year, 1872, he came to Cherokee County and purchased a small tract of land in Spring Township. He has met with success in his operations, and has increased his farm from fifty-four acres to 200 acres. Mr. Radeke has recently concluded that the South presents better opportunities for money-making, and accordingly has purchased land in Louisiana, expecting within the next year to make that country his home. He is a man of quick intelligence and close observation, and stands high in his township. His neighbors have made him township assessor three terms, and he has also served as road overseer and as clerk of the School Board. His political tendencies are Republican. He has experienced some of the rough side of life, having lost five crops since coming to the county: two by grasshoppers, two by hail, and one by drowning. Mr. and Mrs. Radeke are the parents of six children: Clarence, Ernest, Nettie, Floyd, Amy and Dora.



JOHNS S. MILLARD represents the farming interests of a much respected gentleman who was formerly a citizen of Cherokee County, Mr. John C. Brougham. He is a man of large and favorable acquaint-

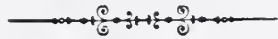
ance in the county, and conducted an extensive business while residing here. Mr. Millard controls over 1,000 acres of farming land and pasture, including the well-known farm upon which Mr. Brougham made his home. John S. Millard was born near Harrisburgh, Pennsylvania, February 15, 1846, and is a son of John and Sarah (Strominger) Millard, also natives of Pennsylvania. His father died in 1875, but his mother is still living in York County, Pennsylvania, at the ripe old age of eighty years. John remained at home until he had attained his majority. Although employed by different parties, he ever called the old place "home." Mr. Millard was united in marriage July 7, 1871, in York County, Pennsylvania, to Miss Mary E. Cocklin, a native of Shepherdstown, Pennsylvania, and a daughter of Peter and Lovina Cocklin. She was born August 25, 1854. After his marriage Mr. Millard worked at the forge as hammerman in the Penn Steel Works at Steelton, Pennsylvania. His father-in-law becoming interested in the Halbach Hotel, a noted summer resort a few miles from Harrisburgh, he worked for him in the hostelry one season, and then rented a farm and engaged in agriculture for three years. He then came West to De Witt County, Illinois, where he remained about four years. In February, 1883, he came to Iowa, and his first employer was Mr. Brougham, for whom he and his wife worked for nearly two years. Since that time he has rented Mr. Brougham's farm, and does an extensive business. He keeps 250 head of cattle, feeds about 100 hogs, and breeds Norman and Morgan horses, having about thirty head. Mr. and Mrs. Millard have one child, Peter Carey, born June 30, 1876. Mr. Brougham, now a resident of London, is kindly remembered by all who came in contact with him while he personally had charge of his farm in this county.

He could not have been more fortunate in getting a man to care for his interests in his absence than he has been in securing the services of Mr. Millard, who stands in the highest estimation of his neighbors and business associates. Politically he affiliates with the Democratic party.



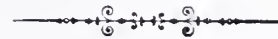
JOHN WHITNEY has been identified with the interests of Cherokee County since June, 1867. He was born in Onondaga County, New York, June 26, 1838. His father was Warren Whitney, a native of Vermont, of French descent, and his mother's name was Lorinda Austin; she was born in the State of New York, and was of Dutch descent. Young Whitney was only thirteen years of age when he went to Wisconsin and settled in Dane County; thence he removed to Outagamie County. In 1866 he decided to go to Iowa and look up a location, and the year following he brought his family to their new home. He had entered eighty acres of Government land in Afton Township, on which he built a house and made many other improvements. He sold his place and invested in land in Spring Township; as his means increased he made additions to his first purchase until he now owns 500 acres in Spring and Cedar townships, which is well improved and in an advanced state of cultivation. He devotes his exclusive time and attention to agricultural pursuits, and his success is evident to the casual observer, as there is an unmistakable air of thrift about the Whitney farm. Mr. Whitney was united in marriage to Miss Harriet Brott, a native of Outagamie County, Wisconsin, and a daughter of Michael and Hannah (Paris) Brott. Mr. and Mrs. Whitney are the parents of eight children: Mary, wife of Henry

Coleman; Laura, wife of Ezra Ware; Hattie, wife of Peter Farley; John J., Hannah, Warren, Nellie and Walter. Since his residence in the county Mr. Whitney has done his share in forwarding all enterprises having for their object the advancement of the community, and he is recognized as one of the reliable and leading farmers of the county.



LEWIS JAMES McCULLA is one of the three original homesteaders still living in Spring Township. He settled upon the land which is now his home in the spring of 1870, and his farm now consists of 700 acres of fine land, lying principally in O'Brien County. Mr. McCulla was born in Montreal, Canada, September 20, 1843, and is the eldest of four children; the others are Ellen, Sarah, and the well-known editor of the *Cherokee Times*. When but a boy our subject removed with his family to Buffalo, New York, and in 1857 he migrated to Iowa, and settled in Muscatine County. At the age of fifteen years he secured a position on a river steamboat, and for three years followed the river. He then decided to further fit himself for the battle of life by learning a trade, and accordingly entered a machine shop at Muscatine, Iowa, working one year, in which he made satisfactory progress. It was at that time there was a call for men to go to the defense of this nation's flag, and Mr. McCulla responded, enlisting in Company H, Eleventh Iowa Volunteer Infantry. At Lake Providence, Louisiana, he was transferred to the Sixty-first Missouri Light Artillery, with which he served until the battle of Atlanta, when he was sent on a foraging expedition, and was captured by guerrillas, and for six months was confined in prison. But one besides himself of the eight men captured from

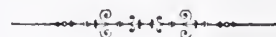
his county came out alive. He had participated in many of the severest battles of the war, among them Shiloh, the siege of Corinth, Meadow Station and Vicksburg. He received his discharge at St. Louis, and returned to his old Iowa home. There he engaged in farming until 1869, when he went to what is now the flourishing village of Creston, Iowa, and there assisted in building the first house in that place. The following spring he came to Cherokee County and secured his home. He devotes his time and energies especially to live-stock, breeding and shipping. He feeds from two to four carloads annually, and 150 head of hogs. Mr. McCulla was married in Cherokee County to Miss Mary Adel Coleman, a daughter of Philo G. and Rachel (Baldwin) Coleman. They have had six children born to them: Walter, Carrie, Ben B., Thomas, Mary and Asa. Philo G. Coleman removed from New York to Iowa, settling in Johnson County. In 1872 he came to Cherokee County, and since that time has made it his home. Politically Mr. McCulla is a Republican, and is one of the leading men of his party in Spring Township.



WILLIAM MILTON COOMBS. Few men are living in Cherokee County who are able to relate so vividly the experiences of suffering in their country's cause as the subject of this short biography can, and it is to such men that the nation is indebted for its existence to-day. W. M. Coombs was born in Putnam County, Indiana, November 26, 1841, and is a son of Joseph and Delilah (Wright) Coombs. He is the only son in a family of four children. His mother dying when he was five years old, he was without a mother's care until the

marriage of his father to Miss Amanda Wright, a cousin of his first wife. Four children were born of this union. When William was twelve years old the family removed to Champaign County, Illinois, where they remained four years. They then came to Iowa, and settled six miles east of Jefferson, Greene County, and there the father and mother still reside. William grew up to the life of a farmer, and remained under the parental roof until the "war alarm" sounded all over this land. He enlisted in Carroll County, Iowa, in June, 1861, in Company H, under Captain Orr, and was mustered into the service at Iowa City, September 28, 1861. Soon after he was sent to the front, and did gallant service until he was severely wounded. He participated in the first and second battles of Corinth, where so many boys laid down their lives. He was also at Iuka and Champion Hill, being wounded at the latter place May 16, 1863. He was in the hottest of the fight, and received wounds in both arms, one leg, and lost the sight of one eye. He was placed in a hospital where he was detained seven months, but was able to attend to guard duty. He rejoined his regiment, but soon after received an eighty days' furlough and went home. During the latter part of his service he was company Commissary. He was detailed on special duty to assist the Sixth Wisconsin Battery, and at the time of the battle of Iuka was acting as driver for that battery. His pension of \$17 per month seems inadequate compensation for such service. Returning to Greene County, Iowa, he bought a farm and lived there until the spring of 1870, when he came to Cherokee County and entered a homestead, on which he now resides. He has added to his land until he now owns 240 acres, which is well improved and adapted to general farming purposes. He

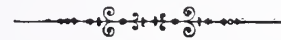
left the farm in 1884, and the three following years lived in Aurelia, returning to the farm in 1887. Mr. Coombs was married January 22, 1865, to Miss Matilda McKinney, daughter of William and Elizabeth McKinney. Her mother is now the widow of Governor Beal, of Clark County, Iowa. Mrs. Coombs was born March 17, 1848, in the State of Iowa. They have a family of eight children living: Ida, wife of Hiram Johnson; Etta, Libbie, Zoma, Charles, Effie, Millie and Pearl. They have lost one daughter, Alice, who died at the age of twelve years. Miss Libbie Coombs is a successful teacher, and has been engaged in her profession in Diamond and Spring townships. Mr. and Mrs. Coombs are members of the Congregational Church, and are held in high estimation by all who know them. Politically our subject is a Republican.



 G. JAMES was born in Monroe County, New York, January 20, 1819. His parents were Samuel B. and Anna (Bailey) James, natives of Rensselaer County, New York. He is the youngest of four children; his eldest brother is the widely-known Amaziah B. James, who represented the Ogdensburg District in Congress for two terms as successor to Hon. W. H. Wheeler, when that gentleman resigned to accept the nomination to the Vice Presidency. He had early become an able attorney, and was elected a justice of the Supreme Bench of New York about 1852. He filled that position faithfully and honorably for nearly a quarter of a century. It was his son, Henry R. James, a publisher of Ogdensburg, who nominated Mr. Wheeler Vice President at Cincinnati in a forcible and telling speech. Edward C. James, a prominent attorney of New York City, is the

only living son of Judge James. After two terms in Congress Judge James chose to retire from public life, and the remainder of his days were passed pleasantly at Ogdensburg in his elegant home, where he died July 6, 1885. His widow, who also comes from a remarkable family, still survives him. One sister, Mary L., was the wife of James G. Wilson, of Kalamazoo, Michigan, where she died three years since. The remaining sister, Ann, wife of R. J. Marvin, resides in Garden City, Minnesota. The family is of Welsh origin, and settled at an early date in Rhode Island, where Amos James, S. G.'s grandfather was born. The subject of this notice, S. G. James, lost his mother when he was three years of age. He was taken by his grandfather, Amos James, to Rensselaer County, New York, where he remained until he was fourteen years old. He then went to Ogdensburg where his brother, Amaziah, was publishing a paper called the *North Light*, an anti-Masonic organ. Entering this office he learned the printer's trade, and remained there seven years, the last four years being foreman. His brother had sold out meantime, and the paper became successively the *Ogdensburg Times and Advertiser* and the *Ogdensburg Sentinel*. He then returned to Rensselaer County, New York, and July 16, 1844, was united in marriage to Miss Emma C. Lewis, a native of that county. Mr. James engaged in farming and lived mainly in St. Lawrence County until 1854, when he emigrated to Wisconsin, settling in Fond du Lac County. He farmed for eleven years, and then was in the grain trade at Brandon, and about eight years in the lumber business at the same place. In the summer of 1876 he discovered that there was land beyond, and chose Iowa for his future home. He bought his fertile farm and began his improvements upon it. His place adjoins the town limits

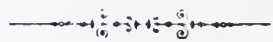
of Aurelia, and is situate upon a ridge of ground making it a most desirable tract of land. Mr. James and his excellent wife have reared a family of four children: Lewis M., the oldest, is an engineer, residing in New York City; Anna B., wife of Henry E. Durland; Fred S. and Charley E. Fred S. holds the responsible position of train dispatcher at Fort Dodge, on the Illinois Central Railroad. He is the youngest train dispatcher in the country, and his friends may well be proud of his rapid rise in his profession. He was but twenty years of age when called to fill this position. S. C. James cast his first vote for William Henry Harrison, and has missed but one Presidential election since that time, always supporting the Republican party. He has twice passed all of the chairs of the I. O. O. F. Lodge. Respected by all who know him, he stands for what he is; plain in speech, earnest in convictions of right and wrong, be it said to his praise that there should be more like him.



PETER LINQUIST, of Diamond Township, Cherokee County, is one of the most intelligent, industrious, enterprising and respected citizens of foreign birth residing within the limits of the county. He was born in the southern part of Sweden, January 26, 1846. His parents were John and Stena Swenson, and he is the youngest of a family of six children who grew to maturity. While a young man he learned the cabinet-maker's trade, and when he had reached the age of twenty years he decided to emigrate to the United States, believing he could better his condition. Accordingly he took a steamer at Copenhagen for Quebec, which city he reached, having passed through the usual incidents of an ocean voyage. His destina-

tion was Chicago; for a few months he was employed at Logansport, Indiana, on a railroad construction train. He then went farther west and spent two years in Wyoming, at work on the Union Pacific Railroad; he then was in the employ of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, and for one season was engaged in quarrying stone. His next move was to Minnesota, where he worked on the Northern Pacific Railroad, then building into Duluth. He was soon transferred to Kettle River, where he became section foreman; he attended to the arduous duties of that position for nearly two years, when he concluded to engage in farming. In order to carry out this desire he purchased eighty acres of land about sixty-five miles from St. Paul. After one year's farming in that rigorous climate he determined to come farther south, and we next find him a resident of Iowa. His first business there was employment in a hardware store at Sheffield, where he became a partner of John Mohl, who afterward came to Cherokee County with Mr. Linquist, in 1876. Our subject first purchased eighty acres in Diamond Township, which he improved and made his home until 1887, when he removed to his present home in section 30, Diamond Township. This place is known as the Maxey farm, and contains 160 acres in an advanced state of cultivation. Mr. Linquist has excellent improvements on the farm, and his surroundings show the management of an experienced hand guided by an intelligent brain. He still retains his original farm, upon which most of his life in this county has been passed. He has met with financial prosperity and stands to-day one of the stanch farmers of Cherokee County. Mr. Linquist was married at Kettle River, Minnesota, October 5, 1871, to Miss Mary Mohl. She was born in Scandinavia, in May, 1844. They have an interesting

and intelligent family of four children: John, Louisa, Nicholas and Herman. Like most of his countrymen, Mr. Linquist believes that the Republican party is the one that has done most for him and his people, and in consequence he supports it enthusiastically. No man in Diamond Township has more firm friends than he, and no man has to a greater degree the qualities of head and heart that win and hold friends. He believes in becoming an American, having adopted this country, and in giving his children the advantages afforded by an English education.



GEORGE S. JONES.—Few men have made more comfortable homes and have placed themselves in the midst of convenient and agreeable surroundings at so early an age, unaided by others than a most helpful wife, than he whose name stands at the beginning of this brief biography. George S. Jones is the fourth of a family of ten children, and first saw the light March 19, 1858. He is a son of Samuel and Adelia (Campbell) Jones. The father is a native of Canada, and the mother was born in Vermont; her parents settled in Illinois when she was in her eighth year, and she was married to Mr. Jones at Rockford, Illinois. Of the ten children, seven survive: Viola, wife of R. H. Hench, and Elmira, wife of William H. Johns, reside in the State of Iowa; Flora, wife of William Halsey, died in Diamond Township, Cherokee County, December 30, 1883. The parents still reside in Illinois, and Frank, Della, Willie and Mamie are with or near them. George S. passed his youthful days on the farm, and attended the common schools sufficiently to attain a fair proficiency in the fundamental branches. He remained with his father until he was

united for life with Miss Laura A. Moon, a native of the same county as himself, born September 7, 1859. They were married February 15, 1883, and at once migrated to their new home. Mr. Jones had purchased the body of land the year prior to coming to the State. He had about \$1,000 invested in his farm and a fair start in horses and live-stock; with about \$40 in cash he fitted up a home among strangers. Both he and his wife are gifted with determined spirits, and they started with energy and confidence that they would succeed; after six years they are beginning to realize the fruits of their labors. Their farm comprises the southeast quarter of section 10, Diamond Township; the improvements are of the best, the buildings having been erected by Mr. Jones himself. Having a naturally mechanical mind, he has put his inclinations into practical use. Mrs. Jones is the daughter of Robert and Hannah (Marston) Moon, both of whom were natives of the Empire State. She is a person of prepossessing appearance, and is a most excellent mother to her three children: Robert Raymond, George Ellis and Lela Pearl. Mr. and Mrs. Jones are consistent members of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Diamond Center, and have done much to further the cause of the Master. Mr. Jones is a steward and trustee of the church, and it is largely due to his efforts that the society is in its flourishing condition. Politically he affiliates with the Republican party.



HIRAM LORD.—When this gentleman settled in Cherokee County it was indeed new, and neighbors were few and far between. In the fall of 1870 he located on section 2, Diamond Township, and at that time C. H. Johnson, Charles White and R. B.

Rutherford were the only settlers beside himself in the township east of the Maple; on the south there was not a house until near Ida Grove; all was a vast unbroken prairie, and woe to the belated traveler who chanced to be out on this wide expanse after night-fall. Hiram Lord's ancestors were noted people. His great-grandfather was Russell Lord, who came from England and became a soldier in the Revolutionary War, distinguishing himself in many actions of that terrible period. A third of a century afterward, when England again laid an oppressive hand upon American citizens, his son, Russell Lord, Jr., became a soldier, and fought for the freedom of his country from the oppression of English tyranny. Alonzo Lord, son of Russell Lord, Jr., was a fit man to be father to a pioneer, for it takes such blood to withstand the hardships and brave the dangers of frontier life. Hiram Lord was born in the historic town of Chautauqua, New York, September 14, 1833. As has been stated, his father was Alonzo Lord, and his mother was Mary Crosby; she died when Hiram was but four years old, leaving three other small children: Harriet, who died in 1865; William, and Mary Jane, wife of William Gott. The father was married afterward to Mrs. Sallie Shadock, a widow with four children, and by this union three other children were born: Frederick was killed at Fort Richmond in 1863, aged twenty-two years; Lucy, wife of William Converse, and Hubert, who died in infancy. Alonzo Lord died in 1877, at Batavia, New York, aged eight-four years; his widow died at Elgin, Illinois, in 1881. When Hiram Lord was sixteen years of age he went to live with his sister in Crawford County, Pennsylvania, where he remained twelve years. There he acquired a fair education in the public schools, and January 1, 1856, he was married to Miss Mary Jane Bates, who was born in

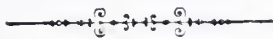
Crawford County, July 18, 1835. Her parents were P. H. and Emma J. (Fish) Bates, natives of the State of New York. They were married in Pennsylvania, and lived the remainder of their lives upon a farm which they had improved. The close of a peaceful life came to them both about seven years ago, aged respectively eighty and seventy-five years. Mr. Bates's death was the first to occur in a family consisting of nine children and the parents. Mrs. Lord is the third child, all of whom are living. After his marriage Mr. Lord lived about three years in Ohio, and then returned to Pennsylvania. In 1867 he went to Portland, Michigan, where he remained two years, coming thence to Iowa. One year was passed in Jasper County, and he then came to Cherokee County, and since that time his life has been closely interwoven with the history of the county. His sphere of action has been limited, but within that sphere few men have accomplished more. Five years ago Mr. Lord sold his old home, and removed to his present place adjacent to the village of Aurelia, that his children might enjoy better educational privileges. He and his wife have had six children: Eldorns, who died at the age of thirty-one years; Frank and Will, farmers in Holt County, Nebraska; Grant, Elton and Bessie May. The Methodist Church casts its protecting arms about Mr. and Mrs. Lord, and he is a member of the I. O. G. T. His first vote was cast for Fremont, and he has never since missed an opportunity to cast a Republican ballot.

JACOB KIRCHER, a prominent farmer of Rock Township, was born in Germany, March 7, 1837, and is a son of Nicholas and Mary (Styer) Kircher. The father served in the French police under Napoleon. When

our subject was thirteen years of age he emigrated to America, and spent the first year in Buffalo, New York; thence he went to Milwaukee, and remained there until 1864. When there was a call for more men to go to the defense of the old flag, he took up arms in behalf of his newly adopted land, and enlisted in October, 1864, in the First Wisconsin Battery, under command of General Grant. After the close of the war he returned to his home, and remained there until 1874, when he removed to Cherokee County. He bought a farm of 200 acres in Rock Township, where he still resides. Mr. Kircher was united in marriage in 1860, to Miss Mary Monday, a daughter of Jacob and Mary (Lauter) Monday.

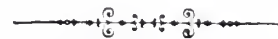
ASA C. BAILEY was born in De Kalb County, Illinois, October 30, 1858, and is a son of Cyrenius and Jane (Morey) Bailey, natives of Saratoga County, New York. They settled in Illinois in 1854, and are now residents of De Kalb County. Asa C. is the third of a family of seven children, of whom two are now living, himself and one sister, Anna, wife of George Flinders, of Spring Township. Our subject was reared to the life of a farmer, and received a good common-school education. About the year 1877, his father had purchased 400 acres of land in the Sioux Valley; the fall before Asa reached his majority his father deeded him 160 acres of this land, and he at once removed to the land, and began the task of improving it. D. W. Young, a relative of the family, had settled in the same part of the township three years before, and it was while making him a visit that Cyrenius Bailey decided to make some investments in this county. Asa C. Bailey's farm now consists of 480 acres, a

portion of which is fine bottom land, and the remainder better adapted to grazing. The place is well improved, having a comfortable dwelling, a large barn, and plenty of stable room. He feeds two car-loads of cattle annually, and fattens from 100 to 150 head of hogs. He breeds only such horses as he needs on his farm, but they are of the best Clydesdale stock. Mr. Bailey was married March 15, 1885, at Renwick, Iowa, to Miss Jennie M. Rose, who was born in Scott County, Iowa, August 15, 1865. She is a daughter of William and Ruth (Boyce) Rose. Mr. and Mrs. Bailey had the misfortune to lose two children in infancy, but have been blessed with another child, born August 8, 1889. In political thought and action Mr. Bailey is a Republican. He is a man of unusual energies, and is making his work and influence felt in the township in which he lives. He has excellent business qualifications, good judgment, and is much respected by all who know him.



DAVID LOWELL, a prominent citizen of Cedar Township, became identified with Cherokee County in 1881, when he bought the A. C. Salisbury homestead, one of the well-known farms in the township. Mr. Lowell was born in St. Lawrence County, New York, March 5, 1837, and is a son of Amos and Mary Lowell. When he was nine years old his parents removed to Lee County, Illinois, where he grew to manhood. He received training in agricultural pursuits, and a fair education in his native State, and in Illinois. In 1859 he determined to see the country beyond the Rockies; he went overland to Colorado, and remained there twenty-two months, engaged in mining and freighting. In 1861 he returned to Illinois, and afterward settled

in Jackson County, Wisconsin, at Black River Falls, where he resided four years. He then removed to Ogle County, Illinois, and after a residence there of three years he went to Carroll County, Illinois, and embarked in the lime and stone business at Lanark. In 1881, as before stated, he came to this county. His farm contained 240 acres of well-improved land; there is a good two-story house on a natural building site surrounded by shade and ornamental trees, and all the necessary buildings for stock and grain. Mr. Lowell devotes his whole time to farming and stock-raising, and has been very successful in his undertakings. Having always had a great love for animals and especially horses, he has made a study of veterinary surgery, and has become quite popular in this business, being an unusually skillful surgeon. Mr. Lowell was married September 22, 1855, to Miss Jane Bailey, a daughter of Lute and Elizabeth (Gaffen) Bailey. She was born in Canada, near Niagara Falls, and when two years of age was brought by her parents to the State of Michigan; at the age of eight years she was taken to Illinois, and there grew to womanhood. Eight children have been born of this union: Charlotte E., Harriett J., Frederick F., Gertrude, Albert, William P., Ida and Harry. The parents are worthy and consistent members of the Christian Church. Politically Mr. Lowell affiliates with the Republican party.



DAN GRUNDY is one of the well-known and enterprising farmers of Cedar Township. He was born in Lancashire, England, November 12, 1856, and is the son of Joseph Grundy, deceased, a well-known pioneer of Cedar Township. Dan was thirteen years of age when his parents came to

Cherokee County; his father took a homestead of eighty acres, and he being the only son at home, much of the work of clearing and improving the land fell upon him. He received his education in the common schools of England, and after coming to this country he availed himself of the opportunities afforded by the district school. Mr. Grundy was united in marriage September 27, 1883, to Miss Agnes Macy, a woman of culture and education, who was a popular teacher. She is a daughter of D. S. and Delilah (Gardner) Macy, early settlers of Marshall County, Iowa, but formerly from Ohio. Mr. and Mrs. Grundy have had born to them two children: Paul Macy and Ione; one child died in infancy named Harrison. To those who came to this county at an early day the task of making a new home was not an inviting one, and hearts less brave and hands less willing would not have overcome all the difficulties. Mr. Grundy is now in the full enjoyment of all the efforts made in his young manhood and youth. He is living in the old home, rests beneath the shade trees planted by his own hand, and gathers fruits from the trees which he tended and watched when a child. Politically he supports the issues of the Republican party. He is a faithful member of the Christian Church, and has ever been interested in all movements tending to benefit the community in which he has so long resided. He enjoys the respect and esteem of all who know him.

J. H. KIRCHER.—Kircher, Begler & Co., dealers in coal, grain, lumber, lath, lime, cement, stucco, etc., became established in business in Larrabee, Iowa, in February, 1889. They own a large elevator that can handle 2,000 bushels of grain per

day, and has a storage capacity of 10,000 bushels. Larrabee, although a small town, is surrounded by a rich and productive country, and ships as much stock and grain as any other town in the county. J. H. Kircher's family has been identified with the interests of Cherokee County since the year 1873; he was born in Shiawassee County, Michigan, in March, 1864, and is a son of Jacob Kircher, a prominent and well-known farmer of Rock Township. J. H. was reared to the life of a farmer, and received a thorough education at Storm Lake, Iowa, an advantage not enjoyed by many of the early settlers of the county. After leaving agricultural pursuits he was engaged in carpenter's work for some time, and finally left that trade to embark in his present business. He is a young man of excellent business qualifications, and has attained an enviable position in the community both from a financial and social standpoint. He has just erected a fine dwelling house which adds much to the appearance of the residence portion of the village. Mr. Kircher is numbered among Larrabee's most popular and energetic business men.

H. CARNAHAN, dealer in general merchandise at Larrabee, Iowa, is one of the enterprising and energetic men of the village. He was born in Columbia County, Pennsylvania, in 1834, and is a son of Charles Stuart and Elizabeth (Wolf) Carnahan. The parents, full of courage and bravery to encounter the dangers and hardships of a pioneer life, removed to Lee County, Illinois, in 1850, and settled at Malugin's Grove. There H. H. grew to manhood, receiving his education in the common schools. In 1865 he engaged in the mercantile business at Malugin's Grove, which business he followed for

fifteen years. In 1882 he decided to make a change in his place of residence, and located in Cedar Township, Cherokee County; he has a farm in an advanced state of cultivation, well improved with good buildings. All the surroundings bespeak thrift and wise management on the part of the owner. Mr. Carnahan was married in 1859, in Lee County, Illinois, to Miss Matilda Beringer. By this union twelve children have been born, six sons and six daughters: Elsie I., Mary E., Margaret I., Edwin, Eliza, Charlotte, Wilbert, Minnie, Harry, Clyde, Walter and Herbert. Politically Mr. Carnahan affiliates with the Republican party. The people of his

township have attested their confidence in him by calling him to fill the offices of township treasurer, clerk and justice of the peace, acquitting himself with much credit, and to the entire satisfaction of the public. He was made a Mason in Illinois in 1859 by Brooklyn Lodge, No. 282. He is also a member of the I. O. O. F. Mr. Carnahan is a worthy and respected member of the Methodist Episcopal Church; he is a man strong in his convictions of right and wrong, and lives a life accordingly. He represents the Phoenix Insurance Company of Brooklyn, and the Etna of Hartford.



BIOGRAPHICAL
HISTORY OF
CHEROKEE
COUNTY, IOWA

